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High Court Frees Unions From 'Sitdown' Damages; Labor Set for Defense

The World's Day—At a Glance
May 27, 1940

In Washington: Brookings Report on Capital

The Supreme Court handed down two decisions affecting labor, in one ruling 6-3 that under the Federal antitrust laws a labor union was not liable for damages resulting from a sitdown strike since the purpose of the sitdown was to organize the plant and not to restrain interstate commerce; in the other case ruling 5-4 that working hours of 200,000 employees of motor carriers—excluding drivers—were subject to the Wage-Hour Law.

A Brookings Institution report on capital expansion and unemployment contends that the Government's taxation, spending, and regulatory policies have "impeded the flow of capital into constructive industries," and maintains that private enterprise can adequately "absorb the Nation's capital and labor resources for many years to come." (Details: Financial Page.)

Stephen Early, Presidential Secretary, told reporters that complete details of a projected defense co-ordinating group, to be composed of Government officials and civilians, probably would be announced sometime this week. No names of those who will head up the Defense Council, he said, can be disclosed yet.

The Senate Judiciary Committee approved legislation requiring registration and fingerprinting of the 4,000,000 aliens in the United States.

Postmaster General James A. Farley reported that postal revenues for April were $65,169,287, an increase of $4,500,000 over the same month a year ago.

The Securities Commission postponed until June 10 hearings scheduled for this week on methods of integrating the utility systems of the Engineers Public Service Company and the Commonwealth & Southern Corporation.

In Boston: A. F. of L. Set for Defense

Labor now available is able to supply all skilled mechanics needed for the immediate present in America's defense program, officials of the American Federation of Labor said after a regional conference at Hartford, Conn. [Details: Page 13.]

A group of electric light consumers from Worcester charged before the Massachusetts Public Utilities Commission today that more than $500,000 is being "unlawfully" taken out of the Worcester County Electric Company annually by the New England Power Company through inter-company charges. A utility attorney denied that this is so.

Mexico and Brazil Confer on Oil Deal

PORTO ALEGRE, Brazil (AP)—The Mexican Consul announced that the Brazilian and Mexican Governments are negotiating for the sale of $10,000,000 worth of Mexican oil to Brazil. It would be paid for, he said, partly in cash and partly in agricultural products, including beans and rice.

War Summary: German Forces Take Boulogne

On the Channel, German forces have taken Boulogne and are pushing slowly beyond Calais, which they claim to have taken, but which the French and British say is still held by the Allies. [Details: Page 1.]

In the interior Germans were delivering powerful offensives in an effort to close an 18-mile gap between Lille and Courtrai, Belgium, which would hem in a large Allied force.

Allied resistance beat off most of the attacks, the only withdrawal of note being at Valenciennes, where the line was straightened by retreat to new positions.

Shifts in the Allied high commands prepared for more intensive defense. Britain changed its Chief of the Imperial General Staff and France ousted 15 Generals. [Details: Pages 1 and 6.]

"Fifth Column" preventive measures were speeded as Britain rounded up some 3,000 German women for internment on the Isle of Man. They were in the same category as German male citizens who already have been interned. [Details: Pages 1 and 5.]

Italy boasted of "semi-belligerent" status as its war threat was believed holding important French troops and materials on the alert upon the Italo-French border. [Details: Page 1.]

At sea Germany's mosquito fleet of motor torpedo boats was reported by the German High Command to have destroyed a British destroyer and sunk an Allied submarine. The British Admiralty announced the loss of a destroyer, but stated that it was caused by enemy air attack.

Hungary placed a permanent guard around all public buildings, broadcasting studios, and public utilities throughout the country.

In Norway it was reported by Norwegian sources that Allied troops had reached strategic Nygaard on Rombaks Fjord, from which point they can dominate a section of the Narvik ore railway and prevent the besieged German garrison at Narvik from escaping by that line to Sweden.

Graft Charged in Faneuil Hall Leases by City to Marketmen

Political rivalry between Mayor Maurice J. Tobin and former Gov. James M. Curley was alleged by reliable sources to have played an important part in the filing of charges of graft in the Faneuil Hall Market district which District Attorney William J. Foley was investigating today.

The charges that a City official exercising a supervisory position at the market under the Tobin administration had practiced extortion in connection with the granting of leases for stalls were made by a witness who was accompanied to the District Attorney's office by Senator Joseph A. Langone of the North End, a friend of Mr. Curley.

At the same time, City Councilor James S. Coffey of East Boston, who also has been critical of the Tobin Administration, announced that he would demand a special meeting of the City Council to sift the charges.

The political aspects, however, were discounted by observers as indicating either the truth or the falsity of the charges.

The current publicity climaxes report heard in political circles recently. Upon hearing these rumors the Finance Commission called in a large number of witnesses two months ago but was unable to obtain convincing testimony. It was reported that one individual who admitted saying he had paid for the privilege of being assigned a stall denied the allegation when placed under oath by the Finance Commission.

The charges apparently stem from a new policy inaugurated in the past two years. Prior to that, merchants who were vacating stalls frequently sold their leases to others and City officials acquiesced.

In the market's heyday, one lease sold for $100,000; and within recent years, another was transferred for $10,000. Recently, however, City officials have disregarded such private arrangements and have exercised their own authority to decide who shall take over vacated stalls.

Hoover to Radiocast Address on Defense

By the Associated Press

New York, May 27

Former President Hoover will discuss "National Defense" tonight over a nationwide NBC hook-up beginning at 9:30 p. m., eastern daylight time.

The speech will be radiocast in Boston by WBZ.

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Lawrence Decrees Parade Dignity

By the Associated Press

Lawrence, Mass., May 27

Strutting and "fantastic" stepping, and plain and fancy baton twirling were banned today from Lawrence's Memorial Day parade.

The order came from former Mayor John P. Kane, Commander of the Spanish War Veterans Post in charge of the observance, and it added that "all Drum Majors and Majorettes shall be clad in a manner befitting the solemnity and reverential character of the day."

Welfare Heads Hope for Drop In Relief Cases

A marked drop in the number of people on general city relief was forseen today by Boston welfare officials providing Congress approves President Roosevelt's proposal to spend the contemplated $975,650,000 WPA appropriation for the next fiscal year, during the eight-months period beginning July 1.

The rolls now are fluctuating around 14,600, the peak so far this year. The list has grown from a total of 13,976 cases on April 20 as result of WPA spring layoffs, which threw some persons onto city relief. There were 14,446 on the rolls for the comparable week last year.

A decline must occur if the city is to live within its relief budget calling for a $10,063,000 outlay this year in addition to what Federal funds are turned over to the city for local use, it was explained by Daniel M. Murphy, Business Manager of the Welfare Department. So far expenditures are running ahead of the rate contemplated in the budget.

Upward Trend

This is largely true because of continued upward trend in the two special categories — old-age assistance and aid to dependent children. These two lists have been steadily expanding ever since the requirements for such aid were lowered in September, 1936, and January, 1937. These categories bid fair to exceed their allowances this year, and welfare officials hope that decline in general relief will offset this situation.

If WPA appropriations should be severely curtailed from the amounts under discussion at Washington, the local general relief rolls might, on the other hand, go well above 15,000 and increase the prospective deficit.

Taking a long-term view, local officials today saw signs of a "leveling off" in the case loads of two special categories. Experience has shown it takes about four years to reach the saturation point, officials of the City Welfare Department say. It is now nearly four years since the requirements were lowered for old-age assistance and aid to dependent children.

New Cases Decrease

Their optimism is borne out by the fact that during the year 1939 an average of 32 new old-age assistance cases were added to the rolls each week, while this year the rate of increase has been only about 20 cases a week. There are now about 14,700 cases on the rolls.

In aid to dependent children, the rate of increase was about 12 cases weekly last year. This year it has been about 10 cases. There are now about 3,900 cases on the rolls.

City expenditures up to May 11, last date for which figures are available, were as follows with no Federal funds included: General Relief: $1,952,594 as compared with $1,976,577 last year; Old-Age Assistance: $2,024,555 as compared with $1,798,316 last year; Aid to Dependent Children: $1,116,617 as compared with $918,041. The increase in local layouts for the last two categories has occurred despite the larger Federal share in defraying the cost of these kinds of cases.

Georgia Governor's 'Fifth Column' Move

ATLANTA, Ga., May 27 (AP)—Acting under the State's licensing powers, Gov. E. D. Rivers seeks to make citizenship a prerequisite to holding commercial permits in Georgia after June 1.

The Governor also issued a call for a meeting of the Southern Governors' Conference here June 10 to promote the South as the logical location "for the expansion of industries necessary to carry out the national defense program of President Roosevelt."

Regarding aliens, he said he had directed Revenue Commissioner T. Grady Head to revoke the occupational, business and professional licenses of all who have not applied for citizenship by the June 1 date.

Asked if any specific law would permit the revocations, Governor Rivers explained that he relied principally upon broad powers of granting and denying licenses as vested in the Revenue Commission under a 1937 Tax Revision Act.

Status Vote Main Garment Union Issue

Dubinsky leaves matter in delegates' hands as he addresses convention in New York.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 27—Whether to return to the American Federation of Labor or to remain an independent body in order to work most effectively for labor unity and a third term for President Roosevelt is the chief subject before the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, whose twenty-fourth convention opened here today.

While the report of the General Executive Board, submitted to the delegates today, leaves the convention free to decide the strategy to adopt, David Dubinsky, President of the Union, in his keynote speech at Madison Square Garden, opposed immediate return to the A. F. of L., but suggested that the incoming Executive Board be empowered to relinquish the strategic independent status of the Union for affiliation with the A. F. of L. "when and if they deem it advisable."

Alliance with the A. F. of L. has wide approval among the leadership, but recent months have seen the mounting of a strong sentiment in favor of waiting until after the presidential elections, thus leaving the Union free "to put up a powerful defense for the New Deal." The Union's political influence would be restricted, in the opinion of many Union leaders, should it now return to the A. F. of L., whose leadership has a strong Republican bloc.

Other factors for delay, it was learned, include the belief by some of the leaders in the Ladies' Garment Union that they can influence the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, union of the men's clothing industry, to leave the Congress of Industrial Organizations and thus bring pressure on John L. Lewis to resume peace negotiations with the A. F. of L.

The garment union, originally an affiliate of the A. F. of L., helped to found the C. I. O. but bolted in 1938 in protest against repeated refusals by Mr. Lewis to meet the A. F. of L. in a move to unify the ranks of labor and because Mr. Lewis initiated what the General Executive Board report called a policy of "dual unionism."

"Our attitude with regard to the supreme importance of peace in American labor has undergone no change," the reprint of a resolution adopted in November, 1939, embodied in the triennial report, says.

"We still consider labor peace as a primary factor to the well-being and progress of American

Continued on Page 7, Column 6

Gaps Remain in Battle's Whirl; Roosevelt Plans Gain Impetus; Italy Boasts of Help to Nazis

Radio chat favorably received and moves toward production become apparent.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 27—President Roosevelt, members of Congress and representatives of private industry joined forces today to bring into being the most stupendous defense system America has ever had or ever contemplated.

Spurred by the favorable reception which is already being accorded to the President's fireside chat which was heard around the world last night, Government officials moved ahead on a variety of fronts to co-ordinate supplies, transportation, and production to make the United States secure on land, on the sea, in the air, and to protect the country from "fifth columns" from within.

With a rapid stepping up of airplane production the immediate objective, representatives of the leading machine tool corporations conferred with Henry Morgenthau, Secretary of the Treasury and chief co-ordinator of the Government's airplane purchasing, and pledged 100 per cent co-operation in supplying the defense needs which Mr. Morgenthau outlined to them in detail.

Confident of Ability

The importance of this conference is that it aims to relieve the worst bottleneck in the whole preparedness program, which centers upon the necessity of obtaining faster and greatly expanded production from the tool and die industry.

"We are confident of our ability to meet the requirements with Secretary Morgenthau's co-operation," Clayton R. Burt, head of the machine tool division of Pratt & Whitney Company, said following the meeting at the Treasury Department. "We intend to get our teeth into this thing."

Illustrative of the fact that the United States intends to lose no time in applying its protection to the whole of North and South America, it was announced at the State Department that a Navy and Army representative has been sent to Ecuador to discuss in a preliminary way the whole problem of hemisphere defense.

Capt. Fred L. Riefkohl of the Navy and Capt. Francis M. Brady of the Army Air Corps were sent from Panama to Guayaquil after

Continued on Page 7, Column 1

By a Staff Artist

Gen. Sir Edmund Ironside
Named Commander of Britain's Home Defense Forces

Lieut. Gen. Sir John G. Dill
Britain's new Chief of the Imperial General Staff

Allies Shift War Generals; Italy Aids Reich by Threat

By Saville R. Davis
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, May 27 — Italy has passed beyond nonbelligerency into a stage which may be described as semibelligerency.

Without an Italian shot being fired, military assistance of the first importance is being given to Germany.

This was both the evident fact and the proud boast of Italy today, as steps were taken to increase to a maximum the Italian pressure of "threat of war against the Allies."

At this critical moment Britain and France have the utmost need to bring up their reserves of men and material. But a substantial part of these reserves is being held on the Italian frontiers of France and at bases scattered through the Mediterranean because of the possibility of Italy's declaring war on Germany's side.

An Italian newspaper prints a dispatch from Moscow claiming

Continued on Page 6, Column 6

LONDON, May 27 (AP)—The Allied war machine today revitalized its efforts to counter the Nazi drive with much of its armed forces in new hands.

In Britain Lieut.-Gen. Sir John Greer Dill was named Commander of the Imperial General Staff, replacing Gen. Sir Edmund Ironside, who was given command of the Home Force which will defend Britain against any invasion.

The shift in the Imperial General Staff came exactly a week after Generalissimo Marie Gustave Gamelin was deposed as head of the Allied forces and 24 hours after the dismissal of 15 French Generals by the new French Generalissimo, Maxime Weygand.

General Dill, an Irishman once described as "one of the most able soldiers in the whole British Army," has a reputation for energy and quick decisions. Only last month he was appointed Vice-Chief of the Imperial General Staff to "relieve the strain" on General Ironside.

General Ironside replaces the retiring Gen. Sir Walter Kirke as Commander-in-Chief of the home forces. General Ironside was originally appointed to head the General Staff by War Secretary Hore Belisha, who has since retired.

In France the names of the dismissed Army officials were not made public, but the word of the change was issued under the heading of "penalties." Fifteen commanders of full armies corps divisions and other services were removed. Seven Infantry Colonels were promoted to be Major Generals to fill vacated posts.

French morale raised by new leadership: Page 6.
Army men say Dill is in his right place: Page 6.

Allies fight strongly to evade encirclement — Germans replace tired troops.

LONDON, May 27 (AP)—A British communiqué tonight said the Germans during the day "violently attacked" French and Belgian forces on the flanks of the British expeditionary force and that British infantry counterattacked successfully in co-operation with French tanks.

By the Associated Press

While German forces pushed into Boulogne and thence northward to attempt to encircle Calais, their most powerful offensives of the war so far were delivered farther to the east against French and Belgians who put up a strong resistance to save themselves from being hemmed in around Courtrai and Lille.

The Germans are attempting to close an 18-mile gap between these two towns which would encircle one section of the Allied forces. At the same time a larger encircling move is being pushed by the German force moving up to the Channel ports, to meet the forces now trying to force their way westward through Ghent toward Ostend.

Paris dispatches stated that Allied troops in the Valenciennes sector in Northern France withdrew to new prepared positions west of the Scheldt River as the Germans menaced their left flank with an extremely heavy attack.

Centered on Menin

The German drive, aimed southward along the Lys River Valley, was centered on Menin, 35 miles northwest of Valenciennes, on the French-Belgian frontier.

The French High Command, however, said the Allies were standing their ground in the Menin region, although the Germans were reported to be using "every possible weapon" in an attempt to break their resistance. German losses in infantry, tanks and airplanes were described as "enormous."

A War Ministry spokesman said the Allied withdrawal in the Valenciennes sector was because the positions there were "too far out in front."

Before retiring, he said, the Allied troops beat off two German attacks.

At present, a military commentator emphasized, Allied troops are now engaged in "a great defensive battle," the results of which are still undetermined, but he declared the Germans' complete disregard for losses in men and material has weakened their hand.

Hold to Circle Moves

The Germans hope to encircle the Allied troops now fighting between Cambrai and the Belgian border.

The other half of the Allied army of the north would then be backed up against the Channel.

Heavy fighting was reported along the Channel in Northern France as the Germans attempted to push on up the coast after the capture of Boulogne. The old Boulogne Citadel, where a small French garrison continued to resist long after the city fell, finally was captured by the Germans.

British troops who assisted in de-

Continued on Page 6, Column 4

This Changing World

Where Defense Begins — Questions Raised Whether Money for Stock Piles of Raw Materials Should Not Be Devoted to Domestic Exploitation

By H. B. Elliston

It is good to see the return of interest in the defense need for the stocking up of the raw materials that the United States lacks. But one question seems to puzzle some readers. Why is it, they ask, that we should buy a lot of these things when we have so much under our own soil. Manganese and tin are the items most often cited.

The question reflects the success of the propaganda directed through the mining bloc in Congress in behalf of the domestic mining industry. In recent years the industry has had remarkable legislative success. Gold has its fixed price, $35 an ounce, a price which is way out of line; and Uncle Sam buys every ounce of it that the domestic miners can produce. Silver is even more pampered. The mining industry also would like Uncle Sam to "do something" for the other metals. Opportunity presented itself when the bills for laying in stocks from abroad came before Congress. The mining bloc wanted to see the appropriations diverted in whole or in part to the exploitation of home resources. It was suggested that America contained some of the materials which it was proposed to buy abroad.

* * *

Now it stands to reason that nobody would wish to buy materials abroad for the purpose of putting money in foreign pockets. Nothing would be more reassuring than a stock right here in America below ground. Indeed an underground reserve would dispense with the need for a stock pile. But when the War Department asked for the buying of foreign stocks it was because of the lack of domestic supplies of the requisite grade or quantity. That isn't their opinion. It's the verdict of geologists as well as of the facts of America's peacetime trade. The War Department merely wanted the Government to buy where American manufacturers are buying.

Manganese is of course an essential alloy in modern steelmaking. That is its title to a classification among the strategic materials. Its acquisition in the World War caused a lot of trouble to the Government's procurement division, and America often ran short when the submarine warfare interfered with regular supplies. Accordingly the end of the war witnessed an agitation by domestic producers upon Congress for a protective tariff on the grounds that a domestic supply was essential in time of war. Congress agreed, and a duty of one cent a pound was levied. That is, the industry got protection at the rate of 50 to 100 per cent of the price of manganese.

* * *

But what was the result of this big premium for domestic exploitation? At no time since the imposition in 1922 of the manganese tariff has the domestic industry contributed more than 11 per cent of domestic metallurgical requirements. Most years the ratio has been about 5 per cent. As the case is put by the Director of the Government's Bureau of Mines, John W. Finch, "the domestic reserves of high grade ore comparable in grade and size with deposits mined in other parts of the world are relatively insignificant."

* * *

Now as to tin. This is a metal in which the United States stands in almost total dependence on overseas countries. Moreover, the supply is located in a delicate area, British Malaya and the Netherlands Indies; unlike manganese, a good deal of which is obtainable on this hemisphere, namely Cuba and Brazil. Domestic production of tin never has exceeded 170 out of the 75,000 tons that the United States consumes every year. And the local producers have had a tariff against foreign producers to "shelter" them in their effort. The tiny amount from home sources comes mainly from South Dakota. It is in behalf of South Dakota, by the way, that the question is raised of putting some of the stock-pile money at the disposal of domestic exploitation.

The same answer as to tin comes from the Bureau of Mines as is given about manganese, only more emphatically. Last year's Minerals Year Book published by the Bureau says: "Unless some unforeseen new major discovery is made, it is evident that the United States must continue to rely on foreign sources of tin, and that encouragement of domestic production offers little hope of providing national security in tin."

Doubtless the mining bloc in Congress will continue to seek Government money in behalf of these or any other metals and minerals which can be found within the United States. And nowadays they will get some sympathy. For the time has arrived when any home deposits of any strategic material should be regarded as of possible use in emergency. Indeed, the times are such that public money might well be devoted to the development of synthetic products as well. For instance, rubber is a strategic material which comes from Malaya, and it would be good policy to subsidize the exploitation of a rubber substitute as well as to lay in stocks of the real article.

But the first aim should be to accumulate the materials where America normally buys them. This would be a cheaper policy and the only sure policy of making any sizable stock piles. Let us not forget that preparedness begins in the factory, and that the factory process begins with the raw materials.

British Intern Alien Women In Drive Upon 'Fifth Column'

LONDON, May 27 (AP) — The Home Secretary today ordered internment on the Isle of Man of all German and Austrian women who previously had been under police restrictions.

Under the decree, all enemy alien women between the ages of 16 and 60 who have previously been in "B" Category will be interned as well as men.

It was explained that the women can, if they wish, take children under 16 with them.

A gigantic police dragnet swept hundreds of women into custody in the early morning while censorship veiled the raids.

The great roundup started at 7:30 a. m. Police cars, manned by more than 1,000 detectives, sped to the women's homes, waited while they hurriedly packed their luggage, and then took them to headquarters.

Action Taken Suddenly

The action followed a sudden decision of Sir John Anderson, Minister for Home Security, to intern the alien women without re-examination by alien tribunals. Most of them were taken from the thickly populated areas of South London.

Enemy alien women previously had been classed in Category B, which placed them under minor restrictions. These forbade possession of automobiles or cameras, as well as traveling more than five miles from home. Special police permission was required for changes of address.

Sir John's decision followed widespread press criticism that enemy alien women should be regarded as potentially as dangerous as men.

3,000 Men Affected

On May 16, Sir John interned an estimated 3,000 German and Austrian men between the ages of 16 and 60 who previously had been in Category B. Four days earlier male enemy aliens of the same age had been detained in the eastern half of the country and along the southern coast.

The Home Secretary told the House of Commons May 23 that he had not ordered the wholesale detention of women enemy aliens but that individuals had been imprisoned when there was cause for suspicion.

It was estimated today that more than 6,000 aliens have now been detained. Many of those rounded up are domestic servants. It was stated there were still thousands of aliens in the country in Category C—that is, exempt from any restrictions.

Reds' grip on Mexican labor disclosed: Page 7.
Canada acts to counter "fifth column": Page 5.

Throngs Gather in New York To Pray for Victory of Right

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 27—English-speaking people throughout the world joined with King George and Queen Elizabeth in prayers for peace with Allied victory yesterday.

While the British rulers, together with Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands, attended Westminster Abbey, in New York hundreds of men, women, and children believing in the Allied cause, gathered for services in the pavilions of nine Allied nations at the World's Fair and other hundreds at the Cathedral of St. John the Divine heard Bishop William T. Manning call for "peace with righteousness and justice."

Even as men fought in Flanders' fields, solemn Sunday services representing 10 countries, seven of them fighting for survival and three already on the lists of the conquered, were held at the Fair. Represented were France, Britain, with its Dominions, Canada, Australia, and New Zealand; Belgium, Norway, and the "orphan" Nations, Czechoslovakia, Poland, and Luxemburg.

World Issues at Stake

Bowing in prayer were citizens of these countries, Americans of foreign descent and native Americans who came to the services because of their belief that world issues of justice, liberty, and mercy are at stake. In the impressive service at the British pavilion, the Rev. John Brett Langstaff, Rector of St. Edmund's Protestant Episcopal Church in the Bronx, employed the words used by King George when he summoned the Empire to prayer.

Recalling the declarations of Allied leaders that only a "miracle" would save them from the grave dangers ahead, Cecil M. Pickthall, British Commissioner-General to the Fair, read from the Scriptures the account of the deliverance of the children of Israel fro mthe waters of the Red Sea which closed upon Pharaoh's army and chariots.

Bishop Makes Plea

At the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, Bishop Manning called for a minute of silent prayer with the declaration:

"If the forces which scorn the ideals of justice, of liberty, and of mercy should triumph in this conflict, there will be a condition in this world such as we at no time believed to be possible. As Christians and as Americans, let us lift up our prayers to God that the forces of tyranny and aggression be restrained and overruled.

"Give to all of us wisdom and strength to do our part in this day of world crisis," he added. "Grant that our country may now have vision to see and courage to do whatever is right, and that peace with righteousness and justice may be established for the sake of all mankind."

Philadelphia Yard At Peak Activity

PHILADELPHIA, May 27 (AP)—The noises of construction ring through the Philadelphia Navy Yard today as never before—tuned to the national resolve that the noises of destruction shall not cross the Atlantic.

Here on League Island 15,000 welders, electricians, boilermakers, steel workers, and other laborers are putting together key units in the Nation's expanded defense system—powerful ships of war to keep the country at peace with a Navy "second to none."

The number of civilian shipbuilders already is 2,000 larger than the Navy Yard's World War peak, and officials expect to hire about 3,000 more men to speed up current and future production.

Climaxing the Yard's greatest undertaking, the 35,000-ton battleship Washington will be launched Saturday amid the strictest precautions since 1917. The Navy rates this $65,000,000 floating fortress and a sister ship, the North Carolina, to be launched at the Brooklyn Navy Yard June 13, the most powerful units of the fleet.

The $1,473,756,728 naval appropriations bill passed by the Senate last week allocates $3,790,000 to the Philadelphia Navy Yard and assures a large-scale expansion program. Projects include: Extension of two shipways for construction of 45,000-ton battleships and replacement of two 40-ton cranes with 50-tonners, $1,825,000; new pier, $650,000; improvements to piers and quay walls, $500,000.

Americans Elected To Royal Society

LONDON, May 27 (AP)—The Royal Society announces that the following Americans have been elected to membership:

Ross Granville Harrison, professor of biology at Yale University.

Gilbert Newton Lewis, professor of chemistry at the University of California.

Dr. Francis Peyton Rous, member in pathology at the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research in New York.

VERIFICATION

Savings Bank Deposits

To comply with the law, depositors are requested to bring or send in their Pass Books for verification.

THESE MUTUAL SAVINGS BANKS WILL VERIFY AS FOLLOWS:

Boston Five Cents Savings Bank
May 20 to June 22

Brookline Savings Bank
April 1 to May 29

Hibernia Savings Bank
May 15 to June 29

Medford Savings Bank
May 3 to June 15

South Boston Savings Bank
April 1 to May 31

Union Savings Bank
March 25 to May 31

Wildey Savings Bank
April 10 to July 3

Books Sent by Mail Will Be Promptly Returned

MADE TO A CAT'S *taste*..

Just what your pet would order if it could talk. Made from whole, fresh-caught fish, cats love it. Contains wholesome, carefully prepared food that meets with their needs and taste. At your grocer's.

PUSS'n BOOTS CAT FOOD

Made from whole fresh fish—balanced cereals

SHARE YOUR BLESSINGS

The following is a cable received from Eric G. Muggeridge, our representative in France:

"REFUGEES FLOOD FRANCE STOP HOMELESS TEARFUL HELPLESS STOP LEAVING IMMEDIATELY TO HELP WITH EVACUATION OF REFUGEE CHILDREN STOP WILL KEEP YOU ADVISED CABLE FUNDS IMMEDIATELY TO MEET NEW DEMANDS URGENT PLEASE."

The Foster Parents' Plan for War Children maintains 10 Children's Colonies in and around Biarritz, France. Here refugee children of all nationalities live together and learn to love each other.

In our colonies children receive all the loving care and attention that so justly belongs to childhood. If you will become a Foster Parent to one of these unfortunate children, we can take it into our colonies. You will receive a photograph of your Foster Child along with its history, and may, of course, correspond with the child. It is more than just financial aid. It is extending a loving hand across the sea to a helpless child.

All funds are cabled direct to our colony headquarters in Biarritz, through the Chase National Bank, and pass through no other hands. Safe delivery is guaranteed. If you cannot afford to "adopt" a child, we would be grateful to receive your contribution. No mount is too small. EDNA BLUE, Executive Chairman.

Partial List of American Foster Parents

Helen Hayes — Eleanor Roosevelt — Archibald MacLeish
Efrem Zimbalist — Frieda Kirchwey — Emanuel Feuermann
Dr. John Haynes Holmes — Clifton Fadiman — Dr. Abram Flexner

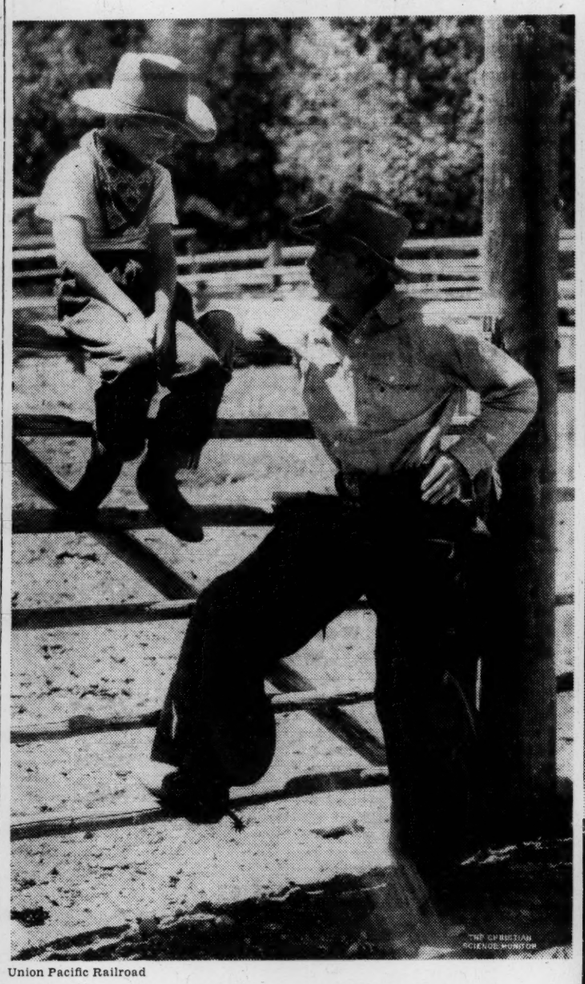
FOSTER PARENTS' PLAN FOR WAR CHILDREN, INC.
55 West 42nd Street, New York City
LOngacre 5-2174

A. I wish to become a Foster Parent of a Refugee Child for one year. If possible, sex..... age..... I will pay $9.00 a month for one year.
Payments will be made quarterly ..... yearly .....
monthly .....
I enclose herewith my first payment $ .....

B. I cannot "adopt" a child but I would like to help a child by donating $.....

Name .....
Address .....
City ..... State ..... Date .....

Memories of the Lone Star State



Union Pacific Railroad

Cowboys Spin Yarns as Well as Lassos

Houston Chamber of Commerce

General Sam Houston Monument

'Robust, Heroic and Friendly'; That's City of Houston in Texas

By R. H. Markham
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Mr. Markham, after "going to Washington," then touring the South, is now roaming the Southwest. Following is an article from Texas.

HOUSTON, Texas — One of the first things I saw on arriving here were girls wearing cowboy boots. I also saw youth with bright and flashing cowboy shirts, while many men were sporting yellowish-gray cowboy hats. This headgear is the chief mark of Houston's folk costume. And these picturesque garments don't seem out of place, even though there are no cattle in the Houston streets.

This, in fact, is one of America's very large cities, and is perfectly tame in appearance. It lives from industry and trade as all other metropolises and is inhabited by refined and cultured people. Many of them are rich. An unusually large proportion dwell in beautiful, even luxurious homes. They are rather exceptionally cosmopolitan, because Houston carries on an immense commerce with the outside world; it is one of America's leading ports. You couldn't find a long-horned steer here even with a telescope, unless you went into a museum. At the grand annual stock show here, which is one of the best in the world, the fat and roly-poly steers one sees are so gentle that they make Newfoundland dogs seem almost fierce.

You'd meet more grand opera singers in Houston, than real cowboys, yet on occasions the people wear cowboy costumes. And they have a right to. Such togs really "belong" here. They fit in. They are expressive of the spirit of Texas.

In Holiday Mood

This State has a lure, found in very few other places of the world. Texas is always in a kind of holiday mood. The Texans are ever playing at things. They haven't lost their zest or ardor. They're as boys or girls on treasure islands, they're knights and ladies. They still pretend or make believe, so life is wonderfully exhilarating. Heroic days still seem to dawn in Houston. The city would be lost without boots.

A striking symbol of Houston's attitude is the very name of the man who created it. It is Sam, just Sam. Nothing could be more typical of Texas than that. Samuel Houston would spoil everything. You don't hear him referred to as General Houston, Governor Houston, President Houston, Senator Houston, or Mr. Houston, though he was all these. To the Texans of his day he was Sam; to the Texans of today he is Sam. He has an impressive statue here in town, on which is written just Sam Houston.

Texas likes first names. Texas likes Sam or Pat or Joe or Ike or Lu—even "Ma." That might lead to familiarity or indicate a lack of respect or discipline; but essentially such is not the case. This love of first names and of comradeship really denotes self-respect, a feeling of equality, assurance, neighborliness. A Texan is sure he is as good as anybody; but acknowledges that anyone might be as good as he is.

He greatly enjoys shirt sleeves. When sitting down, he feels more at ease if his feet are up on something. He is hearty, robust, friendly.

He is often very naïve, in a kind and friendly way, that is, like a country boy; but he cannot be easily fooled. He is at home in any situation, usually master of it. He is a Sam Houston.

Life here has a wondrous glow. It's a thing for heroes; every day is heroes' day. And how could it help be! In the first place, Texas is enormous in extent. Why, the marketing area of Houston alone is bigger than eight New England states. Besides that, Texas freed itself. It became an independent country. It had a flag of its own, which still flies. You see the Texas flag far more frequently than that of any other state. It is a lone star. Texas can stand alone. Texas isn't afraid of anything.

Have Same Names

Most of the main streets of most Texas cities have the same names. They're named after heroes. You live with heroes. Your letterhead bears the name of a hero. Twenty-two miles from Houston is the battleground, where a handful of Texas heroes defeated the Mexican army. The combat is called "the sixteenth decisive battle of history," and was all over in 18 months. 'Twas like a fairy tale. After Sam Houston and his 700 stalwart comrades annihilated the enemy, Sam sent out word over the United States, "Texas is safe, let settlers come and plant corn." That is magnificently appealing. Sam didn't set out to conquer worlds; he gave fields for corn and cotton.

For his exploit there has been raised one of the finest monuments ever built. It is a single cement shaft, 12 feet higher than the Washington monument. It is straight as an arrow, plain as a beam of light, graceful as the flight of a bird. It stands in a vast level plain, near clear sparkling water and green woods. This simplicity, strength, expanse, height, perfectly symbolizes Texas. I hope all Americans will come to see this superb San Jacinto column, topped with Texas's exalted lone star.

It helps maintain the heroic spirit that enlivens Houston.

So does the port here. Houston is an inland city, but a seaport. The Gulf of Mexico has actually been brought into the city of Houston. This is said to be America's very first port of export. The amount of merchandise handled here is said to be second only to that of New York. Its volume and worth grow every year.

Texas produces approximately a third of America's cotton and much of it moves out through this harbor.

Texas is one of the world's greatest livestock areas and Houston is one of the State's principal centers for producing, exhibiting, shipping, and packing cattle.

When Oil Came In

When oil came in here near Houston, it was like the battle of San Jacinto. The first great well was a gusher. Black petroleum leaped far above the top of the derrick and triumphantly flowed for days—a typical Texas creation, roaring to the world, "Texas, first in everything, will now be first in oil." It is first in oil and Houston is the center of a vast oil business. Within its area are some of the world's most productive wells.

Real estate, too, has gushed like that. The city itself is the result of a real estate development. A couple of far-seeing, enterprising brothers bought a tract of 4,000 acres here on a perfectly empty plain, 104 years ago, for $5,000 and now 400,000 people live on it.

Civic donations here are lavish, also. William Marsh Rice, who gained great wealth from real estate and a hotel, created a new University which is one of the best in the whole South. Going from that splendid school you can ride through park after park that has been donated by other successful men. Sam Houston said, "Come and plant corn," other Houstonians say, "Come, enjoy parks and schools."

Houston has a huge new Convention Hall and a splendid new City Hall just finished. Its libraries are beautiful and well conducted. It is very active in building and through all the depression has not ceased to grow. Practically every index of prosperity points upward.

The city's population has increased as follows: 1850, 2,396; 1880, 16,513; 1900, 44,633; 1920, 138,276; 1930, 292,352; 1940, estimated, 430,000.

A larger proportion of its great quantity of office space is occupied than in practically any other large city in all America, namely, 93 per cent. In number of wage earners, amount of wages, value of products, Houston with the surrounding country leads the whole South.

"Houston," its spokesmen say, "ranks as the first Texas city in population, dwelling units, building permits, retail sales, shipping facilities." Some of these claims may be challenged, but Houston embodies the robust, heroic, friendly spirit of Texas.

A taxi driver showed me street after street of Houston's mansions and gardens, then took me to his own street of lovely new houses, and showed me his own home, his roses, and his lawn. He owned it, and was paying for it $30 a month. He was proud of Houston's mansions, still prouder of his home and his two children in it.

I am proud of America that builds such cities.

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Defense Program Opposed By New York Youth Group

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 27—The New York Youth Congress, affiliate of the American Youth Congress, had today rejected the advice of its most highly placed friend and defender, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, and voted down a proposal for adequate national defense introduced at its closing session here last night. The proposal, which was in line with Mrs. Roosevelt's views, received only a scant 12 votes. It was offered as an amendment to a resolution previously adopted in which the new arms program of the Federal Government was unequivocally condemned.

Mrs. Roosevelt flew here from Washington to address the youth. They received her respectfully, but stood solidly with their leadership against the Federal national defense program.

This stand by the New York Youth Congress anticipates action by its parent body, the American Youth Congress, which will not define its attitude regarding war and national defense until it meets at Lake Geneva, Wis., next July. Officers of the Parent Congress said here today their body had taken no stand on either of these questions.

Urges Defense Plans

The President's wife, who more than once has defended the American Youth Congress against charges of Communism, said she was in favor of a defense program that would include better housing and continuance of work relief, as well as armaments; but she stressed, failure to adequately prepare for defense might result in the needless sacrifice of many American lives.

Whatever the outcome of the war in Europe, Mrs. Roosevelt declared, the United States is bound to be seriously affected. It must face the possibility either of a Nazi-dominated Europe or the exhaustion of all the nations involved, with France and Britain the most damaged.

Needs of Defense

Defense of the United States will take the most modern machines of war and that is what the present defense appropriations are intended to provide, Mrs. Roosevelt declared. In adopting resolutions on such a subject, youth was talking about something that it had not adequately understood, she declared.

Marcantonio Cheered

The point of view of the delegates, however, was revealed in the long ovation given Representative Vito Marcantonio (American Labor Party), of Manhattan, the second speaker, which was far greater than that accorded Mrs. Roosevelt. The delegates cheered and whistled when Mr. Marcantonio, who cast the only negative vote in Congress on the first defense appropriation last week, declared that the new funds were being sought merely for the purpose of waging an aggressive war "in the defense of the American dollar and the British pound."

Anyone who said otherwise either was naïve or dishonest, he continued, after having asserted in Congress that the United States is already adequately prepared for a defensive war.

U. S. Plane Shortage Studied By National Aviation Forum

By Albert D. Hughes
Aviation Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 27—The aviation industry—admittedly one of the most important segments of America's national defense program—gathered here today at the National Aviation Forum to determine how it may most speedily set itself up to meet the President's call for 50,000 planes.

In addition to this keynote problem the three-day forum will be a broad scale survey of the aviation industry in order to show the American public where it now stands in the matter of air strength and where it is going. No problem apparently is to be omitted, as an outstanding slate of speakers will discuss every subject ranging from building a reserve from youth model-flying activities to the immediate problem of building planes on a large scale and developing adequate pilot material to fly them.

Gen. George Marshall, Chief of Staff of the United States Army, warned the Forum about the "American tendency, under the emotional strain of a great emergency, to assume that vast projects can be completed on the basis of enthusiasm without regard to the practical realities of the problem."

Our World War experience in trying to build an air force was cited by General Marshall to show the present need for careful, calm and co-ordinated planning.

He praised the civil aviation schools for their primary training of Army pilots, and experiment by the air corps which led to "unexpected success."

The magnitude of the problem that confronts the industry to build planes and develop pilots was indicated in estimates of our national air strength by widely-known civil and military officials on a forum radiocast yesterday over a nation-wide network.

Present Air Strength

Brigadier General Barton K. Yount, an Assistant Chief of the United States Army Air Corps, placed the present Army strength at 2,800 planes, 4,000 pilots and 11 air bases. By July 1, General Yount estimated this will be increased to 5,500 planes, 12,000 pilots, 52,000 mechanics and five new air bases. Adding an additional 2,200 training planes and 200 bombing planes which have been authorized, will lift the army plane complement to 7,900 planes, General Yount said.

Rear Admiral John H. Towers, chief of the Naval Bureau of Aeronautics, put the Navy's air strength at 2,100 planes, with 900 now on order and 3,000 authorized in the 1941 budget.

Col. John H. Jouett of the Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce, estimating American production at about 15,000 planes yearly on a stepped-up production basis immediately, said that it took Germany five years to achieve the rate of 36,000 planes a year which, he says, she is now able to turn out.

Robert H. Hinckley, Chairman of the Civil Aeronautics Authority, said that there will be about 43,000 pilots of all types registered with the CAA by June 30. He estimated about half of this pilot material as capable of meeting the stricter demands of the military services. As a means of getting some of these civil pilots back on the active list Mr. Hinckley said that the CAA is planning to conduct a "brush up course" for them this summer. CAA is planning to train 50,000 new pilots during the coming year, however, he said.

Base Future on Truth

Of the United States's 2,300 civil airports, Mr. Hinckley estimated that about half may be considered as useless from a military standpoint. Mr. Hinckley saw no cause for pessimism in the picture he drew, however, warning that "we must move—and we must move fast. No nation today will get a break in its national defenses other than by its own work. We should base our future squarely on the truth."

It is the lobbies and corridors of the hotels and meeting places of the members of the aeronautical industry and the comprehensive exhibit at Bolling Field that provide the encouraging signs of the industry's ability to regear itself to new demands.

Model Plane Nucleus

One meets Ernest Garache, for instance, director of the Air Youth of America, a non-profit organization that is encouraging youth in the democratic way, and not in a regimented manner, to become interested in model plane flying. Eventually these youths venture into gasoline-powered model planes of three to four feet wingspread as was demonstrated visibly in a competition on Bolling Field. From this the youth may go into gliding and then into powered planes.

At the Bolling Field exhibit a new sport plane with spin-proof stall-safe characteristics is shown, a design to encourage more people to fly. By playing with these safe planes it is hoped that air sense may be developed in enough pilots so that they will turn to the faster civil and military planes as a further development of their abilities.

From another source one learns of several unusual plane designs being built to test the possibilities of the market for lower-priced planes; from another source the appearance on the market of engines of the 1,000 horsepower class and over, made by companies who formerly manufactured only low-horsepowered engines for light planes. This is a hint, of course, that the supremacy of the two leading American engine companies, is to be challenged.

From these sources are found the basis of air strength in the United States. For air strength consists not only of what is available but what is on tap for the future.

New 'Relief Wings' Organized To Aid in War and Flood Areas

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 27—As one of the most decisive armed struggles in world history was being waged on European battlefields, efforts in this country were continued and expanded today to provide relief for civilian refugees from war-devastated areas.

Announcement was made of formation of an organization called Relief Wings to provide airplanes for humanitarian use in war and flood areas at home and abroad. Miss Ruth Nichols, aviatrix, was the chief organizer of the group, whose governing board also includes Dr. George A. Buttrick, President of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America; Ray Newton, of the American Friends Service Committee; Mrs. Henry Hill Pierce, and Clement M. Biddle, Treasurer of the New York Friends meeting, who is also Treasurer of Relief Wings. Headquarters have been opened at 342 Madison Avenue.

Relief Wings, which has the backing of religious groups and the aviation industry, has made an urgent appeal for airplanes equipped for civilian relief in areas where all other means of speedy transportation of vital medical and other supplies have been destroyed or taken for military purposes. The airplanes would not duplicate, but would supplement, the work of existing relief agencies, it was stressed.

$150,000 Needed

The group estimated that $150,000 would carry through the initial step of its program.

Simultaneously, Hendrik Willem Van Loon, Chairman of the Queen Wilhelmina Fund, Inc., with headquarters in the Holland House, 10 Rockefeller Plaza, issued an appeal for contributions to the $3,000,000 fund sought for distressed citizens and refugees of the Netherlands. Recalling that an endless number of appeals had been made on the American public in the past two years for war victims, Mr. Van Loon said he issued his appeal as a beggar, "but as a beggar proud of the mission that sends him to your door."

Miss Suzanna Silvdreruys, in a plea for aid for the Commission for Relief in Belgium, said that more than one-third of the 3,000,000 Belgian refugees in France and England lack the bare necessities of life.

The Paderewski Fund for Polish Relief announced that contributions to its relief fund could be made at the Funds Exhibit in the Polish Pavilion at the New York World's Fair.

Tsingtao Press Anti-American

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TSINGTAO, China — Japanese policies in China have been tested or at least initiated at Tsingtao for such a considerable period that there is special interest in the appearance of anti-American propaganda in the Japanese-controlled Chinese press of Tsingtao.

It is surmised that this may be the beginning of an extension of the anti-British movement to take in Americans as well, due to such irritations as the American-Japanese trade treaty denunciation and sharp Washington comments upon such matters as Japan's policy toward the Netherlands East Indies.

In China, of course, such a movement would not center about America's attitude toward Japan but would rather be built around the notion that America has an imperialistic view toward China.

On the other hand, there has been a report from Tokyo that "help" might be extended by the Japanese, with support of a 10,000,000-yen fund, or about $2,345,000, to American missionary enterprises in China—notably at Tsingtao. This has not been received with gratitude by the missionaries, who see in it merely an effort to control their efforts and drive a wedge between the Chinese and themselves. At the same time a "tuition fee tax" has been instituted by the Japanese-sponsored Chinese authorities upon missionary schools. Government schools need not pay the stamp tax.

Concern is felt over the whereabouts of from 75 to 100 students arrested at Tsinan some time ago as result of their efforts in going into the country on Sundays to preach Christianity in the villages in twos and threes. It is reported in Tsingtao that some have been executed and others transferred. All schools except those controlled by foreign interests must now have a Japanese vice-principal.

Chinese are afraid to be seen reading the American Shanghai Evening Post in Tsingtao now, due to repressive police activities, and its formerly popular Chinese editions Ta Mei Pao and Ta Mei Wan Pao are perused only in secret because of the hostile attitude of the "puppet" authorities.

Clubwomen Lay Plans For Largest 'College'

By Dorothea Kahn
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 27—This country's biggest "college"—the 15,000 Federated Women's Clubs with their 2,000,000 member-students—is preparing its curriculum for the fall term.

Its leaders, after a week in annual council meeting of the General Federation of Women's Clubs here, are returning home charged with fresh ideas on vital subjects which are to be included in their programs of study. Increased emphasis on the study of world organization for an orderly society, on the study of the objectives of American public school education, on participation in local government, and on spiritual training in the home is planned as a result of council recommendations. These special studies supplement the traditional club interest in social welfare and the fine arts.

Along with all this studious effort for the general good, the club women intend to carry on an enthusiastic program of preparation for their Golden Jubilee convention at Atlantic City, N. J., in 1941, the triennial convention year of the Federation.

Nation-Wide Preparation

Mrs. John L. Whitehurst, unopposed candidate for the presidency of the General Federation in its 1941 election, is General Chairman of the Golden Jubilee Committee and is directing the nation-wide preparation. Clubs all over the United States are delving into the 50-year history of the organization, writing publicity, helping to raise a $1,000,000 endowment fund, and co-operating in many other ways. The fund has reached the $250,000 mark, it was announced at the convention here.

Like a university, the General Federation has its divisions for special study of different fields. Each of its nine departments, therefore, has its own program of work for the 1940-41 season.

In the American Citizenship Department, Mrs. Frederick H. Clausen of Horicon, Wis., is urging women to give more study to local government which she regards as the basis of the democratic system. "Women's sphere is in the county," is her slogan. For in the county, she points out, budgets are made, taxes are levied, and much of the work of government is done, and it's here women interested in government can be most effective.

How to get started? She gives one specific suggestion. More and more counties, under leadership of women's clubs, are putting on ceremonies for the recognition of young people voting for the first time. In arranging these induction ceremonies, the various civic groups of the counties come together. Now why not make use of these councils, asks Mrs. Clausen, to study and plan for the betterment of education, recreation, and other functions of government in the county?

Linked to Citizenship

Legislative department work ties in closely with that of the citizenship department, said Mrs. Gustav Ketterer of Philadelphia, Chairman. Her groups plan to carry out the resolutions passed during the council meeting and work for patriotic observance of Flag Week, for Federal nonsupport legislation, for laws to extend social security to migratory workers,, and for measures indorsed by previous conventions. They are to seek also to get sufficient appropriations for the Federal Bureau of Investigation so that it may continue its investigation of un-American activities. On the question of the Equal Rights Amendment this Department will remain neutral as that subject has been returned to the Federation for more study.

Locally, legislative departments are expected to carry on a great variety of projects. A report presented by Mrs. Ketterer showed women in Alabama working for rural library laws; in Alaska fighting the return of saloons; in Illinois scurrying about to get signatures for a city manager referendum; in Hawaii studying all bills pertaining to the island; in New Mexico holding legislative forums, and so on. Such work will be continued next year, Mrs. Ketterer said.

New Study Program

A new study program—"Spiritual Values in Home and Family Life"—is being launched for the Department of the American Home by its Chairman, Dr. Josephine L. Peirce of Lima, Ohio. With the help of Dr. Leland Foster Wood of the Federal Council of Churches, she has drafted a program of eight topics—"Eight Planks of the Kingdom of God." Dr. Wood's study guide, just printed, was distributed to club leaders here. Dr. Peirce believes this study of religion in the home will serve as an antidote for "war terror and war hate." This Department also is sponsoring a one-day community program called "Home Is My Hobby," an activity, beginning with a community hobby show, designed to bring non-club members into the effort for better homes.

In the Department of International Relations, Mrs. Frederic Beggs of Wyckoff, N. J., is directing an intensive study of world organization for peace, helping clubwomen to prepare public opinion for the time when this country will take its part in building a new world order based on moral and spiritual values.

Women in the Education Department are preparing, under leadership of Miss Agnes Samuelson of Des Moines, Iowa, to study the purposes of American education. Their objective is to help as far as they can, to bring public schools abreast of the times to meet the needs of a democracy.

Music, art, and literature of the last quarter century are to get particular attention in the Department of Fine Arts, according to Mrs. Carl L. Schrader of Boston, Chairman. A compartively new activity is a folk music study which the Director, Mrs. Halen Hartness Flanders of Springfield, Vt., calls "prospecting for folk music." Mrs. Flanders, author of collections of Vermont folk music published by the Yale University Press, told delegates here just how to go about this fascinating pursuit, even explaining how to borrow dictaphones to record the music found.

In the Department of Public Welfare, women will continue to study crime prevention, Indian conditions, child welfare, and allied subjects under Mrs. Edwin Bevens of Helena, Ark.

Continued growth of the Junior Club work under Mrs. David S. Long of Harrisonville, Mo., also is anticipated. The number of junior clubs has grown from 708 in 1938 to 1,069 at present, Mrs. Long reported. With the Golden Jubilee just around the corner, this Department and Mrs. Fred Lufkin's Press and Publicity Section are so busy they need no special assignments.

Berkeley Starts Merit System Soon

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERKELEY, Calif.—Beginning July 1, this city will inaugurate a personnel system for employees, which will combine the best features of Civil Service with that of the City Manager form of Government.

The measure differs from Civil Service in that it vests "complete" authority in the City Manager, and at the same time provides protection for employees through establishment of a personnel board of five members, who, among other duties, are empowered to hear complaints charging injustice, and "acts of discrimination."

The ordinance, which aims to establish a merit system, provides for classification of all City employees, competitive examinations and a probationary period for future workers.

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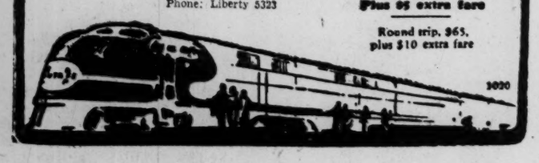


Books at the Crossroads

American Library Association

Farm Folks Getting Reading Supply From Bookmobile

Mrs. Gerald Ham, who came to the Case rural rehabilitation plantation of the Farm Security Administration two years ago, brings her small children to the Bookmobile. Mrs. Ham and her husband, who were sharecroppers, are among the 38 families on the Case farm, in a fertile Arkansas area.

Librarians Face Task of Rural Circulation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CINCINNATI, Ohio, May 27 — To achieve a democracy by and for "all the people," librarians are agreed that "all the people" must be supplied with plenty of information so that they may take an intelligent part in the functioning of government. Determined to reach more people with more books and current up-to-the-minute information, some 3,000 librarians from 48 States, Canada, and several South American countries opened their annual conference here today.

As they assembled with programs in hand, getting orientated for the 200 or more sessions planned for the six-day conference of the American Library Association, it was evident they were aware of the responsibilities of librarians today in helping people to read more widely on current issues and to "think"—in order to maintain democratic ideals.

Among other objectives librarians are aiming to bring existing libraries closer to the actual needs of book borrowers and, in sparsely populated regions, to extend library service to isolated farmers.

Progress in Rural Service

Librarians are facing the fact that more than 38,000,000 rural people in the United States or 72 per cent of the entire rural population are without adequate local public library service. But they are making a dent in this problem—it is learned from reports—by the gradual installation of county-wide library service where one central library feeds its books out to little book stations in cross-roads stores, one-room post-offices, and rural schools.

Librarians are convinced that this regional system is the best means of serving rural people. It is more economical for the people, too, who in many cases cannot afford to set up an independent library in each little community. When the system takes in several counties it is called "regional."

Out of more than 3,000 counties in the United States, it was reported that between 400 and 500 have established this kind of permanent county-wide library service sending a steady stream of books to every village, farm, and rural school within the county borders.

Information Asked

One significant feature of this plan as the people themselves see it, is the fact that the "over the hills people" in these chosen counties are now reading the same last minute pamphlets and just-off-the-press books to which city folks have access.

Moreover, news has filtered through from these more progressive regions, where rural folks are being served so thoroughly, into rural areas where a dearth of books still prevails. As a result, hundreds of requests have come recently to the United States Department of Agriculture asking "how to start a little branch library," "how to get a bookmobile," "how to set up a system of rotating books around among farmers."

In response to these calls the United States Department of Agriculture has prepared a farmers' bulletin No. 1847, titled "Rural Library Service," which contains a lot of the answers on how to begin and what to do to get books out to small communities.

Another question which librarians have planned to explore during the conference is the feasibility of extending county service, making it State wide. Vermont, for instance, now has regional library service throughout the entire State so that no citizen is without access to books. A few other States like Iowa, Tennessee, New Mexico, and West Virginia are considering similar State-wide plans, it was reported.

During the conference librarians have decided to investigate, first-hand, the methods and means of circulating books to rural people in Hamilton County where Cincinnati is located. Hamilton is a pioneer in this movement, having put its first bookmobiles on the road in 1927. At that time the circulation in the county was around 2,000,000. Now it has practically doubled, librarians report.

Discussions Scheduled

Beside the working round tables when librarians will consider questions of how best to meet the needs of the American people today with books, magazines, and other reading material, many sessions are scheduled at which distinguished authors, well-known publishers, civic leaders will discuss pertinent topics.

America's Town Meeting of the Air, although it has closed its regular season, will stage a special meeting in Cincinnati Thursday evening when a discussion will be conducted around the question "Should libraries restrict the use of subversive publications?" The debate will be led by Arthur Garfield Hays, national director of the American Civil Liberties Union, and Gilbert Bettman, a Cincinnati attorney.

National organizations holding meetings simultaneously with the American Library Association include American Library Institute, Association of Research Libraries, Bibliographical Society of America, Music Library Association, and the Theater Library Association.

Chicago Milk Strike Ends in Truce Pending Final Agreement by June 10

CHICAGO, May 27 (AP)—Chicago's eight-day old milk strike—the second this month—was ended last night and delivery to homes was resumed today as tank trucks brought in thousands of gallons of milk to replenish a depleted supply.

The ending of the strike, which cut off an estimated 75 per cent of the milk supply to consumers in the city and suburbs, followed a series of negotiations between city, State and Federal officials with union leaders and dairy dealers. The strike cost farmers and strikers thousands of dollars and was marked by daily outbreaks of violence. Trucks were dumped, drivers beaten and milk store windows broken.

More than 6,000 workers—members of the Milk Wagon Drivers Union and the Inside Dairy Workers Union—went back to work under terms of the agreement with the dealers. They voted to return to work at the pre-strike basic wage, pending negotiations for a new contract, until June 10.

Both strikes—the first was from May 1 to 3—ended in a truce and resulted from disputes over a new contract which expired on April 30. The dealers refused the old base scale of $48 a week to the drivers and offered $30, plus commissions. The new scale for inside workers was from $8 to $14 a week less than provided under the old scale of from $35 for clerks to $54 for foremen.

The wage scale was the principle issue in dispute. Yesterday's agreement provides that should negotiations between the unions and dealers fail by June 10, disputed points are to referred to Mayor Edward J. Kelly and State's Attorney Thomas J. Courtney.

If all negotiations are futile, however, an arbitration board of two dealers and two union members is to be set up. Failure of the board to agree will result in having the dispute arbitrated by Archbishop Samuel A. Stritch, head of the Chicago Roman Catholic Archdiocese, or his authorized representative.

C. A. Norwood Served Church Many Years

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, May 27—C. Augustus Norwood, Manager of Committees on Publication of The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, who passed on at his home, 11 Hawes Street, Brookline, on Friday, May 24, had long given consecrated service in various activities of the Christian Science movement. In his official posts, he has been in constant direct touch with many important legislative problems.

Mr. Norwood was born in Hamilton, Mass., in 1880, the son of Caleb J. and Martha A. (Dane) Norwood. He attended the public schools of Hamilton, graduated from Harvard University in 1902, and from the Harvard Law School in 1905. He married Miss Elisabeth F. Gragg of Brookline in 1916, who survives him.

In the course of Mr. Norwood's active public career he practiced law in Boston from 1905, was Special Justice of the Third District Court of Essex County, represented this county in the Massachusetts House of Representatives in 1911-12, and served in the Massachusetts Senate 1913-15. He was General Counsel of The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, from 1917 to 1929. Since the latter date he has been Manager of Committees on Publication of this Church.

Mr. Norwood was a member of the American and the Massachusetts Bar Association. He was a Republican, a Mason, Knight Templar, and a member of the Harvard Club of Boston.

No Blackout

KEARNEY, Neb. (AP)—It could only happen in America.

A blackout was ordered here as a publicity stunt for a Red Cross drive, but housewives protested it would interfere with operation of electrical refrigerators.

There wasn't any blackout.

U. S. Libraries, Periodicals Get Cincinnati Publicity Honors

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CINCINNATI, Ohio, May 27—More than 50 libraries and four periodicals were placed on the Wilson Library Publicity Honor Roll for excellent work through the year in interpreting the uses and activities of public libraries to the community, it was announced today by Gretchen J. Garrison, representing the Public Relations Committee of the American Library Association which is holding its annual conference here this week.

The four periodicals mentioned by the judges are The Christian Advocate, The Christian Science Monitor, Scholastic Magazine, and This Week. Some 56 citations of good interpretation of library service, as chosen by the Committee, are on exhibit at the Netherlands Plaza hotel here, the headquarters of the convention. They include leaflets for new borrowers, newspaper feature stories, rotogravure pictures, book lists, pictures of exhibits, and new or unusual types of publicity.

Articles published in The Christian Science Monitor and appearing on the bulletin board include "Shirt-Sleeve Literature Tops the Reading List"; "Libraries as Alma Maters Called on to Serve Times," "Tell Your Congressman," "The Library Takes the Trail," and "Modern Libraries Put Comfort of Readers First."

The publicity honor roll is planned further to promote already effective public relations, and to arouse more interest in communities to the new and up-to-the-minute services which public libraries are offering, keeping themselves abreast of the times, it was pointed out.

As soon as the conference is over the exhibit will take a journey throughout the entire United States, stopping at state and regional library meetings, schools, college and public libraries, it was announced.

"Smooth Sailing," a blue-covered booklet prepared by the Los Angeles City College Library, displayed on the bulletin board, is a guide charting the course of a college student who wants to use the library as effectively as possible. The booklet with its handy index to the library "shortens the distance between you and the port of material you need."

"Denver Reads" gives facts to borrowers in the mountain city in a neat little folder. "Information, Please" describes a plan used in Hammond, Ind., where envelopes are distributed with questions in them for club members who use the library. "The Library in Pictures" gives an absorbing story of library activities in pictures, not text, for New York City public library patrons. Many other ingenious methods have been contrived by librarians to keep the readers informed, to help them find the thing they want, and to acquaint them with facilities not known to the average library patron.

The Library Publicity Honor Roll is sponsored by the H. W. Wilson Company of New York with the co-operation of a committee of the American Library Association.

Postum
CONTAINS NO CAFFEIN
Hot, delicious
Made in a jiffy!

"How Do I Profit by the Ford Way of Doing Business?"

THAT advertisement we ran recently, called "The Ford Way of Doing Business," was well received and widely discussed.* It told how Ford pioneered in high wages, a shorter working day and week, better industrial conditions, and the Ford policy of lower prices and lower profit.

But the advertisement was not complete. It did not answer the question which may be in your mind! . . . "How does the Ford way benefit *me?*"

It is a natural question to ask how high wages, short hours and splendid shop conditions affect the price you pay for a car. Of course, you can see that the car may be better, but why should it cost less?

The answer lies in the vast number of cars made. In efficient methods. In improved machinery which increases both the productivity and value of man's work.

Compare the Ford V-8 of 1940 with even the highest priced car of 10 years ago and you can see how that principle works. Every year you get more automobile for your money. Every year, as the average wage to automobile workers has increased, the over-all cost to you of owning and running a car has grown less. The major influence in *keeping quality up* and *keeping prices down* today is the Ford policy in these matters.

It is now generally conceded that the Ford high-wage policy (the minimum wage in Ford plants is $6 per day and skilled workers receive much more) has been of immense benefit to all industry. Other manufacturers in many lines now pay better wages, too, and the result has been to create buying power, provide volume markets and greatly increase the value which a dollar will buy.

Then there is the question of profit. Can it be shown that Ford profit per car is lower—and that the buyer gets the benefit?

On this let us refer you to the Federal Trade Commission's recent report on the entire Automobile Industry by direction of the United States Congress.

Analyzing the government figures compiled in this report, a leading financial publication says:

"In the four years from 1934 to 1937, inclusive, a fairly prosperous period for the automobile industry, the Ford Motor Company extracted a profit averaging less than $6 per car." The news story then compares this figure with the $48 and $46 profit averages on other leading low-price cars.

These are direct benefits to you of the Ford way of doing business. This explains why your Ford car can have more cylinders, more equipment, bigger brakes, more costly design and construction in chassis and body—and still cost you no more than other cars in the same price field.

Ford

Henry Ford says:

"Good and lasting business must produce profit to the buyer as well as to the seller. And of the two, the buyer's profit must be, comparatively, the larger one. It pays us to sell the Ford V-8 because it pays you to buy it."

FORD MOTOR COMPANY

*If you desire a free copy of the advertisement headed "The Ford Way of Doing Business," write the Ford Motor Company, Dearborn, Mich.

Conquered Poles Treated As Vassals by Germans

No American newsman had been permitted to enter German-occupied portions of Poland until recently, when the Associated Press' veteran Berlin correspondent visited Krakow. His report on conditions in the part of Poland that remained nominally independent when Germany and Russia partitioned the rest, follows as the concluding article in a series of three.

By Louis P. Lochner
Staff Writer of the Associated Press

KRAKOW, Poland—It did not take many months for the German administration to make the Poles of the Krakow area realize that the Reich is master of the Polish situation.

I visited the new capital of the "Government General," meaning those sections of the former Polish State that have not been incorporated in Germany or Soviet Russia, seven months after it fell into German hands.

[The "Government General" is that south-central section of Poland, about one-third the size of the complete Poland before it was taken over by the Nazis, which has Krakow as its center and capital. It is what is left of the parts of Poland that have not been incorporated into either the Reich or Soviet Russia. It is still referred to as "Poland" by the German Government.]

Already the lower administration was functioning to the satisfaction of the German overlords—with Poles throughout in charge.

Polish police, Polish mayors for the smaller cities, Polish magistrates meting out justice according to Polish law (but separate courts, with German judges, for Germans), Polish postal administration, Polish railway personnel—such was the administration setup.

No Military Protection

The trains were running without military protection. Apparently no Pole dared try to commit any act against trains or their personnel or the traveling public. Deputy Governor-General Arthur Seyss-Inquart, I recalled, had told me in Berlin in January that German justice in the occupied area was stern, and that a vast cleaning-up process of criminal elements had taken place. [Dr. Seyss-Inquart has since been named Reich's Commissioner for the occupied Netherlands.]

Whatever the methods may have been for impressing the Poles with German authority, they obviously were effective.

Driving along the countryside in the Krakow area, I often met Poles in uniform sitting on horse-drawn vehicles, or working out in the fields.

"They are disarmed former Polish soldiers and quite harmless," my German guide said. "Many of them had no other clothes except their uniforms, so we let them keep them.

"Officers, of course, still are treated as prisoners of war, but the common soldier who wanted nothing more than to return to his farm was readily discharged. He is free to move about at will."

Some 400,000 discharged and disarmed Polish soldiers, I was told, are back home again, while some 300,000 are still prisoners in Germany.

Germans and Poles don't mix more than is necessary. The hotel to which I was assigned bore a sign, "For German guests only." The German authorities had to arrange for permission for me to stop there; else the hotel manager could not have accepted me as guest.

The 3,000 German officials who hold the top positions in the administration, in so far as they reside in the new capital, Krakow, have their own casino or club in which to spend their evenings. The beautiful, artistic official residence of the Mayor of Krakow has been taken over for this purpose.

Here I found the German officials taking their evening meals, listening to the German broadcasts, playing ping-pong, cards and other games, or chatting together in groups.

Further evidence that the Germans consider themselves the overlords of the Poles was found in the presence of Hitler portraits and Hitler busts in the public buildings. The spacious central building of the School of Mines of Krakow, for instance, now the main administrative building of the Government General, is featured by a large Hitler bust looking down from the head of the imposing staircase.

Another likeness frequently found side by side with Adolf Hitler's is that of Governor-General Hans Frank.

Frank's Meteoric Career

Governor Frank has had a meteoric career since Nazi accession to power. Herr Hitler's attorney in his many legal fights with the Republican regime of pre-1933 days, he was immediately placed in charge of revamping German justice to meet Nazi ideology. He created the famous slogan, "Whatever benefits the National-Socialist State, is right."

His big reward for faithful services came, however, when Herr Hitler appointed him Governor-General of Poland, responsible only to the Führer himself. That was on Sept. 27, 1939.

Governor Frank sub-divided the Government General into four large administrative districts, centering at Krakow, Radom, Warsaw, and Lublin respectively. In each of these four districts, a German appointee of his holds supreme authority.

My general impression was that the Germans have come to stay—barring defeat—and that the top administrative positions will remain in German hands.

Governor Frank insists that the "Government General" will emerge as the "National Home of the Poles," just as they say Palestine is the National Home of the Jews. It is bound, however, to be some sort of vassal of Germany's, assuming that Germany wins or at least holds her own in the war.

The military is entirely German. The Hitler "SS" guards keep sharp control of the population to nip subversive efforts.

Traffic Police Trained

During my two days spent here the German traffic police were just teaching Polish "cops" how to direct the constant flow of vehicles and pedestrians. Of pedestrians there were plenty: the Poles seem to spend much of their life on the streets. Of vehicles, horse-drawn far outnumbered the motorized. Poland, I was told, has fewer automobiles compared to her population than any other country in Europe.

In fact, the German administration seems to take it for granted that such cars as travel the roads these days must be German, for all traffic signs put up by the Nazi authorities are in German only.

The streets are rapidly being identified by signs in both the German and the Polish languages. At the railway station, the train announcer speaks German first, then repeats the announcement in Polish.

In the city's street cars there are signs to the effect that Gentiles must sit on the right side and Jews on the left.

But how distinguish the two? Here, too, the German administration has found a way: Every Jew must wear a white armband with the Star of David imprinted upon it in blue. As this city of 280,000 inhabitants has 70,000 Jews, one cannot go very far without running into armbands.

In the realm of business, too, the distinction between Jew and Gentile has come almost automatically with the seizure of Poland by Germany. Jewish shops are marked by the Star of David; Gentile stores usually have a placard, "Aryan undertaking."

Then there is a third group of commercial establishments which are run by German "trustees." So far as I could learn, most of the larger Jewish businesses have been taken over by these trustees. The same thing applies, however, to all stores, factories, and other business establishments whose Polish owners fled when the Germans captured Krakow.

I asked Hitler's "city president," a Suabian Mayor transferred here for the time being, what would happen in case such an owner came back to Krakow from abroad.

"If there's nothing in the records against him," this German official replied, "I suppose we shall turn the business back to him."

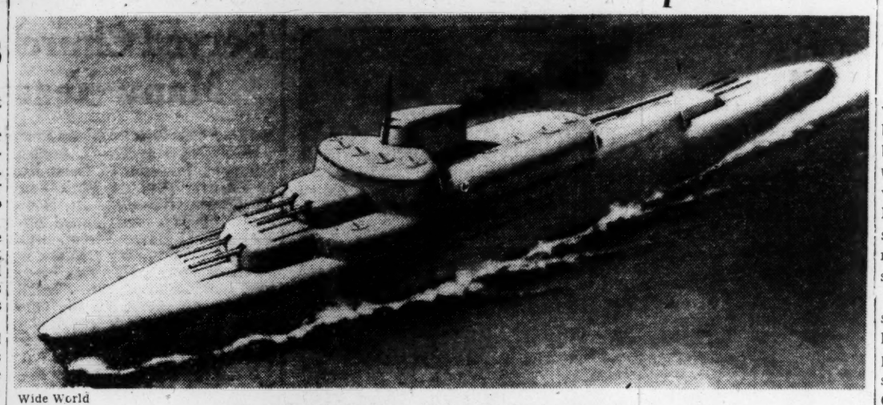
I tried to do some shopping soon after my arrival in the city. I soon gave it up. Everywhere I was asked for my ration card. Of course I had none. But the question seemed awfully familiar after eight months of sojourn in war-waging Germany!

On the huge market-place there was the familiar spectacle of hundreds of people standing about and gossiping. The purchases were by no means proportionate to the number of people standing about. But that has always been thus as long as I can remember visiting Polish cities.

At various places on the market square, placards were posted indicating top prices for various commodities which may not be exceeded. Thus, dairy butter must not cost more than four zlotys (80 cents) per kilogram (2.2 pounds). A hen may not cost more than half a dollar; eggs not more than 2½ cents apiece. And so on.

I entered the famous church on the square. What struck me particularly was the fact that most of the worshippers—and there were many of them—were young people, boys and girls in their upper teens. I could not help but wonder how many of them had fathers in German captivity, while their mothers probably volunteered as farm hands for work in Germany.

New Defenses for New Weapons



Wide World

Whaleback Design Proposed for Warships

This is the way warships of the future may look, according to Otto Kuhler, designer of locomotives and trains. The object is to afford protection against aerial bombs. The arched construction means that bombs will for the most part hit at an angle. The ship can be made lighter than other types.

War and Britain's 'Changing Face'

By R. Maillard Stead
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, May 27—Out in the verdant English countryside where buttercups are springing up so brightly, bayonets are springing up brightly too. And any traveler wandering through the remotest leafy lane is liable to have the solitude broken by a sharp command to halt, explain himself, and show identity papers.

For today the war, hitherto seemingly remote, draws close to hand in even the most unlikely places as plans unfold for withstanding any surprise attack by German parachute troops or German "Fifth Column" sympathizers on British soil, should the occasion arise.

It is not only the countryside that has developed new military features since Reichsführer Hitler's Army, Air Force, Parachute Corps, and Fifth Column blasted the Netherlands into submission within five days. Right here in London the sun shines down on glinting barbed wire entanglements with which the Admiralty and other Government offices have been surrounded. Crowds circulating near Westminster Bridge, where Big Ben stands, have a new free entertainment to engage their attention—the spectacle of squads of bronzed soldiers establishing machine gun posts at stragetic points covering the approaches to the Houses of Parliament and Whitehall.

In most cities, and certainly in London, a hole in the road is enough to cause passers-by to stop and look. So it is not surprising that spectators have been standing four deep in honor of these exceptional proceedings from which the statue of Abraham Lincoln looks fixedly away towards Westminster Abbey.

Tripods of piled rifles, sandbagged emplacements, brick and concrete air-raid shelters, and yawning sand pits dug where a green lawn used to be form incongruous intrusions into the square that by its association is dedicated to the cause of peaceful government. Another incongruous intrusion on the London scene was a column of tanks seen clanking heavily, in the words of a one-time popular song, "Round the Marble Arch."

In the spacious days of peace, the "changing face of Britain" was a subject often raised for discussion when there was not much else to talk about. And it is certainly a topic that provides plenty of material these days, even though there is a vast amount of other "changing face" has come to assume a severe and warlike look it never had before.

The slowly progressive call to the colors has left a large proportion of the civil population at its ordinary work and made it easy for many folk to say, after reading their papers, "How remote the war seems." Today, however, people are saying instead, "How near it all seems." And indeed it is near, for German soldiers in Belgium are at present closer to London than are British sailors at the Plymouth Naval Base on England's South Coast.

War Nearer Home

With this vivid realization of the possibility that their island home might be attacked by the same ruthless methods that wrought such havoc in Belgium, the Netherlands, and France, there has arisen an eagerly awaited opportunity for the "men who stayed at home" to show their keen desire to take up arms for the Motherland. Just how impatiently they were straining at the leash was seen when 250,000 volunteers responded within 24 hours to the radio summons for men to join the local defense forces raised to cope with suddenly perceived menace of possible raids by parachutists dropped from German airplanes.

The decentralized setup of this new corps of unpaid marksmen of all ages between 16 and 65 made a particularly strong appeal since it harnessed to a national effort the local "team spirit" and rivalries which characterize so many British activities, especially in village sport. I saw a notable example of this the other day when the Surrey Village team for which I play cricket repaired to the local clubhouse after the game and gave a visiting recruiting officer a busy half hour taking their names and personal particulars for the enrollment form.

It had been arranged that our people should link up with volunteers of a larger community near by. But they would not have it so.

Village Rivalry

"No," they said, "We'll have our own detachment at Oxshott—and it is going to be good."

Among the folk signing on were a gardener, a chauffeur, a stock exchange broker, the village plumber, a professional man or two—in fact, a typical cross-section of the community such as responded all over the country to provide the Nation with 500,000 fresh defenders in the space of one week.

In the earlier stages of war, the greatest enemy that faced Britain's elaborately organized air-raid precautions services, its special constabulary, its auxiliary fire service, and other sections operating on the home front, was the insidious foe—boredom. Herr Hitler's sudden invasion of the Low Countries as dawn broke over the tulip fields of the Netherlands on May 10 changed all that. And since then all of Britain's home defense forces have been keenly on the alert, enforcing blackout regulations with utmost rigidity, watching out for possible German "Fifth Column" agents and parachutists, and generally holding themselves in instant readiness for any large-scale emergency.

What had come to seem almost like "make believe" suddenly became very much "the real thing." Certainly there is nothing unconvincing about those challenges made now to motorists and pedestrians in the Eastern counties as they are called upon to halt at barricades improvised at frequent intervals along country roads—not only highways but byways as well. For it is known how cunning are the Germans and their agents in the matter of disguise.

It is known, for example, that at one German training center for young boys destined to be parachute troops, plans were discussed for dropping them in England in Boy Scout uniforms and cycling attire so that they could mount collapsible bicycles they bring with them and go speeding unmolested over the terrain with which they had become intimately acquainted through long study of maps and carefully prepared topographical models. In the ordinary way who would ever think of stopping a Scout Patrol or a cycling club party apparently engaged in a pleasant outing? In the Netherlands parachutists were said to have been dropped dressed even in clerical garb and as Netherlands policemen.

Taking No Chances

So guards on duty in rural England today are not taking any chances. They hold up everybody to make sure. The latest suggestion in connection with this operation is that the New Forest Commoners, dwellers in the Forest who have certain rights dating back to ancient times, should be formed into special defense corps mounted on ponies to patrol the 93,000 acres of Hampshire woodland in which they know every track, detour, and short cut.

During the last two days the police have been busily engaged rounding up thousands of enemy aliens, putting them—women as well as men—in concentration camps. But their place in the population at large has been taken by many more thousands of refugees from the Netherlands and Belgium who have sought and found asylum in this country pledged to rescue theirs from the grip of the German invader.

Britain Calls Youth For Home Defenses

By the Associated Press

London, May 27

Britain has called for 18-to-20-year-old volunteers to strengthen the Home Defense Forces. When reaching 20 they would be transferred to training units for service in the field army, where the youngest conscripts at present are 20 years of age.

Meanwhile, registration of the 27-year-old class added 326,259 men to the colors, pushing mobilization past the two million mark.

Threatened Liner on Guard

WASHINGTON, May 27 (AP)—The State Department said today that every precaution had been taken for the safety of the United States liner President Roosevelt, en route to Ireland to bring Americans home from Great Britain.

These precautions will be continued, a spokesman said, adding that the Department had not received official word of a German warning that the Allies had plotted a "criminal attempt" on the liner as a trick to draw the United States into the war.

Both Britain and Germany have replied favorably to telegrams from Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, asking that the President Roosevelt be not molested.

The Department official said the German warning had not been communicated to the President Roosevelt's captain. He said the captain and crew were already advised to take every precaution, and that the ship was thoroughly searched and crew men questioned before she left New York May 24.

The ship is to be searched again before leaving Galway, Ireland. The sinking of the British liner Athenia last September, with the loss of 28 Americans, seemed to officials to make this precaution especially advisable.

German Warning

BERLIN, May 27 (AP)—DNB, official German news agency, reported from Boston it had learned on "good authority" that the United States liner President Roosevelt, shortly to return to the United States with Americans from Ireland, "might be subjected to attack by the British in a trick to involve the United States in war."

LONDON, May 27 (AP)—A Foreign Office source said today "no sane man" could accept the warning given the United States Charge d'Affaires in Berlin that the Allies were planning or already had carried out a "criminal attack" on the liner President Roosevelt.

"In the past," this source said, "it has been the German policy to accuse the Allies of doing exactly what the Germans themselves have in mind.

"This story is similar to those which asserted that the British sank the Athenia."

NEW YORK, May 27 (AP)—Officials of the United States Lines said today they had not been officially informed of the Berlin report and they did not plan to radio the master of the ship concerning the report.

Protest on Poland

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — German treatment of the people and culture of Poland is strongly condemned in an Anglo-French-Polish declaration recently issued simultaneously by the British and French Governments.

The declaration is in the form of a public protest addressed to the conscience of the world and coincides with the publication of the so-called Black Book of atrocities in Poland published by the Polish Press Bureau. This publication which is duly authenticated by first-hand evidence leaves no doubt according to the Anglo-French declaration that "the German Government . . . are bent on destroying not only the lives and property but also the cultural and religious existence of the defenseless Polish population at present under their control."

In the introduction, M. Edouard Herriot, President of the French Chamber of Deputies, writes of the Black Book as follows: "It is a frightful spectacle which will revolt the universal conscience—the spectacle of a refined technique being used in the service of a constant desire to inflict suffering and death."

The Allies in their declaration, after indicating also how the German authorities and forces of occupation have flagrantly violated the laws of war and in particular "The Hague Convention concerning the laws and customs of war on land," again solemnly reiterate their determination to help Poland. "They reaffirm the responsibility of Germany for these crimes and their determination to right the wrongs thus inflicted on the Polish people."

Such a statement is a clear indication that the Allies have not forgotten their earlier guarantee to Poland.

British Day of Prayer Led By King; Cabinet Attends

LONDON, May 27 (AP)—In Westminster Abbey, filled with memorials to men who had overcome other challenges to Britain's existence, King George yesterday led the day of national prayer he had requested be held throughout the Empire.

Queen Elizabeth and Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands accompanied him, and Prime Minister Winston Churchill and many members of the Cabinet and their wives were in the congregation.

"The centuries rebuke the fears and calm the anxieties of the hour," said the Archbishop of Canterbury. "Here in the stillness of this church, moved by all the memories which surround us, we commit ourselves and our clause to God."

It was in the ancient Abbey, where many of England's sovereigns lie, and where the nation's unknown warrior of the World War is entombed, that the Archbishop crowned King George only three years ago.

Recalls August 6, 1918

"We have been called to take our place in a mighty conflict against the powers of evil and we ask God's strength that we may be found worthy of that high calling," the Archbishop said after telling his vast congregation that the present dangers besetting the nation were the darkest in its history.

The last national day of prayer was on Aug. 6, 1918, three months before the Armistice proclaimed an Allied victory.

The King, perhaps to acknowledge the immediate and tremendous importance to Britain of its air force, wore the pale blue uniform of a marshal of the Royal Air Force, the highest R. A. F. rank. He carried a gas mask on his shoulder.

Cabinet Members Attend

Prime Minister Churchill, his predecessor, Mr. Neville Chamberlain, Maj. Clement R. Attlee, Viscount Halifax, and Mr. Arthur Greenwood—all members of Mr. Churchill's recently formed Cabinet—occupied choir stalls. Sir Dudley Pound, First Sea Lord, and Sir Cyril Newall, Air Chief, and the Belgian and French Ambassadors attended.

Prayers were offered for the wounded, for all who are fighting, for Britain's Allies, and for the countries conquered by Germany.

A Queen's Place?

AMSTERDAM, May 27 (AP)—The Netherlands engaged in a controversy as to whether Queen Wilhelmina was justified in fleeing the country before its surrender to Germany.

[The Queen, now in London with her daughter, Crown Princess Juliana, and her two granddaughters, declared May 24 she left her invaded Kingdom because the Germans were determined to capture her and hold her as a hostage.

"I decided that it was my duty to frustrate attempts of the enemy to take possession of my person," she asserted. ". . . In the hands of the enemy I would have been powerless. . . . No Dutchman could have looked to his Queen for home and resurrection . . . it is my task . . . freely to carry on the constitutional leadership of those 65,000,000 native inhabitants of our Empire. . . ."

What, if any, circulation this statement received in the Netherlands is not known.]

It is difficult to convey the intensiyt of feeling on the question of the Queen's flight.

During her 41-year reign she not only had maintained her position as one of the few monarchs who actually rule but she also had become more or less the spiritual and moral leader of the Nation.

Many had so closely identified her with the state that they could not imagine the Netherlands without Wilhelmina.

Many Netherlanders refused to believe the Queen had left the country until it was confirmed officially. Some believe the Queen should have stayed and shared the fate of her Kingdom, whatever that might be. The general contention is that the Government could have fled, if necessary, but that there was no reason for the Queen to leave.

Some even suggested she might have abdicated and let Princess Juliana rule the Empire from London or some other place.

Newspapers made no comment on the Queen's departure. But signs of the popular reaction included erasure of the words, "Long Live the Queen!" from the bottom of many of the surrendered proclamations posted throughout the country.

The last time any high official of the Netherlands referred to Queen Wilhelmina officially was in the radiocast by the burgomeister of The Hague several days after the Germans took over the country. He spoke of her as "our respected queen" but his speech was not printed in the newspapers.

France Cautioned By Duff Cooper On Nazi Peace Lures

LONDON, May 27 (AP)—Information Minister Alfred Duff Cooper, radiocasting in French, warned the French people last night against being "beguiled" into accepting a German peace.

"Germany," he said, "has never kept the terms of any peace treaty."

He declared that "everything is at stake. . . . United we are bound to conquer, separated we might be destroyed. All Germany's efforts now are centered upon effecting a separation."

BERLIN, May 27 (AP)—Nazi sources declared today they regarded Mr. Alfred Duff Cooper's message to the French as an admission that a cleavage already exists between France and England.

"Why was there an appeal by an Englishman to the French people at this time if there is not something fishy about relations between the two?" authorized sources asked.

"As a matter of fact, England and France already are separated in that no more British troops are landing or fighting on French soil outside those caught in the German pincer movement."

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The Weekly Magazine Section of
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Leading Articles in the Weekly Magazine Section
JUNE 1, 1940

REALISTIC RATNER ASKS "WHY" By Jack Lawrence
How the Governor of Kansas has undertaken to remodel his state government on a useful and sensible basis, at the least possible cost to the people.

VASSAR SINCE CRINOLINES By Millicent J. Taylor
Commemorating 75 years of a college founded to further the intellectual culture and development of women.

HOSTELING WITH YOUNG AMERICA By DeWitt H. John
Vacations that match a good time to a slim pocketbook.

THE WATCHER IN THE SKY By John Allan May
Profile of Air Marshal Sir Frederick Bowhill, Air Officer Commander-in-Chief, Coastal Command, of the British Royal Air Force.

STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL By Della T. Lutes
In memory of youth and summertime, and especially Althea's angel food cakes, Aunt Mate's ice cream, and the celestial sweetness of the delectable strawberry.

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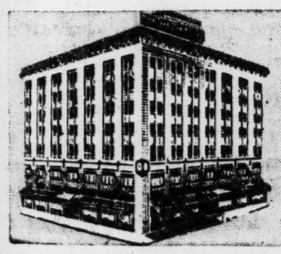

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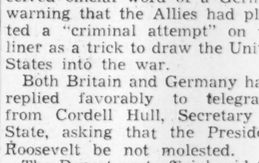

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Canada Counters 'Fifth Column'

OTTAWA, May 27 (CP)—Prearranged countermoves against possible "fifth column" activities ensure Canada against espionage, subversive movements, and sabotage, Ernest Lapointe, Minister of Justice, assured the country May 23 through a lengthy statement he read to the House of Commons.

The Minister declared a special committee of Parliament would be established to review the safeguarding measures taken by the Government and to make recommendations for changes and improvements.

Meanwhile four Canadian Provinces, backed by numerous municipalities and public bodies, have lent their official support to the nation-wide drive to crush subversive "fifth column" activities in the Dominion.

Manitoba, British Columbia, and Ontario have taken a stand similar to that of Premier William Aberhart of Alberta, who pledged the full co-operation of his Social Credit Government in any movement against undermining influences.

From Winnipeg came the announcement by Attorney General W. J. Major that Lieut.-Col H. J. Riley has been appointed Chairman of a special Home Defense Force Committee for Manitoba.

Premier T. D. Pattullo of British Columbia announced at Victoria that all provincial Government employees must take an oath of allegiance.

At Montreal, the Board of Trade demanded "increased immediate protection" against sabotage. A resolution addressed to the Dominion Government asked for provision of adequate funds for protective services in plants, offices, business firms and private homes.

In Windsor, Ont., the Chrysler Corporation of Canada posted notices throughout the company plant here ruling that only French and English languages will be permitted on the premises. The action followed agitation by employees this week against employment of Germans.

The Northern Ontario branches of the Canadian Legion have given their support to a proposal to organize ex-service men in a national voluntary force.

The Ontario Provincial Government has ordered Queen Victoria Park at Niagara Falls closed to traffic "in view of the present war situation and as an extra precaution to the vital hydroelectric plants involved." Access for busses through the Chippawa hydroelectric plant has been discontinued.

Swastika Title Kept By Town in Ontario

By the Canadian Press

Kirkland Lake, Ont.

Residents of Swastika, six miles west of here, are proud of their town's name and no movement is afoot there to change it.

At a recent township meeting it was stated the matter was considered last fall and it was decided then that Swastika was named "long before the word became connected with Hitlerism." Old residents of the Town of Tech believe the word is of Indian origin.

week in prison. He was selling a Fascist publication.

Ted Bramley, leader of the London Communist Party, several pacifists, and a score of British Fascists were arrested May 26 in the drive on potential "fifth columnists," Scotland Yard disclosed. In all, about 70 Fascists are confined in Brixton jail.

PARIS, May 27 (AP)—Four Paris factory workers, two of them 18-year-old youths, were sentenced to death today by a Military Court on sabotage charges. Two others drew 20 years at hard labor.

Curfew in Malta

MALTA, May 27 (AP)—The Governor of this important British naval base today ordered curfew from 11 p. m. to 5 a. m., effective tonight, as a defense precaution against parachute invasion. The public was warned violators of the curfew would risk being shot.

The warnings emphasized the capital penalty for treachery.

VALLETTA, Malta, May 27 (AP)—The United States Consul yesterday "strongly" advised Americans to leave this Mediterranean island base of the British Navy and go home at the earliest possible moment.

Press Cards

PARIS, May 27 (AP)—Special identification papers have been given correspondents with the French Army in order to prevent their being mistaken for enemy parachutists.

Arrests in Britain

LONDON, May 27 (AP)—For calling Prime Minister Winston Churchill "butcher" in an address before Communists, one man was sentenced to day to three months in jail and fined £50. Another was arrested in the Croydon District of South London today for shouting: "When the Germans get here they'll show you how to run Croydon." He was sentenced to a

Hopes for Trade Agreement With Soviet Rise in Britain

LONDON, May 27 (AP)—Sir Stafford Cripps, Labor member of Parliament and a recent British visitor to Moscow, is en route to the Russian Capital on an economic mission.

The Soviet Union was reported today to have welcomed a British proposal to send Sir Stafford and Russian circles here said chances for improved relations between the two countries now seemed "quite favorable."

Sir Stafford, however, did not wait for the Foreign Office to complete formalities of protocol and already has begun the first leg of his journey to Moscow.

He was there earlier this year, going by the "back door" on a flight from Chungking, China, and was said to have conferred with Joseph Stalin.

Trade Pact Proposed

Russian Ambassador Ivan Maisky talked over with Foreign Secretary Viscount Lord Halifax the proposal that Sir Stafford go to Moscow in connection with negotiations for a trade agreement.

It was understood that the Russians desired that Sir Stafford should be empowered to make decisions and take actions regarding details of such an agreement.

Observers saw in the fact that Russia has not increased its demands in connection with proposed trade negotiations an indication that the two countries may be able to get together.

There was a feeling, however, that Russia would be more likely to enter into new relations with Britain if the British ordered their Ambassador back to Moscow soon.

Envoy Never Returned

The Ambassador, Sir William Seeds, left Moscow in January and has not returned.

Prelimiary talks between Russia were said, however, to be progressing in a very friendly light with a likelihood that all minor points of difference would soon be settled.

Foreign Office circles said a reply from Moscow regarding the British proposal to make Sir Stafford a special envoy were not "unfavorable," but added that certain formalities must be arranged before he could assume the post.

Nazis Claim Sea Success

By the Associated Press

Germany claimed successes for its latest weapon of sea warfare—the so-called Mosquito Fleet of small motor torpedo boat—with a High Command announcement today of the destruction of a British destroyer and the sinking of an Allied submarine.

The destroyer was hit during a raid into the Channel port of Ostend, and the submarine off Helder, the Netherlands, the High Command communiqué claimed.

In London the Admiralty announced the loss of the 1,100-ton British destroyer Wessex. The Wessex, however, was said to have been sunk during an enemy air attack, with six fatalities among the crew.

The Admiralty also acknowledged the sinking of the 290-ton minesweeping trawler Charles Boyes by a German mine, with the commanding officer, one officer, and 13 seamen missing.

Meanwhile as unofficial estimates of total shipping losses of all nations mounted to 586 vessels displacing 1,974,872 tons, the German High Command announced that its Air Force has sunk one merchant ship of 8,000 tons and had hit with heavy bombs one large warship, two cruisers, and transport of 18,000 tons.

Yesterday a special radiocast from Berlin announced that a British aircraft carrier had been sunk off Harstad in the Narvik region of Northern Norway. The vessel was said to have sunk as a result of bomb hits May 24 and 25.

New Ship Plan

NEW YORK, May 27 (AP) — The British Ministry of Shipping in New York has announced a plan proposed by the Allies under which Danish vessels, now tied up in neutral ports, could move freely around the world.

The proposal, transmitted to Danish ships with a request for immediate answer, suggested that the ships be transferred to British or French flags with the understanding they would be re-transferred to Denmark at the end of the war and that the British and French would pay for their use.

If the proposal were not accepted, Danish-owned ships would be subject to seizure as prizes of war, since Denmark is now occupied by the Germans, the Ministry said.

Destroyer Lost

LONDON, May 27 (AP) — The 1,316-ton destroyer Van Galen of the Netherlands was bombed and sunk by the Germans during the invasion of the Low Countries, the admiralty said, but two new Netherlands submarines managed to reach England through a magnetic mine-field.

Huge Cheese Store Bought by Britain

OTTAWA (CP)—Sale of 78,400,000 pounds of Canadian cheese to the British Ministry of Food has been announced by Agriculture Minister J. F. Gardiner. The price will be 14 cents a pound at Montreal for first grade. Export will be handled by a board.

The cheese will be bought on grading certificates of the Dominion Department of Agriculture, which will be accepted as evidence of quality.

The price of 14 cents a pound is slightly higher than that prevailing recently. The agreement will have no effect on the bonus of two cents a pound which the Government now pays on top quality cheese. So long as funds are voted by Parliament for the purpose the bonus will be paid.

Belgian Archives Seized by German

WITH THE GERMAN ARMY (AP)—The story of how a parachute corps officer rushed straight to the Belgian Foreign Office when Brussels fell and seized the secret archives, is told by an authentic German military source.

Among the parachute jumpers who landed in the vicinity of Brussels, was an officer who in peacetime served in Adolf Hitler's Chancellery as a liaison man to the Foreign Office. He also was an Assistant Chief of Protocol.

As soon as the Belgian capital surrendered he rushed into the City with the first troops and headed for the Belgian Foreign Office.

Thus, 20 minutes after Brussels capitulated, the official archives of the Belgian Government were in German hands.

Digging for Victory

Schulze; © Fox

Busy Saturdays in Britain

(1) Girl Guides marching to help allotment holders. (2) A land man amateur. (3) Even the youngsters do their bit. (4) Watering and awaiting the arrival of the early spuds.

Army of Amateur Gardeners Helps British Food Supply

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—More spade work is to be seen in Britain just now than most people can remember, but nevertheless the 250,000 new allotments of land brought into production since the war falls far short of the Government goal of 500,000 set for spring of this year.

Busy scenes of families "digging for victory" at week ends and after work hours in the public parks of cities, on unfarmed fields, vacant plots of land and beside railway tracks might satisfy the casual observer; but not the statistician who is concerned only with factual results and recognizes more clearly than ever now the problems involved in recruiting a new army of amateur food producers.

Comparison between the intense allotment activity reported from Germany and failure of Britain to do more than reach half way to the mark set for the first seven months of war has led to criticism of the Government and local authorities in Parliament and in the press.

Inducements are advocated such as cheap fares for urban dwellers to reach allotments further afield and it is urged that a firmer policy should be taken making provision of plots a statutory duty of local authorities just as Air Raid Precautions are compulsory.

Liberal Grants in Germany

The Joint Emergency Allotments Committee, striving from its London Headquarters to match the achievements of German allotment societies, ponders longingly on a report that a number of Reich municipalities were to receive grants of as much as 300 marks per allotment if necessary to secure 50,000 permanent plots "ordered" by the Government.

In London only 10,000 plots of half normal size have been provided for 4,250,000 persons, Mr. Henry A. Aldridge, Honorary Secretary of the Committee, told a Monitor correspondent. He admitted that it was not really the fault of the London County Council or the 27 Borough Councils since they were responsible for a "built-up" area, but he contended that Berlin, Cologne, and Dusseldorf had similar problems which they had solved largely through cheap travel. So far, he added, attempts to get transport concessions to aid the British allotment drive had failed.

The amateur farmers who are already "digging" help on their allotments without expecting any payment from the Government. All they ask is favorable weather and a good crop. They have realized the need of the hour and follow the slogan originated by one for them, "Dig for Victory!" with such energy that you might almost think a "Civilians' Sergeant" was round every corner.

On Saturday afternoons the whole family goes out to change their plot into a proper vegetable garden. Many of them are turning their grass lawns into cabbage-patches. (Anyway, Junior, there's less for you to mow.)

Flower Borders Go

Front gardens have been deprived of their flower borders. Instead of flowers, carrots, tomatoes, radishes, and even potatoes, are popping up. Of course, most persons had to get permission from County Councils before they could disturb the blossoming beauty of their front gardens. For the British are keen on appearances. But permission has everywhere been granted, for the British are not so keen on appearances as all that.

The Office of Works, which controls the Royal Parks, has provided allotments in several public gardens—Bushy Park, Primrose Hill, Greenwich Park, and other famous open spaces in London have seen the unusual sight of hundreds of eager people busily digging, instead of knitting.

Along railway lines, on golf courses, on football grounds—all over Britain, where a little untilled space is left, amateur farmers have been taking over.

Sweden Alert As It Launches Defense Loan

STOCKHOLM, May 27 (AP)—Sweden must be prepared to resist any attempt to violate her liberty, Defense Minister P. E. Skold declared May 25 as he addressed a huge open air meeting to promote raising of a 500,000,000 kronor (about $120,000,000) defense loan.

Sweden's strength is limited and she must move cautiously, but at the same time, he said, "We must constantly be prepared to see violence rise up in front of us and try to force us to leave our road of liberty and independence.

While preparations for the new defense loan went ahead, Capt. Einar Fors Bergstrom, writer on military affairs here, and now serving as press officer to foreign newspapermen, declared that Sweden has completed a contemplated 10-year defensive program in less than four years.

Country's Defenses Described

Outlining the country's defenses, he said:

"We want peace and shall attack nobody. But we mean to defend ourselves against whomsoever it might be."

No one will say what Sweden's armed strength is today. Its peacetime force in 1936 was fixed at four Army units totaling 15 regiments. But Captain Bergstrom told us:

"Swedish soldiers are stationed at all important points the Navy is completely manned, the air force is in a state of perfect readiness, and in addition the anti-aircraft defenses have proved efficiently vigilant.

"Behind the front, the war industry is working at full speed and our economic life has been reorganized thoroughly in view of a possible complete blockade."

Latest reports on the fighting in Norway have reported successes for the Allies:

Arrival of Polish mountain-trained troops to support the French "Blue Devils" and Norwegian forces beleaguering the Germans at Narvik; capture of Lilleballak and Kobbefjeld, in the Lofoten Islands off Narvik, by Norwegian troops, and an engagement in which a small British force lost only one man while 70 men of a numerically stronger German detachment were killed.

"The Swedish people today are a people in arms," Captain Bergstrom said in a lecture to newspapermen, "but Sweden is prepared for defense and defense only."

Without giving figures, he said new planes, ships, guns and automatic arms constantly were swelling the Country's military resources. He emphasized the mobility of the infantry, which rapidly is becoming mechanized, and the mechanized cavalry which, "with modernized artillery and modern ships, destroyers and submarines forms a real factor of power in this part of the world."

Captain Bergstrom added that the coastal artillery also had been reinforced considerably, and that the air force is growing far more rapidly than was foreseen in 1936, when provision was made for only 260 warplanes.

Funds requested for the Army alone included 116,000,000 (about $27,500,000) kronor for equipment and 18,000,000 kronor for a commissariat to permit addition of 400 new officers and 300 non-commissioned officers to the Regular Army.

The 1936 defense program called for an annual expenditure of 148,000,000 kronor. This was raised to 200,000,000 kronor. The following year, was increased further in 1938 and 1939, and now has reached an estimated 200,000,000 kronor a month.

De Valera Prepares Ireland To Accept Wartime Rule

LONDON, May 27 (AP)—Ireland's army is to be brought to war strength and placed on a war footing "almost at once," it was learned in London today. Army reservists and volunteers are being called and a campaign has been ordered for new recruits, it was said.

DUBLIN, May 27 (AP)—Ireland prepared to accept wartime restrictions today in order to defend the island against possible invasion.

Premier Eamon de Valera's declaration in a speech yesterday at Galway that "we are in the war zone" was believed the forerunner to such full wartime defense measures as a blackout and perhaps semi-martial law.

Reports of plots by members of the outlawed Irish Republican Army and increasing apprehension that Germany might attempt to use Ireland as a base for operations against England prompted the Government to take steps to increase the armed forces.

Activity of the outlawed Irish Republican Army also was reported in Northern Ireland. I. R. A. men visited Belfast dance halls Saturday night in a campaign to get recruits for their organization.

Mr. de Valera in a speech Saturday night, said:

"There is danger over this country, particularly today, and there is but one safeguard—to be prepared to defend the liberties we won against anyone who might try to invade them."

Urging "the whole country to stand behind the Government in its defense efforts as one man," Mr. de Valera called for men to join the Army and volunteers to aid the police in tracking "any indication of treachery."

"It is necessary to get thousands of young men to see that liberties won in the past should not be lost through negligence," he said.

I. R. A. Defiant

BELFAST, Northern Ireland, May 27 (AP)—Six gunmen identified as members of the outlawed Irish Republican Army raided a Belfast dance hall last night and forced the dancers to stand still while one of the men made a speech.

"The I. R. A. is not finished yet," he said. "It takes more than a few arrests to break up our ranks."

Airfields in Ulster

LONDON, May 27 (AP)—Britain is considering airdrome sites in Northern Ireland, Capt. Harold H. Balfour, Undersecretary of State for Air, said recently in a written reply to a question in the House of Commons.

Motor Supplants Bridal Chair

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—Fewer and fewer Chinese brides nowadays are going to the altar in the old-time lavishly decorated bridal chairs, borne in state by staggering carrier-coolies, in Shanghai. Instead the modern Chinese girl wants the latest streamlined motorcar, decorated with a gay kewpie doll on its radiator.

Commenting upon this, a local newspaper columnist, L. Z. Yuan, remarks that only a few years ago all Chinese girls insisted on riding in sedan chairs.

"So much stress was placed on the bridal chair in China," writes Mr. Yuan, "that in Hangchow, scenic lake-city in Chekiang, many a bachelor had to postpone his wedding indefinitely because he could not pay the exorbitant rent for the bridal chair. A Manchurian military government official in Chekiang became the only Manchurian to win Chinese affection in that Province because he made the bridal chair accessible to all. Deploring exorbitant hire charges prevailing there 100 years ago, he made a beautiful chair at his own expense and rented it free of charge to all residents of the city, complete with coolies and a brass band."

Shanghai still has several bridal chairs despite the changing fashion. Without even including necessary tips for the carriers, the hire charge is sometimes as much as $200 (Chinese, about $14 U. S.) a day.

The most luxuriously decorated chairs are from Ningpo and have silk curtains embroidered in golden thread, studded with imitation diamonds and pearls, and with the interior heavily scented.

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French Morale Raised By Changed Leadership

By William Henry Chamberlin
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, May 27 —France feels a quickening of morale today with the conviction that the leadership of the country has now passed from slack to firm hands.

The action of the new Generalissimo, Maxime Weygand, in cashiering 15 generals who did not measure up to defense against the Nazi onslaught in the Meuse, is only one phase of the tightening which is going on throughout the country.

Minister of Interior Georges Mandel has made a continuous purge of the civil administration, particularly in areas close to the front. Here Prefects, Mayors, and Chiefs of Police are expected to show the same qualities of courage and decision as the military officers themselves.

[A British Broadcasting Corporation broadcast reported that French President Lebrun has signed a decree dismissing a number of high police officials in northern France.]

Infantry Colonels Promoted

Meanwhile, continuing the cleanup of the War Ministry, Premier Reynaud today eliminated two general secretaries and named Gen. Jean Lachenaud, director of a new War Administration Office.

Names of the 15 Generals who have been dismissed were not made public. But a War Ministry communiqué, published under the heading of "penalties," said they were Commanders of full armies, corps, divisions, and other Army services.

Their commands have been taken over by new men chosen by General Weygand in his flying trips to the front to lead the campaign against the German corridor to the sea.

Seven infantry colonels were promoted to be major generals to fill the places of those ousted. Promoted are Henri Martin, Jean Besse, André Durand, Charles Mast, Charles de Gaulle, Gustave Mesny, and Louis Buisson.

Earlier Dismay Overcome

Yet an unmistakable atmsophere of greater coolness and resolution to fight to the finish has replaced the dismay evoked by the first sweep of the German invasion. One can see on every hand here in Paris examples of quiet unpretentious courage and resolution in carrying out daily tasks which match the heroism shown by the soldiers at the front.

The 12-hour day has been accepted uncomplainingly in most of the factories working on national defense, and in one case the workers refused to leave their benches during an air-raid alarm, saying, "the soldiers at the front cannot find shelter when they are attacked and we must take our smaller share of the risk."

One is also impressed by the patience and skill with which the railway employees handle the enormous flood of passengers, so greatly swelled by the refugees now crowding all stations. One is also struck by how normally the little details of daily life proceed even when the front in some places is less than a hundred miles from Paris, and the Capital every night hears whirring airplanes and occasionally awakes to the sound of heavy antiaircraft fire.

Buyers Crowd Market

The Saturday market, for instance, was filled as usual with buyers and sellers, and it would have been difficult to find a seat in the more popular sidewalk cafes yesterday afternoon.

The exodus from Paris, which was quite marked on some days last week, seems to have slowed down. While fashionable apartment houses in the well-to-do sections of the city generally seem almost completely abandoned, there are plenty of signs of life in the poorer quarters, and the Government's firm attitude against evacuation retains here of course a host of civil service functionaries and munitions workers.

When our domestic gas supply recently went out of order, a telephone call promptly produced a mechanic who set it right. The mechanic was a soldier in the World War and he professed complete confidence in victory, saying that the odds were still greater in the previous war.

Put on Spiritual Basis

A French woman-teacher acquaintance presented a viewpoint widely held among the educated classes saying, "All the moral and spiritual forces of the world will join to defeat the evil which threatens to engulf Europe, for this is a war between good and evil."

Another sign of confidence is a decision by the War Ministry to organize a trip to the front for some of the Foreign correspondents Wednesday. Such trips naturally are not favored if the outlook is too black. One should note that the present mood of steady confidence isn't based on any tangible gains reflected on maps of the theater of military operations.

The German drive against the Allied armies in Flanders is proceeding with terrific force, and there still is no indication of any big counteroffensive although local successes along the Somme have been reported in the last few days. There have, however, been certain encouraging phrases in the sparsely worded communiqués, notably the claim that the French now possess the advantage in the fighting along the Somme and Aisne, and reports that Germany in the last fighting has sustained losses of men and material which can scarcely continue indefinitely.

Meanwhile there is a steady drive against possible "fifth columnists." Within the week the police visited 2,000 hotels and cafes and interrogated 62,000 persons, and arrested more than 500, of whom 334 suspected foreigners were sent to concentration camps.

Arrests of Communists and severe prison sentences imposed on individuals convicted of defeatist talk are reported in various parts of the country.

France's mood of steady courage should not be confounded with complacent optimism. It is freely recognized that Germany possesses formidable numerical advantages in airplanes, tanks, and man power. But there is a remarkable disposition today to place faith in such imponderables as the unconquerable fighting spirit of Frenchmen defending their native soil. [Two lines censored]

Newest German Thrusts

By a Staff Artist

Map Shows Germans' Double Encircling Movement

Attempts are in progress by the German war machine to encircle one section of the Allied forces around Douai and another section nearer the Coast.

Allies Are Strongly Resisting Continued Encirclement Drive

Continued from Page 1

fending the Channel port were said to be withdrawing northward along the Coast toward Calais, which both the French and the British said was still held, despite the German announcement to the contrary.

In an effort to strengthen their forces along the Channel, which were tired after 17 days of continuous fighting, the Germans were reported to be rushing fresh troops from the Swiss border and the West Wall through the narrow gap in the Allied lines north of the Somme.

The French declared that the corridor was being raked by Allied artillery and bombed without rest, and that the Germans were paying a terrific price to keep the breach open.

"Successful Defensive"

North of the corridor, French, British, and Belgium forces were said by the High Command to be putting up a successful defensive fight against repeated German assaults.

Although slowly withdrawing from Belgium, military spokesmen said, these forces were giving the Germans so much trouble that they could not concentrate on their operations in Northern France.

The Allied lines in the north were said to extend from a point north of Ostend southward to Courtrai and then along the west bank of the Scheldt River toward Cambrai. From Cambrai the line turns northwest through Arras and St. Omer to strike the Coast between Boulogne and Calais.

Gen. Maxime Weygand, the Allied Commander-in-Chief, was reported to have flown over the northern armies Sunday to study their position and later landed to confer with their leaders.

Military sources said these troops were being kept well supplied through Zeebrugge and Channel ports further south.

They also minimized the danger that the Allied forces in Belgium might be attacked from the rear by German troops, separating them from the French armies along the Somme.

French Troops "Holding"

South of the Somme and along the front extending westward to Montmédy and the Luxemburg border the French were said to be holding everywhere.

At several points, according to the High Command, they took the initiative along the Somme, establishing new bridgeheads on the northern bank and further narrowing the Péronne-Bapaume corridor—now something less than 20 miles wide.

Further west, between the Aisne and the Meuse Rivers the famous French 75's were reported to have taken a tremendous toll as German infantry attempted unsuccessfully to pierce the Allied lines.

At Courtrai, it was said, the Belgians first gave ground under heavy German attacks and surrendered their foothold on the banks of the Lys. A subsequent Belgian counterattack, which the French War Ministry described as exceptionally courageous, was said to have recovered the lost ground.

Meanwhile Berlin dispatches stated that German forces, pushing northward from Calais—capture of which had been announced by the High Command, though denied by the Allies—was threatening the Channel ports of Gravelines and Dunkirk.

In an effort to cut the Allied forces in two, one German column was reported advancing in a northerly direction from the vicinity of Lille to meet another Nazi force fighting southward from Courtrai, Belgium.

Spearheads Said Nearing

The spearheads of these forces were said to be less than 18 miles apart. Reports of new German activity elsewhere included aerial attacks on airports in East and Southeast England and the bombing of harbor facilities at Dunkirk, Zeebrugge, and Ostend, during which a powder magazine and marine depot were said to have been set afire.

German military commentators said that continued aerial attacks delivered at the Belgian channel ports had cut off the last avenue of escape for the Allied armies of the North.

Germans said possession of the Ports of Calais, Boulogne, and Abbeville gave them important bases from which they can conduct harassing operations that will soon virtually end communications between the Allied countries.

Hailed as hero of Germany's efficient communications is Fritz Todt, builder of the Siegfried Line and the Reich's great automobile highways.

Thousands of rail and road builders, directed by Herr Todt, have followed on the heels of the Army.

Gasoline Claimed Plentiful

The German Air Force apparently has been able—at least up to now—to protect the supply columns streaming over Herr Todt's roads, with the result, it was said, that gasoline has been coming up as fast as motors can burn it.

Meanwhile the British Air Ministry announced that heavy bombers of the Royal Air Force had carried out further extensive operations.

The points attacked were railway junctions, sidings, and marshaling yards. Many important objectives on the enemy's lines of communication were also bombed. Dumps were exploded and supply depots set on fire.

Leopold's Family At French Château

PARIS (AP)—The three children of Leopold III, King of the Belgians, were reported safely installed in a château "somewhere in France" while the Belgian Army, commanded by their father, fights against German encirclement in Flanders.

Crown Prince Baudouin was said to be asking constantly for news of his father.

The other two children are Princess Josephine Charlotte, and Prince Albert.

A member of the Belgian Court was quoted by the Paris newspaper Le Journal as saying the Royal children "are in safety in a château surrounded by a large park in a marvelous site."

French Legation Party Safe From Luxemburg

PARIS (AP)—Jean Tripier, French Minister to Luxemburg, and the staff of the Legation arrived in Paris by train May 25 from Germany by way of Switzerland. Also on board were Joseph Bech, Luxemburg's Foreign and Home Affairs Minister, and other Government leaders.

Italy Helps Reich by Its Hold on Allies

Continued from Page 1

that 1,000,000 French soldiers are being kept on the Italian border as precautionary measure.

The accuracy of the figure is obviously open to question. What is not open to question is Italian satisfaction and the undoubted serious embarrassment which they are causing to France in this fashion.

Virginio Gayda, Premier Mussolini's journalistic spokesman, writing in the Voce D'Italia, soberly estimates the Allied troops "immobilized by Italy throughout the Mediterranean" at 1,200,000 men. "This," he said, "is the firm and silent aid which Italy has been giving to Germany during these eight months of war."

As a consequence, he said, the French could not hope to repeat the last war's "miracle of the Marne" when Italy's declaration of neutrality enabled France to hurl into the breach forces withdrawn from the Italian frontier.

The effect of this, Signor Gayda said, was that Germany was able "to move an army corresponding to a population of 80,000,000 against an army representing a population of scarcely 40,000,000."

Tanks Needed by Allies

As one observer points out, it is tanks, guns, aircraft, and war materials even more than men tied up in the south which are greatly needed by the Allies for their emergency defense and counterstroke in the west.

Italy has no intention of relaxing its pressure. If it should decide not to enter the war directly, it is being said here, the Italian Government and army would nevertheless make a substantial military contribution to what is hoped will be an Allied defeat.

Together with economic aid given to Germany, this would entitle Italy to expect that Allied naval power in the Mediterranean would be dismembered by Germany as one of the peace terms.

Conference Held by Duce

Consequently measures of increasing preparedness for war, also what might be termed Italy's "threat power" were vigorously advanced over the week end. The Duce received in audience Marshal Rudolfo Graziani, War Undersecretary, Gen. Ubaldo Soddu, and a number of other high staff officers and representatives of heavy industries producing artillery.

Since he had earlier conferred with Marshal Pietro Badoglio and the Prince of Piedmont, Sunday's conference completed the list of Italy's chief military leaders who have been conspiciously summoned to Palazzo Venezia.

Meanwhile the Government's decree for wartime mobilization of the civil population was published. It amounts to saying that every man between 14 and 70 and every woman between 14 and 60 is at the complete disposal of the State in time of war.

Formalities Observed

The issuance of the decree was a formality because there exists no power in fact to question orders of the State. But Fascism philosophically considers itself the coming form of government and therefore formalities are scrupulously observed.

There has been no actual training of the public on widespread scale, however. Allowing for the fact that there exists a highly trained civil organization in the form of the National Fascist Party, there still remains a wide gap between issuance of the decree and development of a well-trained civilian defense corps.

It is worthy of note that no public excitement has been aroused here over the so-called "fifth column." Italy does not recognize the existence of any "fifth column" as such. There is machinery already in peacetime operation for keeping track of foreigners and this needs only to be tightened for wartime purposes.

As for domestic malcontent, there are both the party organization whose number was today put at more than 1,062,000 and the secret police which are relied upon to keep track of these.

Nevertheless an obviously inspired writer in the newspaper Popolo D'Italia recently saw fit to announce that the time was at hand for dealing with slackers inclined to pro-Allied sympathy. Since then disciplinarian measures have been taken which probably go beyond anything which has been recorded in the public print.

Measures of Excitement

To complete the week-end budget of ominous measures, there were still further steps to bring Italians into the arena of rising excitement. Brightly colored posters with the legend "Long Live Our Corsica" appeared on all sides.

Newspapers are interspersing among their news stories inflammatory statements from their great statesmen such as Cavour and Mazzini. Students from a number of schools and universities sent to the Duce elaborate messages of loyalty and discipline which were prominently printed in the newspapers.

Youngsters marching in a review before the Duce in the course of a celebration in honor of the visiting Japanese delegation burst out chanting "War, war war" with what is described as "spontaneous," but is clearly not undirected, enthusiasm.

Troops were marched and countermarched through the streets with more than ordinary zeal. Foreign Minister Count Galeazzo Ciano returned from his ceremonial visit to Albania after having observed Italy's "preparedness" in that sector.

Against these demonstrations must be arrayed statements of Sir Wilfred Greene who had been negotiating with the Italians over blockade grievances. On leaving Rome on Saturday he said he had received Italian proposals which offered "very satisfactory bases for agreement."

These are being discussed in detail by staff negotiators for both sides. The foreign newspaper corps here, which is long accustomed to seeing economic negotiation with Britain turned on and off, is reserving opinions on this latest effort until time is given to view them in greater perspective.

Ban on Comment

ROME, May 27 (AP)—The week-old ban preventing the Vatican City newspaper L'Osservatore Romano from appearing on Rome newsstands was lifted, but an informed source said the newspaper had agreed to exclude war comment from its columns and to confine its war coverage to official bulletins.

Ready to Sail

NAPLES, Italy, May 27 (AP)—The United States liner, Manhattan, its return passage already booked to overflowing by Americans arrived here today.

If Italy should enter the European conflict, it was pointed out, United States neutrality regulations would close the Mediterranean to American shipping and block Naples and Genoa from Northern and Central European passage routes.

Among those planning to embark on the Manhattan is Mrs. Myron C. Taylor, wife of President Roosevelt's personal envoy to the Vatican.

The Manhattan is scheduled to sail from Naples this afternoon and from Genoa June 1.

Dill in Right Place, In Opinion of Army

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, May 27—It was once written of an officer in the British Army: "He is the right man in the right place—if there isn't a higher place going."

Now the officer concerned, Lieut. Gen. Sir John Greer Dill, assumes the most responsible post in the Empire's Army."

General Dill's appointment as Chief of the Imperial General Staff has come suddenly. He replaces Gen. Sir Edmund Ironside, transferred to the post of Commander of the Home Defense Forces with the task of organizing anti-invasion defenses.

Not only was General Dill, as Vice-Chief, the obvious choice for the position whenever a change seemed desirable, but his whole career has been along paths that, if the brilliant promise of his youth was to be fulfilled, seemed bound to lead to this high office which entails supervision of the whole army policy here, in the dominions, and colonies.

Some military experts declare that General Dill should have been appointed Chief of the Imperial General Staff before this, for he is by far the most experienced staff officer among British Army chiefs. In the World War his service was almost entirely on the staff and even then, when in 1918 he was a young brevet colonel on Field Marshal Lord Haig's staff, he was often spoken of as a future army chief.

General Dill is one of those men who, paradoxically, are "famous without being well known" to the general public. He holds an extremely high reputation in service circles both at home and abroad. When he was commanding British forces during the Palestine trouble, he held such a high reputation as a strategist that his rebel adversary, Fawzi Kawakji, put a price of £500 on his head. General Dill is reputed to combine speedy thinking with steady, almost plodding, staff work. Perhaps that is because he has absorbed two different sides of one family tradition. He is an Ulsterman of Netherlands extraction. The Dills came to Britain from the Netherlands with William of Orange. They settled in County Armagh where they became one of the County's best-known families.

Sir John decided he would become a soldier while studying at Cheltenham, one of the foremost British public schools. Some of his teachers were reported to have been rather sorry at this decision for they believed his intellectual capacities would not have their fullest play.

Sir John was at one time inclined to agree with them. Returning from the Boer War to the dullness of peacetime soldiering and its slow promotion, he nearly gave up his commission to start a career in civil life. But he was promoted to captain in 1911 and when the World War began he was a Brigade Major. He served almost exclusively on the staff, first with Field Marshal Viscount Allenby then with Field Marshal Lord Haig, ending up as Brevet Colonel. After the war he held several high positions, becoming Commandant of the Staff College at Camberley in 1931 and later Director of Military Operations at the War Office.

His work in Palestine during 1936-37 earned him knighthood and the Order of Knight Commander of the Bath which was only one addition to a long list of honors. He earned the Queen's Medal with five clasps during his South African service, while during the World War he won the Distinguished Service Order, the Companion of St. Michael and St. George, Legion of Honor, Croix de Guerre, Croix de Couronne, and the Belgian Croix de Guerre.

Ask any soldier about Sir John and one quickly realizes he not only has earned honors from his superiors but, what is more important, the confidence and affection of those under him.

There is one story about him which is very revealing. He was pinning a military medal on the chest of a private soldier when he asked, "Have you ever seen your comrades march past? Come over here and watch them."

With that he led the Tommy to the salute base and, as line upon line of troops marched past, the general and the private took the salute together.

Weygand Sees Turn in Tide

NEW YORK, May 27 (AP)—Gen. Maxime Weygand, Generalissimo of the Allied Armies, in an extraordinary radio appeal last night pleaded with the people of the Allied countries "to hold out just one month," according to a Paris radiocast picked up here.

General Weygand did not speak in person. His petition read over Paris Mondial, the French Government short-wave station, said:

"In a month France will be on the march to victory. Tonight we feel that this one month might well be cut down to a fortnight. Yet, in any case the military situation is improving faster and better than anyone could have imagined earlier in the week.

"The Allies are going through a period of holding the Germans at any cost and readjusting their troops and their lines in the situation forced by the great German break-through. Gigantic work has been done in this direction, and the French, all of them, with their Commander-in-Chief, are convinced that they and their Allies will not have to wait long for their chance to come. There is something in the air in Paris now—it is something big."

General Weygand did not refer to the trend of battle in the Channel "bulge," but described intensified action along the Maginot forts. He was quoted:

"Along the Maginot Line, the German Command tried to cut through the Maginot forts, feeling out the actual strength of the line. After several hours of artillery fire, the German sentries swarmed out of the Siegfried Line to attack.

"Wave after wave came over. It was not a battle, it was a massacre. Eye witnesses estimate that the number of German dead and wounded outside the Maginot line was at least 25,000."

The radio report stated that after the German push on the Maginot forts had been repulsed, the Germans sent out a party under a flag of truce with the plea to the French to cease firing for 24 hours.

U. S. Opposes Plea Of Medical Group

WASHINGTON, May 27 (AP)—The Justice Department on May 25 asked the Supreme Court to deny an appeal by the American Medical Association contesting charges that it violated the Sherman Antitrust Law by activities against a co-operative health association.

In a petition filed April 29, the Association asked a review of a decision by the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia, which held that the organization must stand trial on the charges filed by the Justice Department.

Solicitor General Francis Biddle told the Supreme Court that there were "no exceptional circumstances" to justify a Supreme Court review at the present stage of the proceedings.

Open Boats Used To Cross Channel

WASHINGTON (AP) — Reports that some refugees from the battle zone were crossing the turbulent English Channel in open boats have been received by Red Cross headquarters.

Norman H. Davis, National Chairman, said the refugees were reaching the English Coast "in most pitiable condition," having "in many instances arrived in small open boats after harrowing trips across the Channel."

The Red Cross cabled "$100,000 to the British organization, Mr. Davis said, to aid in caring for the "great numbers" of Netherlands and Belgian refugees arriving in England.

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South Americans Assail Aggressors; Red Grip on Mexican Labor Disclosed

By Betty Kirk

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—The hold which Communism has upon the Mexican Labor movement is shockingly demonstrated in the Communist propaganda spread here by the Confederation of Mexican Labor (C. T. M.) Blasts against the democracies, the United States, Great Britain, and France, are published daily in the C. T. M.'s newspaper, El Popular, which attacks them all as "imperialist" nations and maintains that the Soviet Union is the only true democracy existing in the world today.

The Communist propaganda closely parallels that of the Nazis with the exception that the Nazis pose Germany as the savior of the world while the Communists uphold the U. S. S. R. as the hero. Both Communists and Nazis seek the destruction of United States influence here through agitating the Mexican public with threats of an imminent invasion by the United States, for which the charges made by the Dies Committee are reputed to furnish the excuse.

The uncompromising swing of the C. T. M. into harmony with the Communist party line has been increasingly evident ever since the signing of the Soviet-German pact in August. Previously Vicente Lambardo Toledano, General Secretary, was the most fervent defender here of President Roosevelt, the good neighbor policy, and the United States Government. It is now apparent that this defense was in line with the former policy of the Communist Party which dictated close bonds with the democracies. During that era the greatest "enemy" of C. T. M. propaganda was Nazi Germany.

New Enemies Chosen

New enemies have been chosen by the C. T. M. during the past six months. These new enemies are their old friends—the United States, Great Britain, and France. Cartoons and editorials, formerly attacking Hitler and Mussolini, now appear daily vilifying and condemning Mr. Roosevelt, Mr. Churchill, and M. Reynaud. The democracies are now "voracious imperialists," according to the labor press, and Latin America is slated to be their next victim.

The Dies Committee and its charges of Communazi plots here is branded as a tool of imperialism. The foreign oil companies are accused of backing a counter-revolutionary plot led by Gen. Juan Andreau Almazan. The Monroe Doctrine is flouted as a screen for new conquests by the United States in Latin America. Even Finland was headlined in an editorial in El Popular as an "imperialist instrument."

The Labor press repeats the propaganda of the Nazi press, that the United States is hungering for new territories in Latin America and warns all nations to the south to be on guard against such imperialist designs. Currently President Roosevelt is accused of being a war monger and of wanting to plunge all of America into the "imperialist" war, the main objective of which is ultimately to despoil the Soviet Union. A typical news story, published on the front page of El Popular May 21 reads:

"One of the aspects of the present international situation which alarms Mexican labor most is the increasing effort of the Roosevelt Government to plunge the United States into war and to drag the countries of Latin America into the holocaust on the side of one group. Such action would be suicidal for the welfare of our people, their progress and national independence. . . . Mexico and all Latin American countries should remain neutral. . . . This war, which is a conflict between imperialisms, should be taken advantage of by the semi-colonial countries, to break the chains the imperialists have placed on us, and seek our complete liberation."

Work Like Mouthpiece

A series of articles currently running in El Popular would indicate that the Labor press is acting as a mouthpiece for the Nazi propaganda machine. They attack R. H. K. Marrett, head of the British Press Bureau here, branding him as "Public Enemy No. 1" of Mexico and use him as an instrument to attack his Government and the British Consulate in Mexico. They accuse him of being an alien agent interfering in Mexican affairs, but El Popular says nothing of Arthur Dietrich, the German propaganda chief and head of the Gestapo in Mexico. Nor does it mention that Herr Deitrich has been operating here for three years while Mr. Marrett arrived only last November and is not protected by diplomatic immunity as Herr Deitrich is.

Communists among the Spanish refugees are also working tirelessly as propagandists here, fomenting antagonism against the democracies, in particular against the United States and France. A group calling themselves the "Ex-Combatants of the Spanish Civil War" have called two meetings, the first to agitate against the Dies Committee and the French Government and the second to explain the position of the "Spanish People and the present Imperialist War."

The Communists among the refugees operate in conjunction with the Mexican Communist Party and the C. T. M. They are without question a small minority, perhaps 300 at the most among the 7,000 Spanish refugees here, but their mixing in Mexican and international affairs is done at the expense of their compatriots who were granted hospitality here with the understanding that there would be no political agitation. Now the whole refugee cause is endangered by the activities of this minority group.

Labor Unions Used

The Mexican Communist Party, recently reorganized, promotes a program for increased influence in Mexican affairs through the organization of Communists cells within all labor, farm, and political organizations. It seeks closest collaboration with the C. T. M. and the National Farm Confederation. A bulletin recently published by the Party declares, "Our relations with the C. T. M. and its heads have never been closer and more cordial than they are today."

This Communist influence is spread not only through the C. T. M. but also through the Latin American Labor Confederation which embraces affiliated unions throughout Latin America. An early meeting of the continental Confederation is scheduled to take place in Mexico, a meeting which it is expected will be utilized for the promotion of further propaganda against world democracies in Latin America. Every sign points to the fact that the Nazi agents will also function through this organization.

'Plot' in Panama

PANAMA CITY, Panama (AP)—Discovery of an alleged revolutionary plot aimed at interfering with the national elections June 2 was announced by police following the arrest of Francisco Arias, leader of the Opposition Party, and several of his adherents.

Dr. Ricardo Alfaro, former President of Panama and the Opposition candidate in the current campaign, was reported to have taken refuge in the Canal Zone, although police said no complaint had been filed against him.

Dr. Afaro's nephew, Mario Alfaro, later was arrested in Colon with several other men said to have been found in possession of a quantity of dynamite and material suitable for the manufacture of bombs.

Police said they had also seized several sacks containing rifles, revolvers and ammunition which arrived at Panama station consigned to Mario Alfaro.

Arrests Recorded In Trotsky Affair

By the Associated Press

Mexico, D. F., May 27

An undisclosed number of arrests were made yesterday by Mexican police investigating the attempted assassination of Leon Trotsky, exiled Russian Communist leader, last Friday.

Police Chief Gen. J. Manual Nunez declined to give out details of the arrests, saying only that his dragnet had operated in the neighboring cities of Cuernavaca, Puebla, Toluca, Pachuca, and Cautla and had brought in "important information."

Montevideo, Uruguay

A parliamentary committee investigating Nazi activities in Uruguay announces the arrest of two Germans identified tentatively as former crewmen of the scuttled German pocket battleship Admiral Graf Spee.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile — Influential South American groups and individuals are asking for firmer action against European aggressors. There is no excessive satisfaction over the continental protest to Germany. Appeals today are stronger for a more effective attitude in favor of the Allied democratic cause.

The main stream of criticism aims at revising neutrality in such a way that it not only assures New World security but contributes definitely to the eclipse of provocative and expansionist policies in Europe. Neither isolation nor arming is deemed sufficient guarantee for the Americas.

The Pro-Allies Committee in Montevideo whose representation includes former President Serrano of Uruguay, addressed President Baldomir asking that the Nation sponsor a proposal for the American republics to break commercial and diplomatic relationships with Germany.

U. S. Entry Forecast

Early entry of the United States into the war and closure of the Panama Canal was forecast by Señor Fidel Estay, Chairman of the Chilean Democratic Party, in a Senate debate. He believed the Magellan Straits would become the obligatory route between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans and inquired what Chile was doing about national defense and understandings with South American nations "if this serious situation arises."

Montevideo university students protested against the invasion of the Low Countries and burned a caricature of Herr Hitler. The Law Students' Center in the same City declared for pro-Ally nonbelligerence and asked for the rupture of ties with the Reich. It appealed for the mobilization of "American energies in the cause of humanity" and advocated repression of Nazi and "fifth column" activities in Uruguay.

Prominent leaders of Uruguayan political parties joined in an Agraciada demonstration organized by the Pro-Democracies Committee. The newspaper El Dia declared that it would not matter much "if this were a war like others in which two countries settle their private differences by force of arms," but "everything that we respect and on which human progress is founded" will be affected if the triumph accrues to one party.

"Moral Intervention"

Peruvian newspapers hinted strongly at the necessity of vigorous moral intervention by the Americas, on a scale sufficient to impress Germany. La Cronica was one of those advocating revision of neutrality to obtain this goal.

The Bogota, Colombia, newspaper El Tiempo applauded the billion dollar move of President Roosevelt to boost United States preparation for eventualities and the Senate Naval Committee's concern for the creation of new bases. It declared that American defense was one of solidarity within a continental system, especially because Latin American countries, neither separately nor together, can gather sufficient military strength by themselves.

El Mercurio of Santiago warned that, although Chile was an enormous geographical distance from the theater of war, it could not escape the consequences of an anti-democratic victory. Latin America, it said, figured beforehand in a penetration program which would deprive its nationalities of their political and institutional characteristics.

"Reich Beyond the Law"

The newspaper El Mundo of Buenos Aires declared that the Third Reich had placed itself beyond the law and, "in our opinion, it is not only puerile but extremely dangerous to adhere to classical formulas of neutrality."

Foreign Minister Cantilo's proposed revision of continental neutrality provoked what President Ortiz described as a "pseudo-nationalist" demonstration asking for the former's resignation and maintenance of "strict neutrality." In the opinion of the Executive these so-called nationalists created a "focus of disturbance" which would be curbed at its source.

The "nationalist" movement in Buenos Aires has long been suspected of European totalitarian support. The police raided the offices of the Nationalist Youth Alliance and found a large quantity of literature soliciting public support for censure of the Foreign Minister and demanding resignation of the President. A demonstration, which had been prepared, was prevented by the authorities.

Prince Wilhelm of Prussia

BERLIN, May 27 (AP)—Prince Wilhelm of Prussia, whose passing after being wounded while fighting in Flanders was announced today, was the oldest son of former Crown Prince Friedrich Wilhelm and the second Hohenzollern victim of the European War.

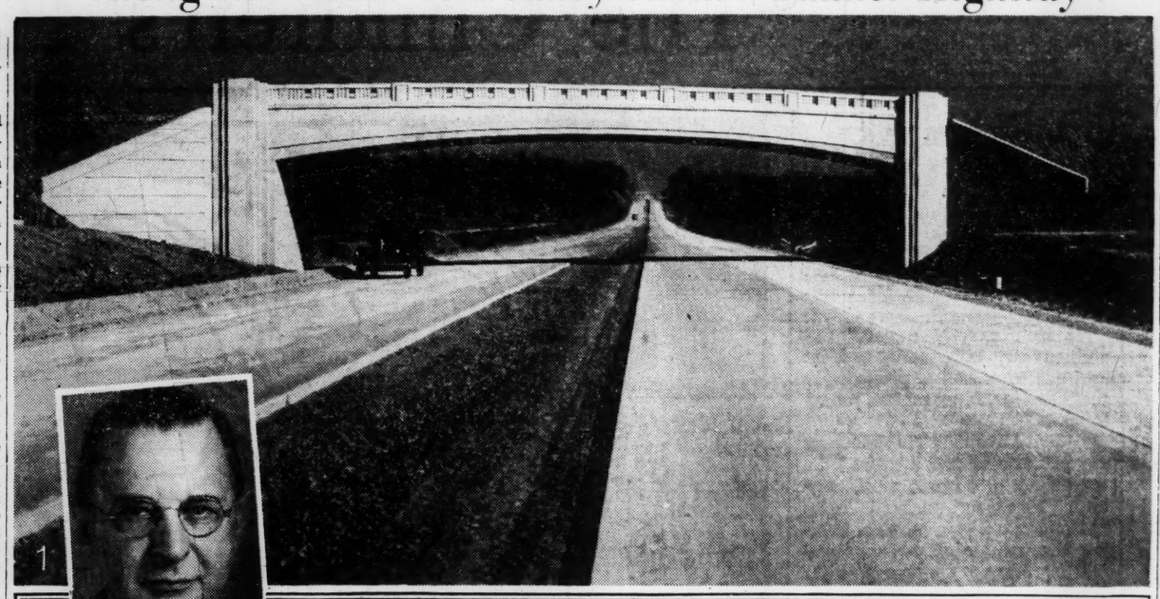
The other member of the House of Hohenzollern to be killed in the Nazi armies was Prince Oscar, cousin of Prince Wilhelm. Prince Oscar fell on the Polish front.

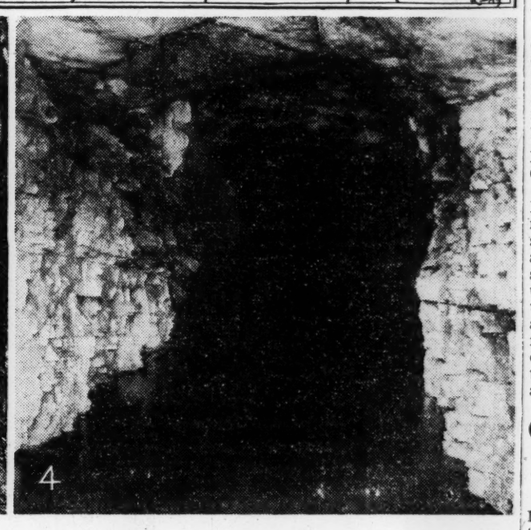
Wilhelm, who was decorated with the iron cross, first class, just before his passing, was a first lieutenant commanding a company of infantry.

Until virtual dissolution of the Stahlhelm, organization of World War veterans, in March, 1934, Prince Wilhelm occasionally figured in the news as a Stahlhelm battalion commander.

Since then he and his wife had devoted themselves almost exclusively to managing the Hohenzollern estate at Sternalitz, in German Upper Silesia.

Along the Route of Pennsylvania's Tunnel Highway





Trinity Court Studio; Pennsylvania Highway Department; By a Staff Artist

A Modern Auto Road Links Pittsburgh and Harrisburg

(1) This section of the Harrisburg-to-Pittsburgh road shows a typical overhead structure. (2) Walter A. Jones, Chairman of the Pennsylvania Turnpike Commission in charge of building the new highway. (3) This abandoned railroad fill is now a part of the new superhighway. (4) The Allegheny tunnel as it looked before work was started on the Harrisburg-Pittsburgh road. The highway is now nearing completion. The map shows the route of the new tunnel highway and the locations of the seven tunnels.

Pennsylvania Pushes Work On Pioneer Tunnel Highway

By W. Clifford Harvey

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

From Pittsburgh to Harrisburg, Pa., it is 162 miles, or 40 miles shorter than the Maginot Line in France. Yet in work already done on the soon-to-be-completed $60,000,000 automobile turnpike between these two cities engineers claim to have removed 26,000,000 cubic yards of earth or 6,000,000 more, they say, than the French shoveled to make way for their underground border defenses.

The reason for all this excavation is found in the engineering description of the Pennsylvania throughway as America's pioneer "tunnel" highway, boring as it does under the Allegheny Mountains in a series of seven lengthy tunnels aggregating nearly 10 miles in all. Primary purpose of the highway is to segregate all conflicting traffic by means of overpasses and underpasses at intersections, protected entrance lanes and giant cloverleaves at all grade crossings.

High speeds with safety are also made possible by sharp restrictions upon commercial establishments, elimination of pedestrian traffic and the abolition of all railroad crossings. At selected points, ramps allow for entering or leaving the express road with maximum safety provisions.

Started as Railroad

When the completed highway is formally opened on July 4 with one of the longest parades in the State's history, it will mark the realization of an engineering dream that began back in the "roaring" railroad inflation days just before the turn of the century. Then the present highway was a railroad "right-of-way" upon which the early Vanderbilt interests intended to compete with the Pennsylvania Railroad, but were bought out by the Pennsylvania J. P. Morgan interests before the tracks could be laid.

History, in reverse, is the way that one engineer described the work on the new highway upon which fuel costs between Pittsburgh and Harrisburg are expected to be reduced from 20 to 50 per cent. For it was the railroads that drove the old stagecoach turnpikes out of business, while the modern turnpike gets its impetus from the rails.

Over the Alleghenies has been so steep a climb for motor trucks that they have traveled 314 miles over more level routes through New York State to get to Pittsburgh from the State capital. The new turnpike will not offer more than a three degree grade at any point, hence making the trip possible to trucks at much lower operating costs.

Road Stresses Safety

On the side of safety it is expected to eliminate 90 per cent of the usual highway hazards under the headings of head-on collisions, intersections, grade crossings, pedestrians, business centers and a wide variety of stationary objects found on the conventional road. The Pike is also above all flood levels.

The largest bridge will be at New Stanton in Westmoreland County, a 600-foot viaduct spanning a 1,400-foot valley, carrying the roadway over two highways, Sewickley Creek and a railroad.

Completion of the pike will revive tales of early rivalries between Pennsylvanian and New York railroad interests, who fought for and against construction of a rail line under the Alleghenies to a standstill, but not before the Vanderbilt interests had practically laid the foundations and bored the tunnels present to be utilized by the present highway.

Keeping his threat to parallel the lines of the Pennsylvania Railroad in 1880 with a tunnel route to Pittsburgh, Vanderbilt and his associates poured 300 workers into the mountains for two years of surveys and borings. Alarmed at the prospects of a rail rate war the Morgan interests forced the Vanderbilt outfit to sell out. Then came one of the most incredible orders in railroad history, the order to "cease work" on a tunneling job that was practically 50 per cent complete.

Express Auto Roads

The railroad's loss has been the motorist's gain and the incentive for the establishment of a Turnpike Commission in Pennsylvania dedicated to the task of criss-crossing the State with an unsurpassed network of super-express roads. From the experiment is expected to come the answers to many baffling problems of traffic congestion, and probably the placing of heavy emphasis upon the building of express roads where they are most needed as opposed to heavy expenditures on trans-continental roads requiring long links that are not justified by potential automobile usage.

Until the Pike is paid for, it will be operated as a toll road, $1.50 to $2 for automobiles, $4 to $10 for trucks. It is estimated that the road will pay for itself by 1954, at which time the turnpike will become a part of the State's free road system.

Esso Contract

HARRISBURG, Pa. (AP) — A single oil company has been awarded a contract for exclusive gasoline, oil and restaurant concessions along Pennsylvania's new 160-mile superhighway from Harrisburg to Pittsburgh.

The successful bid of the Standard Oil Company of Pennsylvania was decribed by Walter A. Jones, Turnpike Commission chairman, as "100 per cent more favorable" than others. The amount of money involved was not disclosed, but Mr. Jones said the company would spend half a million dollars for construction of service stations.

The $70,000,000 double lane toll highway through the Allegheny Mountains will be opened July 4.

Garment Union Weighs Status

Continued from Page 1

workers" the report continues. "Furthermore, we still are firmly of the opinion that the fundamental obstacles which stood in the way of a united labor movement when the C. I. O. was organized, namely, the recognition of industrial unionism for the mass production industries and a greater measure of democracy in union government, have largely disappeared with the substantial change of the position of the A. F. of L. on these issues . . ."

The report urges the delegates to consider the advantages and disadvantages of the present independent status of the Union and recalls that the Union had contributed approximately $350,000 toward support of the C. I. O. and its affiliates.

Denouncing Communist "treachery and duplicity" within the American Labor Party and charging Labor's Non-Partisan League with serving as an instrument of the "Moscow-minded element" among trade unionists, the Executive Board's report declares that locals of the Ladies' Garment Workers' Union have lost interest in the "Communist-dominated" League.

It appeared, therefore, that labor's Non-Partisan League will figure broadly in the discussions during the convention. The League is split on a third term for President Roosevelt. The Amalgamated Clothing workers, headed by Sidney Hillman, a member of the League, is strongly on record in support of the New Deal and a third term for Mr. Roosevelt. Other members of the League are against a third term.

Speakers at the opening session supplemented the report's declaration of sympathy with the Allied cause and pro-Allied actions by the administration.

Another issue which the report brought to the convention as a major problem is the need to absorb the unemployed into industry. Declaring that private industry had failed to meet the problem and that government spending can offer no permanent solution, the report proposes a "program of action," calling for a 30-hour week, legislation to establish a minimum wage of 40 cents an hour, expansion of the Works Progress Administration program and of the New Deal program of social security and relief.

Gov. Herbert H. Lehman and Mr. Dubinsky addressed the 650 delegates, representing approximately 260,000 members in the Nation and the thousands of local needle workers on half holiday, who jammed Madison Square Garden, after they had paraded by motor-bus through the garment industry area of the city today. A colorful and melodious pageant, based on Walt Whitman's poem, "I Sing America," was presented by a cast of 800 garment workers of New York and New Jersey. Luigi Antonini, First Vice-President of the Union, presided at the opening celebration. Subsequent sessions of the two-week convention will be held at Carnegie Hall.

India Joins in Prayer For Victory of Allies

BOMBAY, India, May 27 (AP)—Prayers in churches, mosques, and temples were offered throughout India yesterday for the success of the Allies.

The Marquis of Linlithgow, Viceroy of India, in a radiocast urged the Indians to give unstinted support to Britain, France and their Allies.

Roosevelt Plans Gain Impetus

Continued from Page 1

the Ecuador Government had indicated that it would welcome a United States naval and air mission visit to that country.

Fingerprinting Favored

Responding specifically to the President's warning against the danger of spies and industrial saboteurs, the Senate Judiciary Committee acted unanimously today to report to the floor of the Senate a House-approved bill requiring the fingerprinting and registration of all aliens in the United States and strict penalties against treasonable activities in the Army, Navy, and Coast Guard.

The full committee made only one important change in the bill approved by its subcommittee. The alteration would require aliens coming to the United States to be fingerprinted in advance of their entry. Records of their prints would be kept by the immigration and naturalization service.

Aliens already in this country—including all who have not yet received their final citizenship papers—would be required to have their fingerprints taken at their post offices within four months of enactment of the bill. They also would be required to notify the Government of any change in their residence.

G-Men Leaves Cancelled

J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, announced that he had cancelled annual leaves of all G-Men. The 100 investigators already assigned to combat espionage will be increased to 150 at the beginning of the next fiscal year.

As a means of guarding against any unnecessary continuance of special powers which Congress may grant to the President growing out of the present emergency, Senator W. Warren Barbour (R) of New Jersey, announced that he is asking Congress to pass a concurrent resolution limiting to one year or less if the emergency passes sooner any wartime authority vested in the White House.

Other Government officers would be similarly limited in their power to suspend or modify legal restrictions on hours of labor, rates of pay or working conditions. Any suspension of civil liberties would likewise be restricted.

Baptists Urge Stronger Fight Against Liquor

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., May 27—Stronger opposition to the liquor traffic, more diligent Federal narcotic enforcement and condemnation of gambling, particularly in churches, were urged at the closing session of the Northern Baptist Convention here on Saturday.

The Convention voted to extend to the democracies of the Old World, great and small, the sympathy of Baptists "in their ordeal on which they are making sacrifices for values vital to Christianity." Other resolutions urged equal treatment for refugees from all religious groups and asked the United States Government to give the same recognition to all conscientious objectors as that accorded to Quakers.

The convention found "a rapid decline in the moral standards through large areas of American life," and voted to work "to stem this tide by emphasizing Christian principles by exemplary living."

The sale and use of liquor is increasing and sales are being made "increasingly and subtly" in grocery, drug, and drygood stores, another resolution declared, and Baptist pastors and communicants were urged to seek ways to abolish the alcohol traffic by personal abstinence, temperance education, and legislation.

The appointment of Myron C. Taylor as President Roosevelt's personal representative to the Vatican was a subject of much discussion during the Convention, and a resolution was voted asking the President to "reconsider" the appointment. Several leading Baptists, including the Rev. Daniel A. Poling of Philadelphia, President of the International Christian Endeavor Society, and Charles Poletti, Lieutenant-Governor of New York, counseled against the original resolution, which was stronger than the one finally adopted.

Mr. Poletti declared that the great religious denominations should present a solid front, and that the war now on in Europe began with attacks against religion. This moral unity could not, he said, be attained without participation of all religious faiths, Protestant, Jewish, and Roman Catholic.

"When President Roosevelt sent Myron C. Taylor as his personal representative to the Pope 'to assist parallel endeavors for peace and the alleviation of suffering' he sought to promote such a moral unity," Mr. Poletti said. "As a Baptist, I strongly disagree with the attacks made upon the President for this appointment. The religious citizens should recognize the fact that an attack upon any religion is an attack against all religions."

Goats Survive 'Glmite' Test

ABERDEEN, Md., May 27 (AP)—Inventor Lester P. Barlow's claim to a "super explosive," capable of dealing long-range destruction by vacuum waves, blew up here Saturday, along with his 1,000-pound sack of liquid oxygen-carbon "glmite."

Crestfallen, muttering "I can't understand it," Mr. Barlow watched Army medical officers inspect a very-much-alive herd of 84 goats—which the inventor had predicted would be destroyed or stunned by the blast—and report "every animal appears normal."

The "glmite" test was made on the Army's proving ground here before high-ranking Senators and Representatives, Army and Navy ordnance experts, and newspapermen.

A comparison test, with almost the same quantity of TNT, produced virtually the same effect as "glmite," also with no goat casualties.

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The Children's Page

A Monday Page

Waterlilies for Mrs. Chipmunk

A Chimney Farm Story

Told by Henry Beston

One afternoon Jimmy Chipmunk was walking along the fields when he noticed how beautiful the waterlilies looked below him in the lake.

"I'll just get a few for Mrs. C.," he thought to himself, and pulled out his skiff from under the willows and rowed out to where the lilies grew.

Their stems were very long and slippery and not easy to break. More than once he nearly fell out of his boat when a stem suddenly gave way, and at last one of his oars slipped into the water. He put out a paw to catch it but the oar was already beyond reach. He tried to paddle after it, using the single oar he had left, but that was a difficult way to do it and before Jimmy Chipmunk knew how it had happened he had lost *both* oars and was in the skiff with no way to row home.

Like all good boatmen, he then tried to pull loose a seat to use as a paddle, but they were nailed in too tightly. He tried to scoop with his paws, but they were too small. A breeze had sprung up, blowing out towards the center of the pond, and, with dismay, Mr. Chipmunk realized he would have to sit where he was, getting hungrier and colder with every minute, until he should reach the other shore and might walk the long way home.

Nothing to Do But Wait

"Oh dear, oh dear," he sighed, "my supper will be quite cold and Mrs. C. will be wondering where in the world I can be."

But as he was a philosophic chipmunk and there was nothing he could do about it, he tipped his straw hat over his eyes and went into a doze.

He was awakened by his little skiff grating against sand, and rubbing his eyes, looked about him expecting to see the far-reaching shore of the lake across from his home. But no, the boat had been blown to an island, and looking sharply about, Jimmy Chipmunk made out a small neat house in the alders near the water, from whose chimney smoke was rising.

"Looks as though someone were home," thought Mr. Chipmunk and he tied his painter to an overhanging root and knocked at the brown door he found.

It popped open almost immediately, and then he saw he had come to the muskrats' house.

"How do you do?" exclaimed Mrs. Muskrat. "I'll call Edward immediately. It's so nice of you to come over to see us, Mr. Chipmunk."

"It isn't exactly a call," explained Mr. Chipmunk, and he told her what had happened. By that time Mr. Muskrat had joined them.

"Why, Amanda! This gives us a good excuse for a swim," he exclaimed good-naturedly, and both Muskrats insisted upon swimming off, side by side, holding the painter of the skiff and pulling Jimmy Chipmunk after them. When they reached the lily pads they found one of the lost oars but there was no sign of the other one.

A Frog's Discovery

"That's too bad," said Mrs. Muskrat.

Mr. Muskrat gave a loud whistle and then called,

"Anyone round here found an oar?"

There was a long silence broken by a voice croaking—

"There's an oar over here."

Sure enough, the second oar had caught in among some rushes and a frog was using it as a float. He admitted he liked it so well he had hesitated to mention it at all, but he was more than pleased when Jimmy Chipmunk invited him up to his house with the Muskrats for refreshments.

Mrs. Chipmunk loved having company and she gave them sponge cake and fresh raspberries and cream, served on her round table, with the waterlilies—which Mr. Chipmunk had not forgotten to bring her—in a flat green dish in the center.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

"Looks as though someone were home," thought Jimmy Chipmunk.—A drawing by Maurice Day

Let Us Make Friends

Our Mail Bag

Here are letters from some of our readers who would like to make friends with other children who enjoy The Children's Page. We hope they will get lots of letters. At the end of this column you will find some paragraphs explaining how to start a correspondence.

Pawnee Rock, Kansas

Dear Editor:

I am ten years old. I am in the fourth grade. I like arithmetic the best of all.

I wish someone ten or eleven years old would write to me. We have eleven apricot trees. They are in bloom and they look like snow banks.

Your friend,
Mary Jo W.

Cincinnati, Ohio

Dear Editor:

I like everything that is interesting to boys—radio, airplanes, baseball, camping out, and swimming. I study piano. I am a boy eight years old, in the second grade at school.

This is my first letter to you and I do hope someone will write to me.

Sincerely,
Tommy Alan E.

Billings, Montana

Dear Editor:

I would like to correspond with any girl or boy from anywhere of any age, especially from Holland, Hawaii, Denmark and Switzerland. My hobbies are cooking, violin, and reading, and I very much like to read The Christian Science Monitor. I am nine years old.

Your friend,
Jean C.

Long Beach, California

Dear Editor:

I like to play with dolls. I am six years, will be seven in July. I also like to look at books and go down to the beach. Sometimes after Sunday School we spend the whole day on the beach. If you know a little girl in England who would like to write to me, I would reply to her letters. I get good grades in school.

Sincerely,
Ruth Ann H.

Stillwater, Oklahoma

Dear Friend:

I am a little boy seven years of age, and am in the second grade at school. I like to ride a bicycle, and I collect feathers. I would like to write to a little boy in Germany.

Your little friend,
Henry C.

A Reminder

Girls and boys who write to ask us to publish their names in the Mail Bag list should give the name and address of the person in their family who subscribes to The Christian Science Monitor. The privilege of having names published is accorded to children in the homes of subscribers to this newspaper.

St. Joseph, Missouri

Dear Editor:

I love to collect dolls. I would like to correspond with some little girl in England. I had my seventh birthday the 25th of May. My school closes the last of May.

Your friend,
Natalie C.

New York, N. Y.

Dear Editor:

I am eight and one half years of age. My hobby is collecting what I call trading cards. Trading cards are all different kinds of cards with pictures on the back of them, then we trade back and forth in school. I would like to correspond with a little girl in England or Hawaii.

Trading cards is a very unusual hobby, so the girl I correspond with does not have to have trading for her hobby.

Love,
Joyce C.

Indianapolis, Indiana

Dear Editor:

I play the piano, I love to skate and read. I enjoy the Children's Page of The Christian Science Monitor. I am nine years old and would like to correspond with a little girl about my age, living in the United States, or in a foreign country.

Yours truly,
Marilyn J. R.

To Start a Correspondence

Each girl or boy who sends a letter to this department must promise to answer promptly all letters received through Our Mail Bag.

When you write to someone whose name has been published in this column, enclose the letter in a stamped envelope, write on the envelope the partial address of the child as it was published, then put that envelope in another, addressing the outside one to The Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. Enclose also a note to the Editor, giving your full name and address.

Do not write in asking for names and addresses; we do not give them out.

If your letter is to go to a foreign country, you should probably put a five-cent stamp on the envelope. Ask at your local post office if you are not sure how much postage it will take.

Children writing from outside the United States should enclose stamps of their own countries for forwarding their letters. Do not attach these stamps to the envelopes. They will be exchanged here for American stamps.

Let's Read Outdoors!

Book Reviews

. . and books, we know,
Are a substantial world, both pure and good,
Round these, with tendrils strong as flesh and blood,
Our pastime and our happiness will grow.

William Wordsworth

Don't some of us think of reading as an indoor activity only, and don't we think of a comfortable chair by the fireside as the perfect setting for enjoying a good book? When warm summer days come, calling us outdoors to play, aren't we apt to set aside books and reading? Let's take our books outdoors; let's include them in our outdoor recreations and keep up with our reading this summer!

Books of adventure, fun, travel, books about the world around us, and the world of the imagination will be even more satisfying when read in a lovely garden, a public park, playground, your own back yard, out in the country or at the beach. So let's make a place for reading in our summer budget of outdoor time!

Animal Folk Tales

Walter de la Mare's newest anthology, "Animal Stories," belongs in every home where father and mother and children may together share these stories chosen, edited and in part rewritten from familiar folk tales and modern sources by this distinguished poet and writer.

Forty-two stories as well as rhymes and jingles are included in this volume, which is, as the author says, "as full of good things as a plum pudding." The stories, beginning with "The Hare and the Hedgehog" and down through to "Running Wolf," are for the most part familiar. All are characterized by humor and have delighted countless generations of readers. Mr. de la Mare has in many instances made his own version of them, but with the skill of an artist he has preserved their full flavor and integrity. He has chosen for illustrations woodcuts from Edward Topsell's "Historie of Four Footed Beastes," which was published in 1658.

Of his choice of tales the editor writes: "I have included nothing that, for various reasons, would not, I am sure, have engrossed me when I was young, and nothing that does not continue to delight me now that I am old." In closing, speaking of the magic of these tales, he says: "But not a syllable of their magic will be audible unless the right kind of ear is bent to attend to their spell." We heartily recommend this unusual book to all lovers of good stories.

Realistic Animals

With remarkably fine photographs by Harold Burdekin and a well-written text by Primrose Cumming, the story of "Ben," a draw horse, is sympathetically told for boys and girls.

The story opens with Ben's last days among the streets of London, after having served faithfully year in and year out as a cart-horse. As the story progresses we go with him into retirement in the country, at Springle Green Farm. Here, Mr. Comyn, his wife and two children, Dione and Jock, greeted Ben and were delighted to have him.

Ben too liked the farm. He threw up his head as he looked about him, not for a long time had he seen so much sky all at once or smelled so many smells; damp leaves, cattle, raw earth, wet grass. It seemed as if he couldn't sniff quickly enough to take them all in.

A Pet Pig

Charlotte Jackson takes us to fascinating and colorful scenes in her first book "Tito, The Pig of Guatemala." Diego, a little Indian boy, and his troublesome pet pig, Tito, share the stage in her story. Diego was ten and his sister Petrona, eight. They lived with their father and mother high up in the mountains of Guatemala. The nearest village to their farm was Chi-chi-casten-an-go, not so very near, for it took two whole days of walking to reach it.

December is a hot month in Diego's country and it is at this time the family goes to the Christmas fiesta in the village. This is the grandest celebration of the whole year.

The story follows the family's doings as they prepare for the journey and as they travel to the village up the hills and down into the valleys walking in company with other farmers who join them on their way to the holiday celebration. Tito provides fun along the road and changes the whole course of events when he eats Father's identification card.

A Travel Book

You will want to read Anne Merriam Peck's interesting book, "Belgium," which describes the lovely country of the Belgians, so much in our thoughts and hearts these days. Facing England across the North Sea, so flat that it is scarcely above sea level, lies this brave nation. Miss Peck tells us something of its history but more about its present day cities and surrounding countryside, its people, their customs and interests, its beautiful buildings, commerce and industries, its arts and crafts. She tells us that in spite of modern industry, railroads, and factories, the Belgian people cherish their festivals and customs. Legends told repeatedly since the Middle Ages are very dear to the old and young alike.

"The movie theaters have not made them lose their interest in the simple marionette shows. Most towns have a marionette theater tucked away in some old street. In Liége, on Christmas Eve, it has long been the custom for the marionettes to play the whole Christmas story."

Over sixty lovely illustrations in color and black and white by Mr. Serebriakoff enliven the text and add to the charm of this timely book.

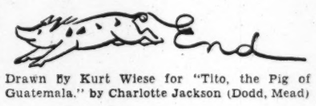
For Nursery Ages

For small brother and sister, we suggest "The Little Story Book," by Elinor Brown, which tells in just long enough stories the adventures enjoyed by people their ages. Gay pictures, resembling water colors, add interest to the simple accounts of visits to the zoo and the market, fun in the snow and rain, the birthday celebration and other happy doings.

Satis Coleman, who has given us "Singing Time" and "Another Singing Time," adds a third book in this series, "The Little Singing Time." This new collection of 22 songs is intended for the nursery. No piano accompaniment is given, only the melody, and the songs are about the daily activities of little children.

This author's books are the products of her supervision in musical education. Delightful illustrations by Charlotte Becker add to the gaiety of this first aid to small singers, their teachers and their mothers.

Florence Bethune Sloan



Drawn by Kurt Wiese for "Tito, the Pig of Guatemala." by Charlotte Jackson (Dodd, Mead)

Books Reviewed

Animal Stories, chosen, arranged and in some part rewritten by Walter de la Mare. Illustrated with 17th century woodcuts. New York and London: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.50.

Ben: The Story of a Cart-Horse, by Primrose Cumming. With photographs by Harold Burdekin. New York: E. P. Dutton & Company. $1.50.

Tito: The Pig of Guatemala, by Charlotte Jackson. Pictures by Kurt Wiese. New York: Dodd, Mead and Company. $2.00.

Belgium, by Anne Merriam Peck. Illustrated by Alexander Serebriakoff. New York and London: Harper and Brothers. $1.50.

The Little Story Book, by Elinor Brown. With pictures in color by Grace Norcross. London and New York: Oxford University Press. $1.50.

The Little Singing Time; a book of songs for the nursery, by Satis Coleman. Illustrated by Charlotte Becker. New York: John Day Company. $1.50.

Puddles

It's very queer how mud puddles
Are always in the way,
So feet just have to walk in them,
Upon a rainy day!

You try to steer around them all,
But feet just won't go right!
That's why you're rather wet when you
Get home from school at night.

CLARA BELL THURSTON

BOYS' AND GIRLS' CAMPS

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WRITE TO CAMP DIRECTORS FOR CATALOGS
Directors of the camps advertising in The Christian Science Monitor welcome requests for their catalogs. The advertisements of boys' and girls' summer camps appear on the Children's Page, Mondays, and on the Young Folks' Page, Thursdays.

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Providence Builds on Solid Foundations of Trade, Education, and Homes

Rhode Island Ready to Act In Air Plans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The Rhode Island Industrial Commission has swung into action to have Rhode Island play an important part as soon as possible in the Nation's vast air rearmament program

William S. Allen, Chairman, in a formal statement placed the facilities of the Commission at the disposal of the manufacturers in making contacts with the Army and Navy air services, or private aircraft manufacturers. He also announced that the commission will immediately begin its own survey of facilities here for manufacturing aircraft parts, accessories or materials.

The Commission also will arrange for immediate survey of Rhode Island plants by Army or Navy representatives, he said.

Long before the Nation indicated its proposed air rearmament program, the Commission members say that they have been discussing the possibility of encouraging the establishment of plants here to assist in the expansion of the air industry. Several companies are looking over sites at the present time and the Commission is said to be seeking an expert to assist it in locating suitable plants.

By Walter Jordan, Staff Photographer

Imposing Architecture of Providence Attests City's Progressiveness

Rhode Island Capital Kept Prosperous by Diversified Industries

By Robert R. Mullen
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 27—This is a city of kaleidoscopic contrasts. It is a city of mellow charm, steeped in history; it is a dynamic, teeming city, crammed with modern industry.

It is a city of old houses and buildings, places that played their part in the burgeoning of the new Nation; it is a city of modernistic store fronts and skyscrapers. It is a citadel of the old-time New England Yankee aristocracy; it is a polyglot melting pot. The rich own it; the poor run it.

Its streets are narrow, congested; but they are by all odds the safest in the United States. It gives every evidence of material prosperity; yet it is badly in debt.

Providence is a progressive city. Industrial diversification, which is still a dream for many New England cities, is already a reality in Providence. It has 219 different types of industry. While one set of factories are in a slump, another set will be working day and night. Providence, thus, is slow to feel depressions, quick to respond to upturns.

A tour past some of the city's factories discloses one that is devoted almost entirely to turning out the small metal clip and the little gold band that circles your fountain pen cap. They turn these out by the thousands for the principal pen manufacturers of the country.

You will also find a plant paying good dividends because it makes a cheap, efficient can opener. You are likely to run across the bright new factory of the California Artificial Flower Company where Michael D'Agnillo turns out paper flowers. He came to Providence 25 years ago, needed a job, turned out a few paper flowers after the fashion he had learned in Italy, sold them through local stores, and now has built up a substantial nation-wide business. When he goes home from a day of paper-flower making, he works all the evening in his own garden; for he is quite a botanist.

Men of Skill

You will also see a factory such as that of Brown and Sharpe, makers of machines that make machinery, employers of some of the most highly skilled workmen in the Nation.

You will see lofts where "bauble" jewelry for the 5 and 10 cent stores is made. You will see similar lofts turning out costume jewelry for the $1.98 trade. At Gorham's you will see costly sterling ware painstakingly made. Here, too, you will see an oldish workman who probably made silver ornaments for tandem harnesses half a century ago. Today, he is putting finishing touches on tableware that is going aboard one of the new trans-Atlantic flying clippers.

Workmen in plants like these swell Providence's weekly payroll (for the first week in this month) to $3,019,903. Richard B. Watrous, enterprising secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, tells you proudly that payrolls are up six per cent over those of a year ago. He walks with you down Westminster Street, pointing out the new store fronts. It's hard to realize that only a year and a half ago flood waters swirled here to a two-story depth. Mr. Watrous tells you that merchants took the loss with their chins up, and came back stronger than ever. Many of these fronts and neon displays date from the hurricane and flood, he says.

Stories of how property owners rushed to aid their tenants, how banks advanced credits, how wholesalers and jobbers and manufacturers supplied new stocks of goods, tumbled from Mr. Watrous' lips. But lest you think the flood was all a boon, he takes you into a shoe store, locally owned.

Safety Record

"It'll take us 12 years to pay off the loss," the manager tells you.

You cross the street and walk through the Industrial Trust Building, one of the most impressive office structures in New England. Facing it is a mall, and you see a white flag (a good rain would make it whiter), and you learn that it flies from the staff every day on which there is not an automobile fatality. It flies in Providence more frequently than it would in any American city of similar size, for Providence holds the record for fewness of auto accidents.

There were 14 fatalities last year. Before the present safety drive began, two years ago, Providence had 41 fatalities a year. The way this drive began, how it is sustained, how it is effected through enforcement of a 25-mile-an-hour speed limit, is worthy of an article all by itself, so the story is told elsewhere on this page.

You walk towards City Hall, where you learn affairs could be better. In summary, Providence, like a lot of cities these days of expanded welfare costs, is spending more than it is taking in, $15,000,000 income, $18,000,000 outgo. The $3,000,000 yearly deficit has now piled up to $12,000,000, and many are saying something should be done about it.

Some of the blame, they say in Providence, attaches to the form of the government. The city retains that early American scheme whereunder a two-house Council splits authority and functions with a Mayor whose statutory powers are decidedly limited.

Reshaping Government

Unlike many cities, however, Providence is not supine to this condition. The present Mayor, John F. Collins, has been given emergency powers, and many moves have been directed toward bringing the City a more up-to-date charter. These have culminated in a proposal for a so called "strong Mayor" type of charter, approved by the Legislature, and to be passed upon by the voters this fall.

Under this plan, the City Council, which presently numbers 56, will be reduced to 12. It will become a policy-making body and, in effect, a fiscal brake, while considerably more administrative responsibility will be concentrated in the Mayor's office and his appointees.

There are slums in Providence. But there are two new Federal Housing projects planned to contain 1,056 dwelling units. These will cost some $5,000,000, which represents a substantial advance, since it is about one-quarter of the total amount which the Providence Housing Authority has estimated would be needed to eliminate all slums.

There are fine houses in Providence, too. There are Georgian mansions on the East side; beautiful, modern suburban developments in East Providence. Social life in Providence is as often "white tie" as "black." There is a high polish to this aspect of the town. Much lustre is added, of course, because of the presence of much "gown."

Brown University and Pembroke with their constant "proms," or affairs of one sort or another at the Biltmore, add to the gaiety of the town. A few days hence, on June 17, Brown will conduct its 172nd commencement. As in every year except two since the Revolution, Brown men and Pembroke women will receive their diplomas in the old First Baptist Meeting House. Brown's pageantry and ceremonies antedate the Declaration of Independence. Commencement, with procession to the Meeting house in the morning and "under the Elms" exercises on the campus in the afternoon, rank high in the list of American collegiate traditions.

This year Commencement will take place in especially beautiful surroundings; for the new President, Henry M. Wriston, has focused much effort on a refurbishing and building program.

Education for Individual

Dr. Wriston, it might be said, has some ideas about education that probe far beyond considerations of physical plant. He is opposed, for example, to mass methods of education. He feels that education is a personal thing that must be geared to individuals, each different. He scoffs at lumping individuals together and measuring their intelligence quotient by numbers. In his opinion, one of the tasks of educators is "the reform of procedure in order to escape the tyranny of statistics, the madness of numbers, the unreality of measurements, and all the pseudo-scientific, gimcracks which have been foisted upon the educative process."

More completely than capitals of other states, Providence is the chief city of Rhode Island not only politically, but financially and socially. The fact that Rhode Island is small enough geographically for Providence influence to be felt vividly throughout the whole State is one factor. The fact that a great deal of out-of-Providence banking clears through branches of Providence banks is another. The 500,000 population of Metropolitan Providence is still another factor.

All these things combine not only to make Providence a consequential economic center and a progressive business community, but also a pleasant, stable place in which to live.

Perhaps the ending of an article such as this is not the place in which to philosophize. Yet the Providence of today is so firmly rooted in the foundations of the past, it is only proper to make a low bow to the Roger Williams background of this city. Williams, of course, founded the Providence Plantations, which he bought from the Indians, so that those believing in man's right to free conscience—in other words, man's right to self government under God — might have a place in which to freely exercise that belief. The government that he evolved, and the ideas brought out in it, were his conception of an institutionalization of the Christian philosophy.

As such, they partly embodied modes and motives which today we usually bundle under the single descriptive word "democracy." Suffice it to say, that the purposes of Roger Williams appear to remain the aims of those who comprise the Providence population today. In the main, it seems, they succeed rather well. There may be lapses, there may be disputes over policies and actions; but, then, they had such in Roger's day too.

Providence Earns Title of Nation's Safest City

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 27—This is known as the safest city in the United States. From 1925 to 1938 it averaged 30 auto fatalities a year. During 1937 there were 41 such fatalities listed.

Then, in 1938 something happened. The number was clipped to 16, and Providence made the nation's headlines.

When out-of-town reporters swooped on Police Superintendent John J. Parker, demanding how Providence had done it, the "Super" took them out on the street, showed them a liberal display of neat black and white signs reading: "Speed Limit 25 miles an hour."

"That's the secret," Superintendent Parker assured them. "We have slowed down the traffic, and it has reduced our accident rate."

This explanation caused considerable objections in certain quarters, for in many cities they operated on the theory that fast moving traffic was safe. In fact, "slow pokes" were frowned upon by many police departments.

But Superintendent Parker had the results on his side. Moreover, in a remote basement room at headquarters Sergeant Earl F. Adams can show you why speed is such an essential factor.

Seargent Adams wears the leather puttees and wind breaker coat of a motorcyclist, but he has the thought of a statistician. Several years ago, while on active duty as a patrolman, he had frequent opportunities to observe accidents and study their causes. He used to carry a tape measure in his pocket so he could get actual facts about collisions.

Facts Discovered

Here is what he finally proved to himself: That the bulk of accidents in which people are injured are those in which a car strikes a pedestrian; that the pedestrian is usually struck by a fender of the car and is thrown.

Quite obviously, the force with which the pedestrian is struck is an important factor in determining extent of injuries.

The slower moving vehicle, Sergeant Adams reasoned, would do the least injury. Moreover, a slower moving car would be under closer control.

This latter factor was deemed highly important by Sergeant Adams because he found a very large proportion of these accidents involved older persons, and those who moved more slowly than average.

When the 1937 accident record was published, there came some reaction in Providence. Editorials in the papers suggested something should be done.

Sergeant Adams went to Superintendent Parker, showed him the figures and argued that if a 25-mile-an-hour speed limit were absolutely enforced it would work wonders. Superintendent Parker immediately asked for 100 per cent co-operation from all drivers and launched the drive.

Nothing was done by half measures. Police officers went into school rooms and lectured pupils, 80,000 handbills were taken to parents by officers; 62,000 cards went to Rhode Island drivers explaining the drive and its purpose; 22,000 were printed up for out of State drivers.

There were moans from quarters at this slow speed limit; but Superintendent Parker answed it in dramatic fashion by starting two drivers at the edge of town. One was permitted to go as fast as he pleased, even to edge a bit on the yellow lights.

Only by a Minute

The other held strictly to the 25-mile speed and carefully observed all rules. The fast driver made it across the city in 16 minutes. It took the slow driver 17 minutes.

"Isn't it worth a minute?" the Superintendent asked.

Two months later, in February, the Superintendent hoisted a white flag on the Mall in front of City Hall and announced it would stay there until there was a fatality. The days began to go by without a single fatality. February slipped by, then March, then April—all rather bad months so far as accident records are concerned—then into May. By May 15 a full 100 days without a fatality had passed.

But on the 111th day a boy on a motorcycle collided with a car. On the 125th day, Superintendent Parker sadly flew the black flag.

All Providence was impressed.

Since that time there have been several 100-day periods without fatalities.

Instead of diminishing in fervor, the Providence drive seems to gain as time goes on.

No doubt this is in large measure due to the Providence Citizens Safety Committee.

Carmen Win New Contract In Providence

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I. — After months of negotiations, the Street Car Men's Union and the United Electric Railways Company have completed arrangements for the signing of a contract which will govern the hours and wages of approximately 1,200 workers. The previous contract expired on Jan. 1, and that new agreement, which will be signed within the next few days, will be in force until January, 1942.

Under the terms of the proposed agreement, union leaders said, all men in the Company's employ will receive an increase of two and a half cents an hour, or from 75 to 77½ cents for operators, and the increase will be retroactive to Jan. 1. The five-day week of 42½ hours (average) will remain unchanged.

As result of two major strikes and several "near ones" during the existence of the Union, the company and the local officials several years ago entered into a verbal agreement whereby all future contracts would be negotiated until an agreement was reached, regardless of time. All provisions were to be retroactive to the time of the expiration of the previous contracts, it was explained.

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Giants Invade Local Territory for Series—Busy Week End Ahead for Fans

Big League Pennant Races Tighten in Poor Weather

BULLETIN

American League: Boston at Philadelphia, postponed, rain.

By Ed Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Big league baseball, peering through a combination of rain and heavy mist in most quarters, witnessed a tightening of both pennant races during the past week. Early today the Reds and Dodgers were virtually tied for first place in the National League and the Red Sox advantage in the American had dwindled to a mere one-half game.

By winning three out of four through the most recent seven-day period, which ended with yesterday's games, the Dodgers proved their ability to hang on in the National flag chase. The early spurt of the Brooklynites, apparently, was more than an idle gesture. Leo Durocher intends to remain in the race until the end.

Derringer Wins

Bill McKechnie had his troubles in the East and expressed particular chagrin at the pitching of Paul Derringer, who dropped two decisions on the Atlantic Coast. However, as the big right-hander came through with a one-hitter over the Cardinals yesterday, the manager of the Reds must have forgotten the whole thing.

The Cardinals are getting no better fast, although critics still maintain that Ray Blades has the offense to become a factor in the race. Ray to date has called upon 87 pitchers in 30 games, believe it or not. Clyde Shoun has appeared out of the bull pen 17 times. The chief disappointment in the St. Louis camp is the failure of Curt Davis, who won 22 games in 1939. He has been driven to cover in his last five starts and yesterday did a relief chore.

Giants Unbeaten

The week also saw the Giants close in on the leaders. Bill Terry won four straight and this morning was only 2½ contests off the Brooklyn and Cincinnati paces. Carl Hubbell has helped New York with three in a row, but the No. 1 hero of the Polo Grounds is Harry Danning, who was leading the league in batting today as he moved into a Hive series with the Bees. So long as his pitching holds up, Terry will remain a factor in the race.

Casey Stengel, who is no push-over this year when he gets a fair pitched game, used every member of his mound staff except Callahan during two week-end meetings with the Giants. The Bees have Al Lopez hitting .338, Chet Ross at .320, Eddie Miller at .308 and Carvel Rowell also at .308, which must be an offensive record for the Stengel regime with the season turning into June.

Twin Bills Ahead

In the American League, the experts remain firm in their belief that the Yankees will win again. Joe McCarthy is getting the best pitching, a paramount point with the double-header season under way. The world champs are showing signs of moving, with six victories in the last nine starts, including a rather convincing 7-2 triumph over the Red Sox at Fenway Park yesterday. McCarthy had to play Bill Knickerbocker at third base, as Red Rolfe was unable to don a uniform. As a matter of fact, eight Yanks have something the matter with them.

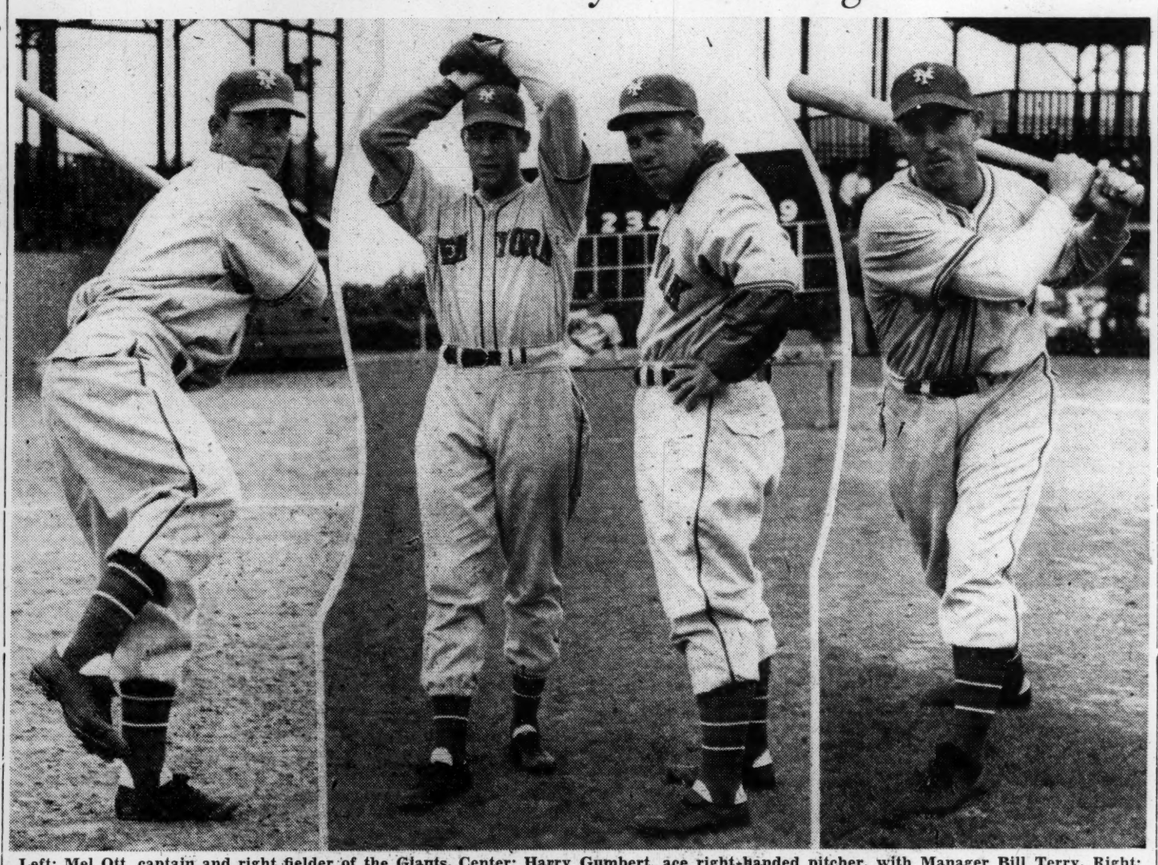
Enthusiasm seems to have subsided somewhat in Boston and Cleveland. Joe Cronin continues to get bad pitching and generally uses two or three a game. Inclement weather in April and May will soon work against the Sox, as they face five double-headers on their next western trip. Johnny Allen and Mel Harder are not pitching good ball for the Indians, which dims their chances. Also, the apparent awakening of the Yankees may have a disconcerting effect on the other contenders.

The team of the week was Chicago, with five straight wins before Saturday's setback. In winning their first four, the White Sox amassed 57 hits and 37 runs. Rigney, Brown, Smith and Lee were the first four winning pitchers. To climax the stream Rigney pitched a three-hitter over the Tigers, in which the Sox made only four safeties.

* * *

Briefs . . . The Giants are in Boston today and tomorrow . . . The Phillies come here for a single game Wednesday and two on Thursday, the holiday . . . On Saturday the Red Sox return to Fenway for a home stand against the West . . . Secretary John Quinn of the Bees announced today that the club will not go back to Bradenton for spring training in 1941 . . . The new site has not yet been selected . . . The Red Sox lost about $25,000 when Saturday's twin bill with the Yankees was washed out . . . Yesterday's date was kept under almost impossible conditions . . . Finney is hitting .386 and Cramer .380 . . . Ted Williams yesterday hit his first homer into the new bull pen . . . It was No. 4 for the season.

Troublesome Terrymen Here Again



Left: Mel Ott, captain and right fielder of the Giants. Center: Harry Gumbert, ace right-handed pitcher, with Manager Bill Terry. Right: Frank Demaree, veteran outfielder.

Nation's Eyes Turned Here For I. C. Four-A Track Meet

After this week, few contests will remain for the local college athletic teams, as final examinations bring to a close the 1939-40 season.

Most important event is, of course, the annual I. C. 4-A. track meet at Harvard Stadium Friday and Saturday, with the University of California, Penn State, and Pittsburgh expected to engage in a tight struggle for the team championship. Southern California, which last year walked away with the title with 71½ points to 26 for Pittsburgh and 16¾ for California, will not defend, and Stanford, the other Pacific Coast powerhouse, will not compete.

How close the end of the year is may be seen from this week's schedule of events, which lists but four varsity contests at home and two away—all baseball games. Most of the other sports have already completed their schedules.

Tomorrow at Newton, Tufts will play its return game with Boston College, and Capt. Allen Hatch will attempt to turn the tables on the Eagles. In their first meeting, Hatch lost a four-hitter to B. C. by the margin of one run. At the same time Northeastern will visit Harvard. The Crimson, defeated already by Boston University and Tufts, will try its best to salvage this final game from the local round robin. The other two games come Saturday and see Boston College playing Seton Hall at Newton, and Harvard meeting Columbia in an Eastern Intercollegiate League game at Brighton.

Holiday Games

The two games away will both be played on the holiday, with Harvard traveling to Brown, and Boston College meeting Holy Cross at Worcester. Both the Eagles and the Crimson nines will play a few more games, but with the exception of these contests and the Harvard-Yale crew races at New London, the end has been reached.

As the I. C. 4-A meet is staged in Harvard Stadium after an absence of five years two local boys will bear watching—Eddie Dugger of Tufts and Capt. Jim Lightbody of Harvard. Others in New England who should add interest to the competition include Capt. Jay Shields of Yale, Capt. Kenny Clapp of Brown, Bob Bennett of Bowdoin, and Don Smith of Maine.

Thrilling Race

Dugger and Shields should combine to stage one of the most thrilling races in the high hurdles ever seen here. Dugger already has this year posted a 14.2s. clocking, while Shields only last Saturday on a soggy track turned in a time of 14.4s., which matched the association's record. Dugger now holds the I. C. 4-A indoor title which he won this winter in New York.

Lightbody will be entering his first national meet, and will take a lot of beating in the half-mile. His time of 1:52.1 at the Heptagonal Meet in Philadelphia still stands as the fastest time in the country this season, although Dale of Washington State nearly took away that honor when he did 1:52:6 in the Pacific Coast Conference meet Saturday.

Clapp to Defend

Clapp will be defending his title in the 220, but he will have plenty of competition from Barney Ewell, the Penn State sensational Negro sophomore, who is potentially one of the fastest dashmen since Jesse Owens. Ewell has already done 9.6 in the century, 20.8 in the furlong, and over 24 feet in the broad jump. Bennett may contribute a new record in the hammer, for three times this season he has been over the association standard, with his top heave measuring over 184 feet. Smith is the three-time New England mile champion, who will have to be beaten by N. Y. U.'s sophomore flash, Leslie MacMitchell.

Trials will be held Friday, with the finals coming Saturday.

* * *

Last Saturday at Springfield the Crusaders of Holy Cross squeaked to a quarter-point victory over Rhode Island State in the annual New England intercollegiate track and field championships. Holy Cross scored 27 points to 26¾ for the Rams to regain the title they held last in 1936 and break the three-year monopoly held by Rhode Island. Other team scores were Boston College 19, Tufts 18, Maine 17¾, Amherst 14, New Hampshire 13, Bowdoin and Brown 6¾ each, M. I. T. 6, Wesleyan 5, Connecticut 3, and Northeastern 2.

But though Holy Cross dominated the team fight, Tufts's great Negro star, Eddie Dugger, completely dominated the individuals. Dugger won three events, the 100-yard dash, and high and low hurdles to account for 15 points himself. His time of 14.5s. in the high hurdles set a new meet record, while his 23.8s. in the lows equalled the meet standard.

Pressing Dugger for individual honors was Pres Coan of Amherst, who won the shotput and high jump and placed third in the discus for a total of 12 points. Don Smith of Maine successfully defended his titles in the half-mile and mile. The Crusaders, limited to one point in the field events, did not win the meet until the final event, the 220, was concluded. In this event Larry McShane and Paul Johnson finished one-two.

* * *

Cornell's varsity crew did it again. It beat Harvard for the second year in a row at the annual Spring Day regatta on Lake Cayuga to snap a Crimson undefeated string. Last year the string was 10 straight; this year it was seven . . . Boston College's baseball team lost to Amherst Saturday 9-1 . . . Harvard freshmen managed to break the Yale hold this year by defeating the Eli nine 10-5 . . . Tufts trackmen closed out their season with a 78-48 victory over Trinity, although the two Jumbo stars, Dugger and Walter Hall, were at the New Englands. Hall, incidentally, placed second to Dugger in the high hurdles. G. C.

Olympets Open Softball Year

Two closely contested softball games are expected at the Garden tomorrow night when the Olympets and Totem Pole Girls swing into action for the first time this season.

The Totem Pole team is slated for the opening tussle when it clashes with last year's Massachusetts' titlists, the Worcester Girls. The second and feature game will present New England's two best clubs, Fisk Girls of Springfield and the Olympets. Both games promise to be close.

The news that Helen Johnston would pitch this season should be welcome news for fans of the Olympets, Helen, who was popular in her short stay here last season, is an exceptionally fine twirler. It was her splendid work on the Olympets' mound last season that enabled the local girls to register a win over the New York Roverettes in the very first game they played as a team.

The Fisk team discloses that they will use their dependable mound ace, Toni Martel. Miss Martel defeated the Olympets last season 6-2 in an early season game, and is the only New England girl to turn back the strong Boston club.

Browns Trade

ST. LOUIS, May 27 (AP)—Joe Gallagher, burly outfielder, was traded by the St. Louis Browns today to the Brooklyn Dodgers for Roy Cullenbine, the outfielder who cost them $25,000.

Sports Around the Hub

As the closing collegiate season blends into the regular summer schedules this week, the sport fans have variety offered to them suitable to most any tastes. Today the golfers were in an active mood with 28 professionals and eight amateurs touring the Belmont Country Club for the five qualifying places in the National Open championship to be held at Cleveland, Ohio, June 6-8.

Meanwhile the Bees are back in National League Field until next Saturday, when the Red Sox return. Tomorrow night the girls open their softball activities at the Boston Garden, and the week end will bring the famed I. C. 4-A. competition to the Harvard Stadium. Beginning the holiday, May 30, the amateur yachtsmen color the shore line with their picturesque interclub and feature regattas.

* * *

There were numerous results of sports events over the past week end, but complete enjoyment was curtailed by the inclement weather which has continued, locally, since last Tuesday, and failed to break until this morning, when the sun made its first cheering appearance.

* * *

Harvard, today, is even more blue because of the Yale Blue. The Eli added a track victory to its major sport successes against the Crimson this season and now has beaten its traditional rival in football, hockey, basketball, swimming, and track, with only baseball and crew as yet uncontested. And since the ball team at Harvard is not too good this season and the defeat of the crew at Ithaca Saturday, the outlook is rather bleak at Cambridge.

There was no joy in the vicinity of Fenway Park over the week end . . . The doubleheader was rained out on Saturday at a loss of several thousand dollars . . . Yesterday the Red Sox played in the rain and were beaten by the Yankees, 7-2, with more than 14,000 present, rain or no rain.

* * *

There are several crew critics who believed Harvard will be stronger over the four-mile distance against Yale because of its defeat Saturday . . . Good news came out when it was announced that Wilfred Crossley will play in the State championship at Salem in July. He is the only one-handicap man.

* * *

The Frank Leahy who pitched Amherst to an 8-1 victory over the Boston College nine Saturday is not the Frank Leahy who coaches the Eagle grid team—treason in name only . . . Ellison Tarzan Brown ran the Braintree Tercentenary 10-mile road race in the fastest time Saturday, but Robert Campbell of Roxbury won with an elapsed time of 56:43 . . . Brown was third and Leslie Pawson sixteenth.

* * *

To add woe to woe or joy to joy, depending upon which side you favor, the Eli netmen swamped the Harvards at the Longwood indoor courts, 8 to 1 . . . Exeter Academy scored 61 1-5 points to top Andover's 53 in the first New England preparatory school track meet at Tech Field, Saturday . . . Howie Caldwell of Moses Brown won the 100 and 220 with the remarkable times of 9.9s. and 21.3s. for a third place.

* * *

Mechanic Arts and Rindge Tech topped the Class A and B fields of the State interscholastic track championships at Dickinson Stadium in Newton, Saturday. They scored 39¼ and 27 points respectively.

* * *

Rain failed to dim the ardor of the N. E. P. G. A. amateur-professional tournament which finished yesterday on the United Shoe course, with the Nettelbladts, Harry and Carl, defeating Harold "Jug" McSpaden and Milan "Jock" Heath, 3 and 2, in the final . . . The New England Intercollegiate Lacrosse League finished its season Saturday with a three-way tie for first place among Harvard, Dartmouth, and New Hampshire.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Southern California won I. C. 4-A track championship with record total of 71½ points; John Woodruff, Pittsburgh, captured 440 and 880 titles for third straight year.

Individual Honors Engage Teams in Eastern League

Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball

	Won	Lost	P. C.
*Cornell	10	1	.909
Yale	5	3	.625
Dartmouth	5	3	.625
Columbia	5	5	.500
Princeton	4	6	.400
Harvard	2	6	.250
Pennsylvania	2	9	.182

*Completed schedule.

Results May 25

Yale 11, Princeton 1.
Cornell 1, Pennsylvania 3 (10 innings).

Games This Week

Friday: Columbia at Dartmouth.
Saturday: Columbia at Harvard; Princeton at Pennsylvania.

Races for individual honors will engage the attention of the members of the Eastern Interollegiate Baseball League from now until the end of the season. With Cornell, co-champion a year ago, achieving its first full title in 11 years by beating Pennsylvania last week end, the league has little more to shoot at than the individual batting and base-stealing championships, which still are wide-open affairs.

Cornell clinched its crown three weeks before the season's end, the earliest in many years, by scoring its 10th victory in 11 games. The Big Red was beaten only by Princeton in the first game of a doubleheader two weeks ago, after it had run up a string of six straight. Its postponed game with Dartmouth, therefore, will not be played since the title is decided. Currently second place is shared by Yale and Dartmouth, each with five victories and three defeats.

Batting Leader

But if the team race is decided, the individual races still are not. The present leader in the competition for the Charles H. Blair Bat, emblematic of the league's batting championship, is Harlan Gustafson, Pennsylvania's first baseman and 1939 football captain. He has hit safely 12 times in 28 trips to the plate for an average of .429, with one more game to go. An injured toe kept him out of two of the games his team played. Right behind him is Ted Harrison, Yale's sophomore pitcher-outfielder, who has an even .400 with four more games to go. Brooks Jones, of Princeton, is third, with .375.

The first Cornellian on the list is Walter Scholl, who also is tied with his captain, George Polzer, and Pennsylvania's Bill Koepsell for base-stealing honors and the Princeton A. A. Cup. Each has pilfered 10 bases. Koepsell has one game to play. Polzer also leads in total bases and runs scored and Scholl in runs batted in. Cornell's two pitchers, Walter Sickles and Jim Young, have won five and four straight, respectively, with Harrison's record five and one.

Individual Batting

(20 or more at bats)

Name & College	G	AB	R	H	Avg.
Gustafson, Penn.	9	28	3	12	.429
Harrison, Yale	8	30	1	12	.400
Jones, Princeton	7	24	3	9	.375
Scholl, Cornell	11	40	11	14	.350
Healey, Harvard	7	20	2	7	.350
Lovett, Harvard	7	26	4	9	.346
Polzer, Cornell	11	48	15	16	.333
Cosby, Princeton	10	33	2	11	.333
Sickles, Cornell	6	21	4	7	.333
Stillman, Cornell	11	46	13	15	.326
Keyes, Harvard	8	34	6	11	.324
Reagan, Penn.	9	35	6	11	.314
Tate, Princeton	10	22	9	10	.313

Pitching Records

(Two or More Decisions)

Name & College	G	H	BB	SO	W	L	Pct.
Sickles, Cornell	6	39	16	36	5	0	1.000
Young, Cornell	5	21	14	33	4	0	1.000
Hughes, Darm'th	2	14	2	14	2	0	1.000
Harrison, Yale	6	26	18	63	5	1	.833
Rowe, Princeton	5	47	8	13	3	1	.750
Cerny, Columbia	3	21	5	10	2	1	.667
Lindgren, C'l'mbia	3	15	7	7	1	1	.500
Ayres, Harvard	2	8	3	6	1	1	.500
Dowd, Columbia	6	49	18	23	2	3	.400
Lendo, Darm'th	3	14	11	14	1	2	.333
Kahn, Penn	4	18	8	17	1	2	.333
Sexton, D'rthm'th	4	12	4	7	1	2	.333
Healey, Harvard	4	42	17	26	1	3	.250
Perina, Princeton	5	33	14	13	1	3	.250

League Pace Setters

Batting

Individual Batting (Charles H. Blair Bat competition)—Harlan Gustafson, Pennsylvania, .429.

Base Stealing (Princeton A. A. Cup competition)—Tie among Walter Scholl, Cornell; George Polzer, Cornell, and Bill Koepsell, Pennsylvania, 10.

Runs Batted In—Walter Scholl, Cornell, 13.

Runs Scored—George Polzer, Cornell, 15.

Total Bases—George Polzer, Cornell, 23 (11 singles, 4 doubles, 1 home run).

Pitching

Most Victories—Walter Sickles, Cornell, and Ted Harrison, Yale, 5.

Best Game—Hal Wonson, Dartmouth, 2 hits.

Strikeouts (In one game)—Ted Harrison, Yale, 14 (new league record). Season: Ted Harrison, Yale, 63.

Boston Batting

Red Sox

	Games	At Bat	Hits	Ave.
Finney	26	114	44	.386
Cramer	28	129	49	.380
Williams	28	109	39	.361
Foxx	28	102	32	.314
Peacock	13	30	9	.300
Tabor	28	109	28	.257
Doerr	28	117	30	.256
Di Maggio	7	18	4	.222
Cronin	28	100	21	.210
Desautels	22	68	14	.206
Nonnenkamp	7	6	0	.000
Carey	1	1	0	.000
Glenn	1	0	0	.000

Bees

	Games	At Bat	Hits	Ave.
Lopez	22	74	25	.338
Wurster	15	34	11	.324
Ross	25	97	31	.320
Miller	25	91	28	.308
Rowell	23	65	20	.308
Bassett	25	93	27	.290
West	24	92	24	.261
Cuccinello	20	78	20	.256
Andrews	2	4	1	.250
Cooney	16	40	9	.225
Sisti	14	40	7	.175
Masi	8	18	3	.167
Wietelmann	2	1	0	.000

Boston Pitching

Red Sox

	Games	Won	Lost	P.C.
Heving	3	0	1	.000
Grove	6	2	0	1.000
Galehouse	5	2	0	1.000
Wilson	8	1	0	1.000
Dickman	8	4	2	.667
Harris	6	2	1	.667
Hash	13	3	3	.500
Bagby	6	2	2	.500
Wagner	2	0	0	.000
Ostermueller	6	0	1	.000

Bees

	Games	Won	Lost	P.C.
Errickson	7	1	0	1.000
Piechota	5	1	1	.500
Posedel	7	2	3	.400
Strincevich	7	1	4	.200
Sullivan	8	1	4	.200
Barnicle	8	0	0	.000
Coffman	8	0	1	.000
Callahan	3	0	1	.000
Feitz	2	0	1	.000

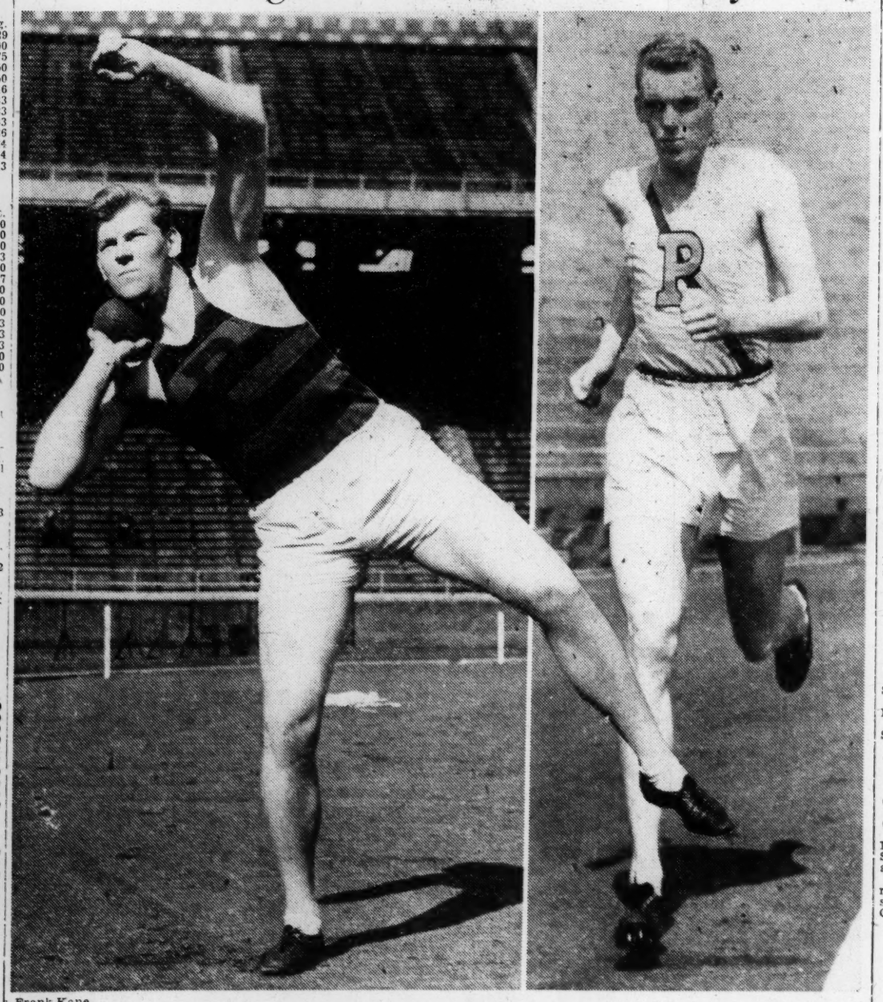
College Tennis

By the Associated Press

Results May 25

Yale 8, Harvard 1.
Tufts 4, Massachusetts State 2 (stopped by rain)
Army 9, N. Y. U. 0.
R. P. I. 6, Union 2.
Rochester 5, Hamilton 1.
Dickinson-Lebanon Valley, rain.
Pennsylvania-Cornell wet courts.

Coming to Stadium This Friday



Frank Kane

These two Ivy League athletes will compete this week end in the I. C. 4-A. track and field championships at Harvard Stadium. Ed Beetem, left, of the University of Pennsylvania will enter the shotput and discus against such stars as Al Blozis of Georgetown, Herb Michael of California, and Al Morro of Boston College. Ed Burrowes of Princeton, right, who has run the half-mile under 1:53, is expected to give Capt. Jim Lightbody of Harvard the best competition in the 880.

Events

Monday, May 27

Boston vs. New York at National League Field (baseball).
Sectional qualifying round at Belmont for the U. S. open golf championship.
Tufts Freshmen vs. Huntington School at Medford (baseball).
Newspapermen's Golf Association at Bellevue.

Tuesday, May 28

Boston vs. New York at National League Field (baseball).
Tufts vs. Boston College at Newton (baseball).
Northeastern vs. Harvard at Brighton (baseball).
W.G.A. handicap four-ball best-ball golf tournament at Salem.
Norfolk County Women's Four-Ball Golf League: Furnace Brook at Brockton; Highland at Sharon; Thorny Lea at Needham; Walpole at Blue Hill.

Wednesday, May 29

Boston vs. Philadelphia at National League Field (baseball).
Boston College vs. Dartmouth at Newton, (freshman baseball).
Twilight Four-Ball Golf League: Brae Burn at Weston; Winchester at Wellesley; Commonwealth at Charles River.
Suburban Twilight Four-Ball Golf League: Furnace Brook at Blue Hill; Needham at Wollaston; Trapelo at Norfolk.

Thursday, May 30

Boston vs. Philadelphia at National League Field (morning and afternoon baseball games).

Friday, May 31

M. G. A. medal play tournament at Sharon (first day).
M. G. A. medal play tournament at Marlborough (first day).
I. C. 4-A track meet at Harvard Stadium.
Northern Twilight Four-Ball Golf League: Meadow Brook at Salem; Tedesco at Bellevue; Bear Hill at United Shoe.

Saturday, June 1

Boston vs. Chicago at Fenway Park (baseball).
Boston College vs. Seton Hall at Newton (baseball).
Tri-State team matches at Kittansett (first day).
M. G. A. medal play tournament at Sharon (final day).
M. G. A. medal play tournament at Marlboro (final day).
I. C. 4-A track meet at Harvard Stadium.
Harvard vs. Columbia at Brighton (baseball).

Sunday, June 2

Boston vs. Chicago at Fenway Park (two baseball games).
Tri-State team matches at Kittansett (second day).
Metropolitan Four-Ball Golf League: Bellevue at Tedesco; Bear Hill at Salem; South Shore at Framingham; Thorny Lea at Trapelo.
Bay State Four-Ball Golf League: Maynard at Ponkapoag; Sandy Burr at Riverside; Woburn at Westboro; Marlboro at George Wright; Brookline at Wildwood.

Tomorrow's Baseball

By the Associated Press

National League

St. Louis at Chicago; New York at Boston; Philadelphia at Brooklyn (night); Cincinnati at Pittsburgh.

American League

Chicago at St. Louis (2); Detroit at Cleveland; Boston at Philadelphia (night); Washington at New York (2).

International League

NEW YORK, May 27 (AP)—Official standings of the International League:

Club	Won	Lost	P.C.
Rochester	21	10	.677
Jersey City	19	11	.633
Baltimore	21	14	.600
Newark	16	14	.533
Buffalo	13	17	.433
Montreal	13	19	.406
Syracuse	9	17	.346
Toronto	11	21	.344

Pacific Coast League

SAN FRANCISCO, May 27 (AP)—Pacific Coast League standings:

Team	Won	Lost	P.C.
Seattle	30	22	.577
San Diego	30	26	.536
San Francisco	29	26	.527
Oakland	30	28	.517
Hollywood	30	28	.517
Los Angeles	25	30	.455
Sacramento	36	32	.418
Portland	22	30	.423

Bay State Four-Ball Golf League

	Points For	Agst.
Marlboro	43	17
George Wright	40	20
Woburn	37½	22½
Riverside	33	27
Maynard	29½	30½
Sandy Burr	24½	35½
Westboro	23½	36½
Ponkapoag	23½	36½
Wildwood	23½	36½
Brookline	22	38

Results May 26

Marlboro 9, Sandy Burr 3.
Ponkapoag 7, Brookline 2.
Westboro 6½, Wildwood 5½.
Riverside 6½, Maynard 5½.
Woburn 6, George Wright 6.

Metropolitan Four-Ball Golf League

	Points For	Agst
South Shore	40	20
Bellevue	36	24
Bear Hill	32	28
Framingham	30½	29½
Salem	30	30
Thorny Lea	28½	31½
Trapelo	24½	35½
Tedesco	18½	41½

Results May 26

Bear Hill 10, Tedesco 2.
South Shore 8, Trapelo 4.
Bellevue 8, Salem 4.
Thorny Lea 7, Framingham 5.

Norfolk Four-Ball Golf League

	Points	
Blue Hill	49½	22½
*Brockton	33½	26½
Norfolk	34½	37½
*Sharon	28	32
*Thorny Lea	24	36
*Furnace Brook	22½	37½

*One match unplayed.

Results May 26

Thorny Lea 8½, Brockton 3½.
Blue Hill 8, Norfolk 4.
Furnace Brook 7½, Sharon 4½.

Boston Box Scores

Bees

NEW YORK	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Whitehead 3	4	3	2	5	1	1	0
Moore lf	4	1	1	1	2	0	0
Demaree cf	4	0	1	2	4	0	0
Ott r	3	1	0	1	3	0	0
Danning c	5	2	2	8	8	0	0
Young 1	3	1	2	6	8	0	0
Jurges ss	3	0	1	1	2	1	0
Glossop 2	4	1	1	1	1	5	0
Schumacher p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brown p	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
*Rucker	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Joiner p	2	1	1	1	0	0	0
Melton p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	33	10	11	28	27	8	0

BEES							
Rowell 2	3	1	1	1	0	1	0
Warstler 2	2	0	1	1	1	1	0
Cooney cf	4	2	1	1	2	0	0
Hassett 1	5	2	4	5	8	2	0
West r	4	0	1	1	2	0	0
Ross lf	4	0	1	1	1	0	0
Cuccinello 3	3	1	0	0	0	2	0
Lopez c	5	0	1	1	6	1	0
Miller s	4	1	1	2	2	3	0
Strincevich p	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Piechota p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coffman p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sullivan p	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
†Masi	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
Barnicle p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	38	8	12	16	24	10	0

*Batted for Brown in third. †Batted for Sullivan in eighth.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
New York	0	0	1	1	6	1	1	0		—10
Bees	0	2	3	0	0	0	2	1	0	—8

Runs batted in, Miller 2, Hassett 2, Ross, West, Cuccinello 2, Wheathead, Young, Glossop, Demaree 2, Ott, Danning 4. Two-base hits, Young, Demaree, Hassett. Home runs, Miller, Whitehead, Young, Glossop, Danning 2. Hits, off Schumacher, 5 in 2 innings (none out in third); off Brown, none in 1 inning; off Joiner, 4 in 3 2-3 innings; off Melton, 3 in 2 1-3 innings; off Strincevich, 4 in 4 innings (none out in fifth); off Piechota 1 in 0 inning; off Coffman, 2 in 1-3 inning; off Sullivan, 4 in 2 2-3 innings, off Barnicle, none in 1 inning. Left on bases, New York 7, Boston 9. Stolen base, Moore. Sacrifice hit, Melton. Base on balls, by Schumacher 3, by Brown, by Strincevich, by Joiner 2, by Piechota, by Coffman by Sullivan. Struck out, by Strincevich, 4 in 4 innings; by Brown, by Joiner 3, by Sullivan 3, by Melton 4. Double play, Jurges and Young. Passed ball, Lopez. Winning pitcher, Joiner. Losing pitcher, Piechota. Time 2h. 38m. Umpires, Barr, Magerkurth and Stewart. Attendance, 5,950.

Red Sox

NEW YORK	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Crosetti, ss	4	1	1	2	1	4	0
Knickerb'er, 3rd	4	1	1	1	0	2	0
Keller, rf	5	1	2	6	4	0	0
J. Di Maggio, cf	3	1	1	1	2	0	0
Dickey, c	4	0	1	1	5	0	0
Selkirk, lf	4	0	1	1	2	0	0
Gordon, 2nd	4	0	0	0	2	2	0
Dahlgren, 1st	3	1	1	1	11	0	0
Pearson, p	3	0	1	1	0	3	0
*Mills	1	1	1	1	0	0	0
Murphy, p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	36	7	10	16	27	11	0

BOSTON							
Finney, rf	5	0	1	3	0	0	0
Cramer, cf	4	0	2	2	8	0	0
Williams, lf	4	1	1	4	1	0	0
Foxx, 1b	4	0	1	1	8	1	0
Cronin, ss	3	0	0	0	3	1	1
Doerr, 2b	4	0	0	0	2	2	0
Tabor, 3b	4	0	1	2	1	1	0
Desautels, c	3	1	2	5	4	1	0
Hash, p	2	0	0	0	0	2	0
Dickman, p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
*Peacock	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Harris, p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
‡D. Di Maggio	1	0	1	2	0	0	0
Totals	34	2	9	19	27	8	1

*Batted for Pearson in 8th. †Batted for Dickman in 7th. ‡Batted for Harris in 9th.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
New York	0	0	1	0	0	2	1	3	0	—7
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	—2

Runs batted in, Keller 3, Dahlgren, Pearson, Finney, Crosetti, Knickerbocker, Williams, Two-base hits, Keller, Tabor, Desautels, Dahlgren, Crosetti, D. Di Maggio. Three-base hits, Finney, Desautels. Home runs, Keller, Williams. Hits, off Hash, 5 in 5 2-3 innings; off Dickman, 1 in 1 1-3 innings; off Pearson, 7 in 7 innings; off Harris, 4 in 2 innings; off Murphy, 2 in 2 innings. Left on bases, Boston 8, New York 7. Sacrifice hit, Desautels. Base on balls, by Hash 5, by Pearson 2, by Dickman. Struck out, by Hash 2, by Pearson 4, by Dickman, by Harris. Double plays, Desautels and Doerr; Pearson, Crosetti and Dahlgren. Hit by pitched ball, by Hash (Dahlgren). Winning pitcher, Pearson. Losing pitcher, Hash. Time, 2h. 10m. Umpires, Geisel, Grieve and Basil. Attendance, 14,800.

Today's Baseball

By the Associated Press

National League

New York at Boston.
Cincinnati at Pittsburgh.
Philadelphia at Brooklyn.
St. Louis at Chicago.

American League

Washington at New York.
Boston at Philadelphia.
Detroit at Cleveland.
Chicago at St. Louis.

Danning Seems Complete Answer to Giant Hopes—New Light on Rowing Prospects

Last of McGraw Men Doing Great Job at Polo Grounds

By the Associated Press

Harry Danning, last of the "McGraw men" to arrive, is quite a player now. Not only is Harry head man in the Giants' sudden surge toward the National League roof—they were only 2½ games out after a 10-8 decision over the Boston Bees yesterday—but he is the complete answer to the dream John McGraw always had of presenting to Pa Knickerbocker's folks a classy Jewish ball player.

Harry hasn't yet picked all the splinters out of the seat of his pants from riding the bench for four years waiting for Bill Terry, who took over the reins from McGraw in '32, to give him the "break." At that, Bill was just about forced into calling on the six-foot 185-pounder in '37, what with Gus Mancuso showing signs of wear and tear then, and no other able bodied catcher around.

Coming Steadily

Since Terry invited him to play, Danning has been coming along steadily. He is leading the league in batting now with a neat .394 and is out in front with 31 runs batted in. His total of seven homers—two of them in yesterday's affair accounting for four runs—is second only to Johnny Mize's pace.

Hubbell is fading, Ott is no longer "Mr. Slugger" and Jojo Moore is a step or two slower in his sun-field patrolling, but the last player McGraw hired before he called it a day is a "McGraw man" right down to his size 11's.

The only reason Danning didn't knock the Giants any nearer the National League's driver's seat yesterday was because both Brooklyn and the Reds won too. The chief development in the American League, meantime, saw the New York Yankees bounce out of the cellar up to a tie for sixth place.

Reese Homer

The Dodgers, blanked for eight innings, handed a heartbreaker to Kirby Higbe and the Phillies, 2-1 in 10 innings. Higbe tossed a four-hitter, but gave up the tying run in the ninth and Pee-Wee Reese broke up the ball game with his first big league homer in the tenth.

The Reds blanked the St. Louis Cardinals 4-0—and they did it behind the one-hit elbowing of Paul Derringer, who had lost three of his last four outings. Stu Martin's first-inning single was the only thing the Cards collected except for an assortment of loud fouls.

Bob Klinger turned in a six-hitter to nip the Chicago Cubs 3-2 on behalf of the Pittsburgh Pirates, thus giving the Bucs a two-game winning "streak" for the first time in more than a month.

One For Keller

Charley Keller clouted a homer and a double, sending in three runs and the Yanks had a 7-2 celebration at the expense of the league-leading Red Sox. Since the A's dropped a 4-3 affair to Washington's Senators on Johnny Welaj's tenth inning homer—moving the Nats into fourth place—the Yanks moved up and Connie Mack's lads sank to the bottom of the loop.

Boston's setback sliced the Red Sox lead to a mere half a game over the Cleveland Indians, who split with the Browns. Left-handed Emil Bildilli and a five-run rally in one inning gave the Brownies the first game 5-3. Then left-hander Al Milnar and a five-run rally in one inning brought the Tribe into an even split with a 13-1 win in the second. The Tigers and White Sox were rained out.

Roosevelt Victory

Wide World

SAN DIEGO, Calif.—James Roosevelt, eldest son of the President (right), shown aboard his new 32-foot Pacific Coast-type sloop Half Moon here recently. With him is George Kettenburg, builder of the craft. On May 26 Roosevelt sailed his yacht to victory in a bay and ocean race. The course was approximately 10 miles. Jimmy completed the course in 2hr. 53m. to beat out George Jessop, in Wings, by five minutes. Joe Jessop's Ni Ni Nie was third.

Four New Records Set As Yale Takes Harvard Meet

By Gordon Campbell

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Yale's complete domination over Harvard in major sports this current academic year was carried on last Saturday by a competent Eli track team, which performed almost as anticipated to roll up a 70½-to-64½ victory at Harvard Stadium. At the same time the Eli freshmen defeated the Crimson freshmen for the second year in a row by a 70-65 score.

The victory for the Yales was their fifth major sports win this year. The football team scored an upset to start off the fall; the hockey and basketball teams both swept their series with Harvard; and the Blue swimming team edged the Crimson in the Yale pool. All that remains for Harvard hopes are the coming contests in baseball and crew, but with the defeat of the oarsmen at Ithaca over the week end, those hopes are somewhat dimmed.

Yale's track victory Saturday fully atoned for last year's record win by Harvard, when the powerful team of Jaakko Mikkola rolled up an unprecedented total of 91 2-3 points to 43 1-3 for the Blue. The triumph in the dual meet, coupled with Yale's victory a week ago in the Heptagonal Meet at Philadelphia, crowned with success the first year of Yale's new coach, Steve Hoyt.

Even in Firsts

Interesting to note, first places were evenly divided between the two teams, each getting seven with one—the pole vault—a tie. Double winners included Yale's Bob Owen in the 100 and 220, and Harvard's Capt. Jim Lightbody in the quarter and half-mile.

In all, four new marks were set in the rain at the Stadium. Capt. Jay Shields of Yale tumbled the first record from the books when he ran the 120-yard high hurdles in 14.4s., a time which not only erased the dual meet and Yale records, but which also tied the I. C. 4-A standard. Shields' teammate, Ted Day, whose mark in the high hurdles was broken by his captain, put another back in the books when he crossed the low hurdles in 23.4s., to break by two-tenths of a second the mark held by Don Donahue of Harvard, who placed second.

Record by Owen

Bob Owen of Yale set the third record in the century, which he ran in 9.7s., breaking the 9.8s. clocking formerly held by six men. A toss of 49ft. 10⅛in. in the shot-put gave the fourth record to Howie Mendel of Harvard, who broke the former dual meet and Harvard record held by George Downing.

Yale's strength was pronounced in the running events, Harvard's in the field events. The meet was decided in the final event of the afternoon, the 220-yard dash, in which the Elis scored a clean sweep. Torbie Macdonald's injured ankle, which was strong enough to give him an unexpected second in the 100, did not hold up in the longer distance, which he won last year. Harvard's other dash star, Charlie Smith, was shut out in the 100.

Slam in Mile

Besides sweeping the 220, the Elis scored a slam in the mile. Harvard swept both the high jump and shotput. In addition Yale also took first and second in the two-mile and high hurdles, while Harvard did the same in the discus and broad jump.

The victory was Yale's 27th since the series began back in 1891. Harvard has won 20 meets.

Cornell Top Crew Among Easterners

NEW YORK, May 27 (AP)—The finish of the eastern "sprint" rowing season did a lot to clarify the situation and now you can count at least three things as being pretty certain.

They are (1) that Wisconsin won't be a threat at Poughkeepsie this year; (2) that Cornell, clean-cut winner of the East's short-distance rowing title, should be able to give Washington and California a real tussle in the four-mile pull on the Hudson, and (3) that Harvard won't have an easy time in its duel with Yale at New London.

Need Competition

There wasn't much prospect of a Wisconsin threat anyway, for the Badgers, with no opposition in their home territory can't get the experience in competition that they need to meet the East and Far West on even terms. They had their first real trial at Pittsburgh Saturday in the Allegheny Regatta and were beaten by a length by a Pennsylvania crew that had not been at all impressive in its other races this spring.

Wisconsin went on to row again at Detroit yesterday and had little trouble defeating the Detroit Boat Club eight by 5½ lengths over a mile course. The results helped to show what they're up against. They practice on still lake water; at Pittsburgh, with a strong current behind them, Penn rowed a mile and five sixteenths in 5:25 4-5 with the Badgers not far behind. Yesterday their mile time on the choppy Detroit river was 5:45. Conditions at Poughkeepsie again will be different.

Cast New Light

Cornell not only clinched the season's sprint supremacy by handing Harvard's favored crew a good beating, but it cast a new light on the prospects for both the Poughkeepsie and New London regattas. The Big Red crew didn't even have to hit up a fast stroke to beat Harvard by a length and a half. That indicates the kind of power that will count heavily in a long race.

Harvard was barely able to beat out a greatly improved Syracuse eight by a deck length for second place. And since Yale lost its only race this spring to Cornell by a very narrow margin, that seems to show the Elis have very good chances against Harvard.

Coast Athletes Again Show Well-Rounded Track Forces

CHICAGO, May 27 (AP)—The college outdoor track season once again has emphasized an already well-known fact—that the Pacific Coast still is the most prolific breeding ground of top-flight cinder performers.

The boys on the west coast always come up with a well-rounded crew of runners and jumpers, and this season is no exception. A comparison of the best performances in the Pacific Coast Conference meet held Saturday with other regional meets throughout the country gives the Far West squad all the best of it.

Fourth Straight

In the only two major conference meets Saturday, Southern California nosed out Stanford for the Pacific title, 55 to 53, and Michigan won its fourth-straight Big Ten crown with 51 points. A week ago the Big Six, Southeastern Conference, Southern Conference and Eastern Heptagonal games were held, but the best marks in all these meets fade in comparison to those posted by the west coast.

A study of the six meets reveals that the Pacific Coast Conference had the top performances in eight events and tied for another. The Big Ten had two top performances and a tie for another, the Southeastern two, and the eastern games and Big Six, one each.

Decisive Victory

The results of the survey pointed definitely toward another decisive victory when the coast conference's picked squad invades Evanston June 17 to take on the Big Ten track team.

Five of their eight best marks were in the mile, two mile, high jump, broad jump and shot put—all new records for the circuit. Lou Zamperini of U. S. C. ran the mile in 4:11.6, Dixie Garner of Washington State did the two-mile in 9:12.5, Stanford's Stan Andersen heaved the shot 52ft. 8⅜in., John Wilson of U. S. C. high jumped 6ft. 7in. and Robinson of U. C. L. A. broad jumped 25 feet.

Big Ten Mark

The coast squad also posted the best marks in the mile relay, pole vault and quarter-mile. Stanford's Clyde Jeffrey and Michigan's Allan Smith tied for the top 220-time of 21 seconds flat.

The Big Ten led in the 120-yard high hurdles, Wisconsin's Ed Smith going the distance in 14.4 and in the discus on the basis of the 166ft. 5¾in. recorded by Archie Harris of Indiana, only new mark in the Big Ten meet.

The Southeastern Conference led in the 100-yard dash and 220-yard low hurdles, the East in the half mile and the Big Ten in the javelin throw.

Mrs. Goldthwaite Takes Title

FORT WORTH, Texas, May 27 (AP) — Valiant Mrs. Frank Goldthwaite substituted a great courage for a lagging golf game in the darkest spots of a dramatic golf match Saturday, coming back on the fading holes to defeat Mrs. Estelle Lawson Page, 2 and 1, for the Women's Southern title.

The hometown idol, champion of Texas and winner of the Southern as a budding youngester seven years ago, courted trouble for 26 holes, then quickly swept away the Chapel Hill, N. C., veteran with a grooved game that reappeared as suddenly as it left her in the morning round.

Three down and 11 to play, staying that close to Mrs. Page's velvety game only through some miraculous recovery shots that came hole after hole, the attractive young mother of two infant daughters started firing at the pins.

Just as suddenly did Mrs. Page's game start folding. On the 27th she pulled her tee shot into the rough and floundered through the weeds and trees on three more shots before finally reaching the green. Mrs. Goldthwaite picked up the hole with a coasting six.

Into the last nine they went, Mrs. Page still leading by two holes and 12 feet from the hole with her second iron. Mrs. Goldthwaite, eight feet short of the green, studied the rolling surface, then chipped perfectly. The ball rolled 50 feet into the hole for a birdie 3.

Mrs. Goldthwaite won the title with that shot. It set her game on fire. She squared the match at the 30th, went one up on the next hole and then remained in front.

Mrs. Page was 41-36—77 for the morning round; Mrs. Goldthwaite 41-37—78.

The afternoon cards:

Mrs. Goldthwaite.. (out)	544	364	436—39
Mrs. Page (out)	446	353	437—39
Mrs. Goldthwaite (in) ..	345	563	54—
Mrs. Page (in)	447	664	54—

Harvard-Yale Meet Winners

100-Yard Dash
Robert Owen, Yale, 9.7s. (New dual meet and Yale record.)

220-Yard Dash
Robert Owen, Yale, 21.3s.

120-Yard High Hurdles
Jay Shields, Yale, 14.4s. (New dual meet and Yale record. Ties I. C. 4-A. mark.)

220-Yard Low Hurdles
Theodore Day, Yale, 23.4s. (New dual meet and Yale record.)

440-Yard Run
James Lightbody, Harvard, 48.8s.

880-Yard Run
James Lightbody, Harvard, 1m. 56.4s.

One-Mile Run
Richard Morse, Yale, 4m. 27.9s.

Two-Mile Run
Mather Pfeiffenberger, Yale, 9m. 57s.

Broad Jump
Robert Partlow, Harvard, 22ft. 2¼in.

High Jump
Triple tie for first: Gil Aertsen, Robert Partlow, and John Bunker, all of Harvard, 5ft. 10in.

Pole Vault
Tie for first: Marshall McIsaac, Harvard, Thomas Lussen, Yale, 13ft.

Hammer Throw
William Shallow, Harvard, 163ft. 6¼in.

Javelin Throw
John Mallory, Yale, 167ft. 11in.

Shotput
Howard Mendel, Harvard, 49ft. 10⅛in. (New dual meet and Harvard record.)

Discus Throw
George Downing, Harvard, 132ft. 7in.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Brooklyn	19	8	.704
Cincinnati	20	9	.690
New York	17	11	.607
Chicago	17	15	.531
Philadelphia	11	14	.440
St. Louis	11	19	.367
Boston	8	17	.320
Pittsburgh	8	18	.308

Results May 25
Cincinnati 7, St. Louis 2.
St. Louis 5, Cincinnati 1.
Pittsburgh 12, Chicago 7.
Other games postponed.

Results May 26
New York 10, Boston 8.
Cincinnati 4, St. Louis 0.
Brooklyn 2, Philadelphia 1. (10 innings.)
Pittsburgh 3, Chicago 2.

American Association

CHICAGO, May 27 (AP)—Official standings of the American Association:

Team	Won	Lost	P.C.
Kansas City	25	8	.758
Minneapolis	20	11	.645
Indianapolis	18	14	.563
Milwaukee	14	16	.467
Louisville	14	19	.424
Columbus	12	17	.414
Toledo	11	18	.379
St. Paul	11	22	.333

Week-End Sports In Brief

By the Associated Press

BLOOMFIELD, N. J. — Craig Wood, with 68-66 on last two rounds, wins Metropolitan open golf championship with 72-hole total of 264, believed to be lowest ever made in major tournament competition over a full-length course. Ben Hogan second with 275.

INDIANAPOLIS—Merrill (Doc) Williams becomes 19th qualifier for 500-mile automobile race, leaving 14 places in field to be filled.

LOS ANGELES — Fourth place in mile relay, final event, enables Southern California to win fifth consecutive Pacific Coast Conference track title with 55 points to Stanford's 53.

EVANSTON, Ill. — Michigan trackmen pile up 51 points to win Big Ten track championship for fourth year.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass. — Holy Cross outscores Rhode Island State, 27 to 26¾ in New England intercollegiate track meet.

FORT WORTH, Texas — Mrs. Frank Goldthwaite wins women's Southern golf title, rallying to defeat Mrs. Estelle Lawson Page 2 and 1.

CHICAGO — Big Ten faculty committee approves nine-game football schedules for 1943 and 1944.

PHILADELPHIA—Cornell 150-pound eight defeats Pennsylvania by three quarters of a length to capture Matthews Cup.

PRINCETON, N. J.—Browne and Nichols, Cambridge, Mass., wins eight-oared championship at Schoolboy Rowing Association Regatta.

NEW YORK—York (Pa.) weight lifters capture all six individual titles at National A. A. U. weight lifting championships.

LINCOLN, Neb.—Nebraska, Big Six champion, whips Oklahoma Aggies, Missouri Valley titleholder, 72-59, in dual meet.

ITHACA, N. Y.—Cornell varsity crew defeats Harvard by 1½ lengths in Spring Day Regatta to capture Eastern "sprint" rowing championship.

PITTSBURGH — Pennsylvania crew whips Wisconsin by one length and Marietta by six in Allegheny Regatta. Single sculls duel between Joe Burk and Joe Angyal canceled because of dispute over distance.

Eastern League

PHILADELPHIA, May 27 (AP)—Standings of the Eastern League, including games of Sunday, May 26:

Team	Won	Lost	P.C.
Albany	18	9	.667
Hartford	17	12	.586
Scranton	14	11	.560
Elmira	12	10	.545
Binghamton	14	12	.538
Wilkes-Barre	10	16	.385
Williamsport	10	17	.370
Springfield	9	17	.346

In the Dugout

By Rumill

Dandy Dodgers Hail Fitzsimmons

Much has been broadcast this spring, by air, typewriter and mouth, about the National League gestures of the Dandy Dodgers. Leo Durocher's managerial tactics have been lauded, his shortstopping applauded. Praise has gone to the freshman outfield play of young Charley Gilbert, to the hitting of Harry Lavagetto, to Coscarart, Camilli, Phelps and Cullenbine. The furor hit the ceiling when Tex Carleton pitched a no-hitter in Cincinnati. But it's about time somebody climbed up on top of the dugout at Ebbets Field, cupped his hands before his mouth and shouted a few kind words about Freddy Fitzsimmons.

Fat Fred will not lead the league in victories. He wouldn't have time. For example, Durocher might pitch him this afternoon and then not again for eight days or two weeks. Not even Walter Johnson, with the 1927 Yankees behind him, could win 20 with that schedule.

Works and Wins

However, when Freddy works for the Dandy Dodgers he wins, which is more than the other members of the Brooklyn mound staff can say. Durocher must have a wonderful time when the rotund veteran is pitching. He probably finds himself a nice comfortable spot in the dugout and just sits there, at peace with the world. He can forget about the scoreboard, for there is no danger of the Dandy Dodgers being passed by the Reds that day. He can forget about who is at the plate, because they all look alike to Fitz. Even the bull pen is a picture of serenity.

Fat Fred has reached the point in his career where pitching every fourth or fifth day is impossible. At least, impossible with effectiveness. But like Lefty Grove of last season, give Fitz a week or more of rest and he is very apt to be Mr. Zero to any club in the league. His knuckleball does tricks that would have raised the eyebrows of Harry Houdini.

Started in 1925

This is Fred's sixteenth active year in the National League. Starting with the old Giants back in '25, he has accumulated 195 wins—three of them this spring. By the end of July he should have scaled the 200 peak, which is really something in these days of the lively ball. When that eventful day arrives, many flowery words will be penned about the Fitzsimmons career. But it is an insult to wait. Freddy deserves a mouthful of syllables right now. So why put off until tomorrow what you can do today?

Fitz and his pitching get special mention because of the conditions surrounding his post with the Dandy Dodgers. Were he nothing more than a pitcher, he could spend the afternoons in between assignments keeping his arm and legs in shape. But this is not so easy when you are also a coach, as Fat Fred is under Durocher. The hurler must take an active part in the running off of pre-game practice. During regular innings, instead of sunning himself in the bull pen, or relaxing in the shade of the dugout, he paces back and forth in the first base coach's box when the Dandy Dodgers are trying to coax runs out of the opposition. Pacing the coaching lines may not sound like manual labor to the man in the grandstand, but it is no picnic to a veteran 38 years old who is expected to pitch nine innings whenever the manager nods his head.

A Spot Worker

Durocher has confined the mound duties of Fitzsimmons to the Phillies and Pirates. Fat Fred blanked the Phils April 26 on seven hits, took the Pirates on May 12 with seven hits and added the Phils again with six hits last Wednesday. The manager had an idea during the training season that the knuckleballer would be a valuable "spot" pitcher—that is, effective against certain clubs. But if Fitz continues to puzzle the lower clubs and Lippy Leo has any more trouble with his pitching, Freddy will go out to the hill regardless of the lettering on the shirt fronts of the other side.

This reminds the writer of a story Billy Evans tells.

Rookie Strategy

"The Cleveland club was playing an exhibition series with the Giants a few years back," recalls Billy. "I was sitting on the bench this day and Fitzsimmons was starting for the Giants. While he was throwing his warm-up pitches, I overheard one of our young players say, 'Look at that fat guy pitching. It ought to be a cinch to bunt against him.' The boy must have spread the idea among four or five of the rookies who were playing for us that day, because they were all tapping balls in front of the plate, toward first base and toward third.

"You should have seen Fitz get off that mound and pick up those bunts," laughed Evans. "In the three innings he worked I think he tossed out six batters. Those kids soon found out that he may be fat, but he is also one of the greatest fielding pitchers in the game."

American League

Club	Won	Lost	P. C.
Boston	19	9	.679
Cleveland	20	11	.645
Detroit	16	14	.533
Washington	15	17	.469
Chicago	14	17	.452
St. Louis	12	17	.414
New York	12	17	.414
Philadelphia	12	18	.400

Results May 25
Washington 4, Philadelphia 2.
Detroit 10, Chicago 4 (8 innings).
Other games postponed.

Results May 26
New York 7, Boston 2.
St. Louis 5, Cleveland 3.
Cleveland 13, St. Louis 1.
Washington 4, Philadelphia 3 (10 inns.).
Detroit at Chicago, postponed.

College Lacrosse

By the Associated Press

Results May 25
Cornell 14, Pennsylvania 3.
C. C. N. Y. 13, Alumni 7.
Navy 7, Loyola (Baltimore) 2.

Craig Wood Reaches Stage Of Important Winning Pace

BLOOMFIELD, N. J., May 27 (AP)—The other 169 fellows who will shoot for the National open golf title at Cleveland June 6-8 might as well take warnings now—Craig Wood, the champion "almost" man of the golfing business finally has reached the stage of winning an important tournament.

Wood, a veteran of a good many years of pro campaigning, has missed more titles in play-offs or by narrow margins than most golfers hope to win in a lifetime. But there wasn't any "almost" about the way he took the Metropolitan open crown at the Forest Hill Field Club.

Starting with a six-under-par for a course and tournament record Friday, the blonde bomber followed up with rounds of 66, 68, and 66 for a 72-hole total of 264. This was not the lowest four-round total ever recorded but it was believed to be a record for important competition on a full-length course. The only better score for a major event shown in the record books was 262, made over the short San Remo course in Italy by Percy Alliss when he won the 1935 Italian open title.

Wood won by an eleven-stroke margin over Ben Hogan, the Texan who performed so sensationally during the winter. He slashed 16 strokes off a par that was reduced to 70 for the tournament and bettered by 14 strokes the Metropolitan champion record that was set by Mac Smith in 1914 and equalled by Tommy Armour in 1928.

The former Bloomfield pro, who now serves at the Winged Foot Club at Mamaroneck, N. Y., might well regard that performance as a turning point in his career. Only last week he trailed the entire field in the Goodall round robin tourney at Fresh Meadow. He first broke into the headlines as a big-time golfer in 1931 when he tied for the North and South open title and lost in a play-off. Two years later he finished third in the United States open then tied Denny Shute for the British open crown only to lose the play-off again.

In 1934 Wood carried Paul Runyan to the 38th hole before losing in the final of the National P. G. A. championship and last summer he took another play-off beating after finishing in a three-way tie with Byron Nelson and Shute for the National open title.

The Canterbury course probably will be a somewhat stiffer test for the open than Forest Hill was this week end, but Wood apparently can cool off a lot and still be good enough to win. The open record score is 281 and 284 has been good enough to win the last two years.

Forest Hill wasn't exactly a pushover for most of the field, either. There were a lot of sub par rounds, but only Wood and Hogan could beat regulation figures for four rounds. Hogan shot 68-69-71-69. Vic Ghezzi of Deal, N. J., was third with an even par 280.

Harvard Sailors Take First Place For Yacht Racing

ANNAPOLIS, Md., May 27 (AP)—Piling up a total of 126¼ points, Harvard University's knockabout sailing crew took first place yesterday in round-robin races to qualify for the 13th annual McMillan Cup Regatta at Barnegat Bay, N. J., June 26 to 28.

The U. S. Coast Guard Academy, with 119 points, and the Naval Academy with 94½ also qualified.

Scores of other contestants in the two-day races were: Brown 87½; Tufts 81½; Pennsylvania 80; Michigan 73¼; Trinity 71½ and Cornell 70.

James Rousmaniere paced the Harvard sailing contingent to victory in the four races yesterday, winning two firsts and two seconds as the Crimson picked up 66 points.

In Saturday's races the Coast Guard Academy was high scorer with 65¾ points, but could get only 53¼ yesterday.

The Middies, in sixth place Saturday because of a disqualification, moved up to third by netting 47¼ points, the same number they got Saturday.

Tufts and Michigan, in the running Saturday, faltered yesterday.

Minor Leagues

By the Associated Press

Results May 26

International League
Montreal 4-3, Toronto 2-2.
Rochester 6-2, Buffalo 2-1.
Newark 7-0, Syracuse 5-1.
Jersey City 5-7, Baltimore 4-9.

American Association
Indianapolis 2-8, Columbus 1-1.
St. Paul 3-0, Kansas City 0-1.
Toledo 7-5, Louisville 6-4.
Milwaukee 9-0, Minneapolis 6-4.

Pacific Coast League
Portland 5-1, Hollywood 4-3.
Sacramento 8-5, Los Angeles 4-2.
San Francisco 3-4, San Diego 2-2.
Seattle 7-4, Oakland 2-11.

Texas League
Houston 4-11, Oklahoma City 1-5.
Dallas 5-0, Shreveport 4-2.
San Antonio 3-7, Fort Worth 1-8.
Beaumont 4-1 Tulsa 9-0.

Southern Association
New Orleans 2-1, Atlanta 0-5.
Birmingham 8-0, Chattanooga 7-7.
Knoxville 11-3, Little Rock 1-10.
Nashville 7-7, Memphis 4-2.

Eastern League
Williamsport 6-3, Hartford 5-11.
Elmira 5-4, Springfield 4-1.
Albany at Scranton (2) wet grounds.
Binghamton at Wilkes-Barre (2) wet grounds.

College Track

By the Associated Press

Results May 25
Yale 70½, Harvard 64½.
Army 79, Fordham 47.
Pittsburgh 93, Temple 32.
Dartmouth 70 5-6 Pennsylvania 64 1-6.
Montclair Teachers 84, Hofstra 42.
R. P. I. 70, Union 56.
Nebraska 72, Oklahoma Aggies 59.
Penn State 71, Navy 55.
Rochester 82 5-6, Hamilton 46 1-6.

College Golf

By the Associated Press

Results May 25
Dartmouth 7, Army 2.
Brown 8, Wesleyan 1.

Where To Dine

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Attractive, Homelike Atmosphere
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and
JARVIS TEA ROOM
8 CONGRESS STREET TEL. 85

GETTING READY FOR A LONG TRIP

Days of preparatory training being over—these campers are making ready for the start of a voyage of discovery. Thrills such as this make camping an interesting experience. Many camps for boys and girls are advertised in The Christian Science Monitor. They welcome requests from readers about their activities and rates. Camp advertisements are published on the Children's Page, Mondays, and the Young Folks' Page, Thursdays.

Camping leads to achievement

The Home Forum

The Racketbow

THERE EXISTS some difference of opinion, in Jaalam, regarding the Racketbow Road folks. And, in general, this simmers down to the thought that they're snobbish. But perhaps Stan Willis, the smith, came closer to it.

"They're good folks. All is, they happen to have money, and are using it to play farmer. They're independent — not geared up to things too close. That's the life, boys. Wish I could live that way myself."

There Stan touched something deep. And perhaps that explains the Racketbow folks and Al Sommers.

Of course, Paul Harmon could have bought that land. So could Thornton Harvey. The two acres lay between their places on Racketbow, a plot of horsebriar and birch and rocks backing up to Bion Eldridge's woodlot. But neither wanted it. Nor did Bion; and, after his hurricane timber was hauled out, he let the taxes run. It was advertised, and the Town Treasurer tried to talk Paul and Thorn into buying. They put it off, and so this last spring Al Sommers bought the two acres of waste.

* * *

Thorn Harvey first learned of this when he saw a man cutting birch on the waste lot. And, stopping at Harmon's, he told Paul: "So you fell for it." Paul disclaimed that, said: "Thought you had. He's been cutting all day." They looked at one another, troubled, and then went back, went in. Thorn was tall, overtopping even Harmon's ruddy bulk as they faced this small man who leaned on his ax helve and regarded them. He had an indoor pallor, mechanic's blackened hands; and, when Paul questioned him, the man said: "Why, I've bought it."

"But what for?"

"Why, to live on." And he went on in a bubbling rush of words. A talkative, friendly man, with a voice that ran up uncertainly at the end of each sentence. They gathered a background of part-time work, a struggle to make ends meet, an ambition for a place of his own, so this. A common enough story. But Harmon and Thorn visioned a tar-paper shack here, the sort of place you passed with a wry mouth.

"You can't make a living here," Harmon told him bluntly.

"Why, not at first. But with chickens, and garden stuff and—"

That, too, was common. They saw the catalogues, the dreaming, the figuring with a stub pencil. It was the pioneer dream. And, when they left, Harmon shrugged his heavy shoulders under his tweeds.

"He can't make a go of it. Takes what he hasn't got."

Thorn murmured: "An interesting sociological phenomenon. A little place in the country, and raising your own stuff. A common dream, Paul."

And Harmon grunted: "Yeah. Interesting —when it doesn't happen in your own bailiwick."

* * *

That was it. This was happening on Racketbow Road, and neither liked that. It was an alien invasion. The curving Racketbow ran through rich land, land of old settlement; fields and pastures rose hillward, mowings and plowlands dropped to the valley and the fringed brook; the white houses were spaced under elms amid orchards, and there was about it an air of solid serenity. Not a good road, in a way. It meandered pleasantly, unchanged since its Colonial layout; and yearly Thorn and Harmon, the Bachelders and Cheneys and others battled with the Selectmen about it. Yearly the Selectmen offered to widen and straighten it—to slap down, as George Hunter put it, "a bang-up modern highway." And yearly the Racketbow folk rejected that. The winding, pleasant road was part of their scheme of things; a ballasted express highway was not. There you had them. But here was Sommers and his two acres of scrubland.

He cleaned out birch and horsebriar; he sank a shallow well; a house began to go up. It was plain, set back from the road, neither handsome nor aggressively ugly. But Racketbow Road passed it with averted eyes. He moved in, with his wife and a weedy boy of high school age. He grubbed up land, and raised a kitchen garden of sorts, set the hopeful beginning of an orchard, spoke of strawberries and small fruits. Through the summer and fall, he was rather a joke along the Racketbow. They talked, elaborately and obliquely, of farm resettlement and housing projects—the sort of jokes that comfortably settled folks make about outsiders. And Sommers remained an outsider. Thorn and Harmon couldn't ignore him completely, but the others did. He was the little man who wasn't there.

* * *

And so it went through the winter. It wasn't an easy time. Al Sommers' indefinite job became more indefinite still, and Thorn Harvey picked him up but seldom along the road. The weedy boy, he learned, rode with young Jan Maki on the morning milk route, and that helped out. Oh, they got by. And next summer, when he really got into the swing of farming, they'd do better than that. There was an inextinguishable cheerfulness about the little man.

Then came April and the last lingering of a hard winter. The Racketbow heaved and thawed and rutted—worse than ever, this year, for the frost went deeper. There began that annual battle with the Selectmen. Racketbow argued with George Hunter, got nowhere, as they expected. The Bachelder station wagon was bogged half a day in the lowlands by Penny Brook; the Cheney children had to walk out to meet the school bus; and the Racketbow—save Al Sommers —were in a towse. But he didn't matter; they forgot him at the informal meeting of indignation held at Ben Cheney's.

"Something," said Ben grimly, "must be done. The Town won't. We'll show 'em."

* * *

And, in the end, Thorn Harvey and Paul were deputized to go to the State House. They did, got small consolation. Racketbow was neither a State nor a County road; the two were conscious of a certain amused attitude, and squirmed uncomfortably. And, driving homeward, they still squirmed. And along the Racketbow's windings the car slid, and bucked and jolted. Then it ran smoothly. The ruts were filled, the potholes graveled. This was before Al Sommers' place, and Paul said: "Hey, what—" and then: "Pull up, Thorn."

From the roadside Al Sommers grinned up at them, rested on his shovel handle.

"Ride better, does she? I kind of thought—"

Paul asked dangerously: "You working for the Town?"

"Why, no. But I had an afternoon free, and those ruts are pretty bad—and I kind of thought—" He looked uncertainly at the two. "All right, is it?"

"That," said Paul, "is the Town's business —if it ever sees it that way."

* * *

And Sommers grinned in relief, said: "Why, shucks! I wouldn't want to bother anybody over this. Just a few shovelfuls of dirt thrown back, patted down. I wouldn't be beholden."

Thorn asked quietly: "What do you mean by that?"

"Why—I do'know. I s'pose it makes you feel good to do things for your own self. Of course," he was quick to admit, "you men have more road than I have. Mine's a patch piece, easy done. I kind of enjoy it, though. Now, in the city, you couldn't fix your own road. They wouldn't let you."

Thorn glanced at Paul Harmon. Paul blinked rapidly. And Thorn said: "That's a thought. Paul, here, could throw together a drag, and with his team we could have our patches of road in shape in an hour or so. Give us a lift on it?"

"Why, I'd like to, fine!" The little man fairly wriggled; he climbed in as Paul opened the door, chattered of his spring work as they drove off.

* * *

Paul asked: "Got your plowing done yet?" Thorn glanced at him, but he was intent and serious as Al Sommers answered that he'd planned to start spading up next week.

"Don't," said Paul. "I'll twitch my tractor over the line, break up all you need in half an hour." And, as the little man stirred uneasily and pursed his lips, Paul added quietly: "It's all right. You can give me a lift when I spray my orchard. You won't be beholden."

"That's all right, then." Sommers stirred, said: "You know, down to the blacksmith shop, they say you fellers are stuck-up, exclusive. But I said—"

"Well, aren't we?" asked Thorn—and emphasized the last word.

DANIEL CHASE

The River

A long broad streamer
Of liquid silver
Held between
High arched surfaces of rock
Tree-studded and rain-washed.

Mercurial flow of silver fluid
Down the long slope,
From the black bubbling mountain
springs
To the green sea.

RICHARD K. CORBIN

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A PIECE OF SEVENTEENTH-CENTURY PERSIAN SILK

METAL THREADS enrich this beautiful textile which is one of 2,500 exhibits in the vast display called "6,000 Years of Persian Art" held this spring in New York. The silk was manufactured in the first quarter of the seventeenth century and it bears the signature of the maker, 'Abd Allāh.

Nothing is known about 'Abd Allāh, although there exist four textiles signed by him. The fabric shows a gay spirit and the figures against its canary-yellow background are handsomely dressed.

There was a tendency in the Safavid period to use "personage designs," although the practice of employing human figures in textile patterns was an ancient one. These show the influence of the miniature drawings used at this time to illustrate exquisite manuscripts.

This textile is in the Kelekian collection.

Righteousness, not Self-Righteousness

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WE ALL KNOW what self-righteousness is, and we all appear to abhor it. We cannot understand why our self-righteous friends should not see what is making them so unpopular. We despise the trait in other nations, and frequently make this the subject of our conversation. It is so common a trait that men even have a new name for it; they call it "rationalization." So now when we speak, in the ordinary way, of rationalization, we mean that we find some very good reason for our actions, even if these actions are not very reasonable.

But as we get a little more experience, we begin to wonder if it is always the other person who is wrong; and even if he is wrong, is it not possible that we, also, may be a little in the wrong? When we have reached this point in our reasoning, we may look up and have hope, for the faint beginning of the dissolving of some of our own faults is appearing.

The Bible has a good deal to tell us about the righteous man. One of the things it says about him is that he does not sit "in the seat of the scornful" (Psalms 1:1). It was the Pharisees who were scornful of the just and good Christ Jesus, while he said "the publicans and the harlots" would gain heaven, peace of mind, and true happiness before the self-righteous priests and elders. The Jewish people had a great contempt for the publicans, whom they considered to be disloyal to their own nation; and the scribes and Pharisees had even more contempt for the outcast woman who, as she sat at his feet, felt the compassion and tender understanding of the great Teacher.

It would seem that the person who is least receptive to healing or salvation is the person who is self-complacent, who does not know he is in need of healing, and so persists in his ways until events force on him the necessity of learning how to do better.

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, has told us in her Message to The Mother Church for 1901 (p. 14), "The Publican's wail won his humble desire, while the Pharisee's self-righteousness crucified Jesus." How can we rid ourselves of this blight upon our characters, which will ultimately rob us of health and happiness? Christian Science has given us the correct answer, for it teaches us that the real man is perfect and blameless, and that therefore we are not losing anything good when we lay aside our desire to justify ourselves at the expense of others. It shows us that because substance is Spirit there cannot be less for one of God's children than for another; that this substance cannot be obtained by force or by treachery, but only as we assimilate the character of the Christ which Jesus so perfectly manifested in his daily living.

The righteous man "shall be like a tree planted by the rivers of water, . . . and whatsoever he doeth shall prosper" (Psalms 1:3). The righteous man knows he is in reality the image and likeness of God, and he therefore knows that he has no need to steal from a brother, or to lie, cheat, kill, or wreck the lives of others in order to fulfill his own destiny. He knows also, even as Christian Science teaches, that evil is essentially unreal, and so is neither to be feared nor to be hated. He knows that evil obtains in the carnal mind and not in one's real being, and so can be put off, discarded as unworthy of his attention. He destroys evil by consistently knowing its nothingness.

Jesus was entirely free from self-righteousness, so that he could say, with perfect understanding, that he and his Father were one. He knew that man is inseparable from his creator. Christian Science emphasizes this fact by revealing man as the reflection of God. In her textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mrs. Eddy says (p. 470): "God is the creator of man, and, the divine Principle of man remaining perfect, the divine idea or reflection, man, remains perfect. Man is the expression of God's being."

When men realize that in their true being they are perfect, as the spiritual idea of God, and as they understand the spiritual idea, they lose their false sense of human, personal perfection. When the young ruler called Jesus "Good Master," Jesus rebuked him. He discerned that the man was trying to identify the human being with the divine idea, the Christ. Jesus said to him (Matthew 19:17), "There is none good but one, that is, God." He might have said that there was none good but God and His Christ; that the human Jesus was not the Christ, but that the Christ was the divine nature which Jesus showed forth. When men begin to see these basic facts of being, they drop a great load of responsibility. They see that they have no goodness of their own, but that in their true self they reflect the divine Mind, infinite good. So they may press on each day, relinquishing a little more of their false beliefs, and realizing that the truly righteous man is he who knows that all the good he expresses comes from on high, and is no personal possession of his own. "There is none good but one, that is, God."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Yiddish]

געראַכטיגקייט, ניט זעלבסט-גערעכטיגקייט

אַן איבערזעצונג פון דעם אויבנ געשריבענעם אַרטיקעל וועגנ קריסטשען סיינס

מיר אלע ווייסען וואָס זעלבסט-גערעכטיגקייט איז, און מיר אלע עשיינען דיזע היפאָקריטישע טבע צו האַסען. מיר קענען ניט פערשטיין וואַרום אונזערע זעלבסט-גערעכטיגע פרייַנד זאָלען ניט זעהן וואָס עס איז וואָס מאַכט זיי אזוי אונפאָפולאַר מיר פערשטיין דיזע טבֿה אין אַנדערע נאַציאָנען, און עס מאַכט מיר דיזע טבע דאָס הויפּט טהעמע פון אונזער געשפּרעך. דיזע טבע איז אוא קאָמוניסאַפּאַזיטיבער פּהענאָמען אז מענשען האָבען אזעלכ א נייען נאָמען פאר אירהר זוי רופען אירהר „ראַציאָנאַליזיירונג." און יעצט דערקענט, ווען מיר רעדען, איז א געוויהנלעכע אופן, פון ראַציאָנאַליזיירונג, מיינען מיר אז מיר האָבען געפונדען א זעהר גוטע אורזאַכע פאר אונזערע אַנדערע-גען, אפילו ווען דיזע אַנדערונגען פערמאָגען. וויהרענד א נייע טבע איז אויפגעקומען, איז דאָס וואָרט „זעלבסט-גערעכטיגקייט" אין דער הייליגער שריפט אויך אין גוטער נוצ פערוואַנדט געווארן. אין דער הייליגער שריפט איז דאָס וואָרט „זעלבסט-גערעכטיגקייט" אויך אין גוטער נוצ פערוואַנדט געווארן. אין דער הייליגער שריפט איז דאָס וואָרט „זעלבסט-גערעכטיגקייט" אויך אין גוטער נוצ פערוואַנדט געווארן.

דער פרומער מענש „וועט זיין ווי א בוים וואָס מען האָט אויסגעפלאַנצט נאָהבי צו די וואַסער טייכען, . . . (ספר תהלים א:3). דער פרומער מענש וויסט, אז ער איז אמתען איז ער דאָס בילד און גלייכניס פון גאָט, און אז ער דארף דערויבער ניט זיין ברודער; אז ער דארף ניט זאָגען קיין לייגען; אז ער דארף ניט בעשוואָרנדלען זיין ברודער; אז ער דארף ניט הרגענען; אָדער אז ער דארף ניט צושטערען אָדער רויבירען די לעבענס פון אַנדערע, כדי צו ערוויקן זיי קריסטשען סויענס לערנען. אז זעלבסטע זיין מיינ איז אונטערקלאָר, אזן ער וויסט אויך, אפילו ווען מען דארף זיך שרעקען, אָדער וואָס מען דארף האַבען, ער וויסט אויך, אז שלעכטס זיין ווערט בשטאַנען זיין דעם פרומען גראַדאַק, אזן ניט זיין דעם מענשענס ווירקליכקייט. גאָמיטש, אזן אז מען קען עס דערויבער בעזונדערן אזן אַרויסווארפען פון אונזערע גערעכטען אירם א, אונזערליכע זאַך. דערפאר וואָס דער פרומער מענש לאָזט קיין מאַל ניט אַרויס פון זיינע גרענעצען דעם פאקט אז שלעכטס איז גאָרנישט. פערגעסען עד איהר.

יעזוס איז קענטיג אזוי אין גאַנצען פריי פון זעלבסט-גערעכטיגקייט. אָדער היפאָקריסטשטוי, אז ער האָט געקענט זאָגען. מיט פאַלקאָמענעם פערשטענדנים, אז ער אזן זיין פאָטער זיינען גאַנץ איינס. ער האָט פערשטאנדען אז דער מענש איז איהער פערוואונדיגט מיט זינד בשעת קריסטשען סויענס פערשטיין אז זינד איז ניט א טייל פון דעם מענשען, נאָר אַ פרעמדע זאַך, וואָס קען ניט בלייבען אין אים. אין וויזען אָפּ, אז דער מענש איז אויך פערוואונדיגט מיט זינד, בשעת ער איז נאָך אין דעם גרויסען אידעע פון גאָט, אזן פאַלקאָמענ-קייט. אז אין זיינער שפּראַך זאָל שרייבען אזו מאַ-כען זיין פערלאַנג בעפאַלן צו דער קריסטשען סיינס פאבלישינג סאסייטי (אמעריקע מעסטשטשוזעטס, י. ס. א. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

Moving to the Country

Now I can listen to the rain once more,
Its steady patter on the curving roof
And slender tapping at the old green door,
So close and intimate; not held aloof
As the cold downpour that I used to know.
In this small house it comes so near to me,
And visits in a friendly way. The flow
Of silver veils from eaves is what I see,—
No dreary streams of gray on brick and stone,
But plash of crystal on the grass and flowers;
No beat of melancholy monotone
I hear, but music of the sudden showers.
I had forgotten rain could be like this,
Pearls on a rose, diamonds on clematis.

MARY WILLIS SHELBURNE

Forbidden Fruit in Iraq

JUST BECAUSE YOU rented a house in Baghdad, you did not also have the right to the date trees that went with it. And you were not supposed to eat the dates that ripened slowly to a deep tempting yellow. We knew that probably the date palms that stood straight and tall inside our courtyard did not belong to us. Undoubtedly they were owned separately from the ground they were on.

One morning in the spring a barefoot Arab walked right up our tallest date tree. At least it looked as if he did. We were sitting on the upper terrace eating breakfast when he came into the grounds carrying a basket, some wire, and a sharp curved knife. When he started climbing, he passed a short length of wire round the trunk of the tree and attached it to a red scarf, in which he sat, hammock fashion. Then with every step he took, he hooked the wire one notch higher on the tree. There was a fraction of a second between jabs of the wire, when the man's only contact with the tree was the soles of his feet. It was fascinating. . . .

We watched the Arab trim off whatever branches might interfere with the growing dates, letting these fall with a dry clatter to the ground below. . . . When the man had finished working on the first tree, he came down the straight trunk the same way he had gone up—and a scarey business it was. He went to the next tree and repeated the performance. We wondered what would happen if he forgot a tree by mistake. . . . But these pollen-carriers would never forget a tree, because date palms are valuable. They are worth about three pounds each. If the man skipped a tree, it was not because he forgot, but because the tree was the property of another owner, or a group of owners, who would send out other caretakers.

The picture before us that morning was so arresting that we brought out our Ciné camera to take a movie of it, in color. The blue sky was sprinkled with little pink-white clouds. Against these the trees were a lovely fresh green, and the man moving around in the tree tops wore a dirty white dress and faded blue coat with a red scarf. Even where we stood on the second-story terrace, the palms were waving their clumps of buds far above us—the buds that would ripen through the summer's heat until the August date weather baked them to a sharp yellow-brown.—From "Our Arabian Nights," by RUTH AND HELEN HOFFMAN. (New York: Carrick & Evans.)

Immigrants

I love the flowers that shed their grace
Within a garden's pleasant space,
Their conversation overheard
By spider, butterfly, and bird,
And fussed around by grateful bees—
Small wonder that they dwell at ease.

Yet I would keep some special thanks
For those who leave their spacious banks,
And like the little cockney sparrow
Are satisfied with precincts narrow,
Being content to pour their bloom
Within the radius of my room.

ROSEMARY CÉLINE COBHAM

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New England and Boston News | Second Section | THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR | Page Thirteen | Closing Stocks Pages 16-18 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, MONDAY, MAY 27, 1940

Every Auto Jounce An Air Cooler

Inventor brings out a shock absorber that is to provide refrigeration for motorcars.

Exploring the News

By the Staff

Automobile shock absorbers may soon be providing automobiles with summer air conditioning, according to the promise of a patent issued to Sture F. Torstensson, Swedish inventor. According to the claims the shock absorbers would convert the up and down motion of the car body into energy, thereby operating compressors to provide necessary refrigeration. Thus no electric current or motor would be needed to operate the compressor as in ordinary refrigerating and air-conditioning systems. The patent has been assigned to an American concern.

* * *

Dr. Frank M. Carpenter, Harvard Paleozoologist at the Museum of Comparative Zoology, has published an account of a large collection of the most ancient insects known, made in 1935 from the Permian Period rocks of Kansas. The account in the Proceedings of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences tells of some 8,000 specimens collected, exceeding all others in the number of complete or nearly complete insects.

The specimens were mostly of may-fly-like or dragonfly-like insects, some homopterous or cicada-like, some wasp-like. They were found in the Elmo limestone beds of Lower Permian age, and have now been added to the Museum collections.

* * *

There are more than 40,000,000 automobile engines in the world and each differs slightly in its requirements of fuel and lubricant for optimum operation, says "Industrial and Engineering Chemistry."

* * *

That expression about the early bird catching the worm isn't very accurate natural history, according to competent authority. Birds are habitual early-risers anyway, and the worm that gets caught is the worm that "stayed out too late."

* * *

If animosity of the "Town-Gown" sort has flared up in the past between Harvard and the City of Cambridge, this week, as the result of the bravery of a Harvard junior, many wounds will be healed.

On March 14, in the face of seemingly impossible obstacles, James B. Tobias, of Freemont, Ohio, made an attempt to rescue a child who had fallen through the ice of Charles River. The attempt was unsuccessful, because at every step Mr. Tobias himself broke through the thin ice, and though he repeatedly struggled to the surface, always fell through into the icy water again. For his heroism, he will this Thursday be awarded the citizenship Medal of the Corporal Russell E. Hoyt Post 299 of the Veterans of Foreign Wars.

* * *

Confucius says, and the backyard gardener at the Massachusetts State College in Amherst today agreed with him, that corn and tomatoes will grow from 25 to 30 per cent better if planted together than if they are planted in separate fields. In others words, if you have not planted your corn or your tomatoes this season, the backyard gardener advises that you plant them in alternate rows.

How it works, the gardener says he does not know, any more than he can tell you how much dry straw mulch to put on your tomatoes once they are planted. You'll have to figure these things out for yourself, but he says the results will be worth the research.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Occasional cloudiness with some sunshine and moderately warm this afternoon; somewhat cloudy tonight and Tuesday, with occasional light showers and moderately warm; lowest tonight in the upper 50's; gentle to moderate variable and southwesterly winds.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Mostly cloudy tonight and Tuesday, with occasional light showers; not much change in temperature

Maine: Increasing cloudiness tonight; Tuesday mostly cloudy, light showers and slightly cooler in west portion.

New Hampshire: Partly cloudy tonight followed by light showers Tuesday; not much change in temperature.

Vermont: Cloudy followed by light showers tonight and Tuesday; slightly cooler.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Gentle to moderate variable winds; mostly overcast tonight and Tuesday, with occasional light showers over south portion.

Weather Outlook for the Period May 27, to June 1, 1940, Inclusive

For the North and Middle Atlantic States: Occasional light showers and temperatures below normal first part of week; mostly fair, with temperatures near normal latter part of week.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	62	62	New Orleans	68	85
Chicago	54	60	New York	57	60
Denver	49	71	Norfolk	69	84
Helena	43	66	Philadelphia	55	58
Kansas City	56	71	St. Louis	55	68
Los Angeles	58	70	San Francisco	51	62
Miami	74	88	Washington	60	71
Minneapolis	50	62			

A—7:30 a. m., E. D. T., May 27.
B—Maximum, May 26.

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 4:50 p. m.; height, 8.7 feet.
Tuesday, 5:04 a. m.; height, 8.9 feet.
Light all vehicles by 8:40 p. m.

New to Boston

By a Staff Photographer

Lieut. R. J. Borromey

New Communications and Public Relations Officer at Boston headquarters of the Coast Guard.

Lieut. R. J. Borromey, transferred from Chief Engineer of the Coast Guard Cutter Modoc, which bases at Wilmington, N. C. to Communications Officer of the Boston District headquarters of the Coast Guard in the Custom House at Boston, today took over his new duties, relieving Lieut. Henry J. Betzmer, who held the position for the past three years.

Lieutenant Betzmer has been ordered to San Diego, Calif., to become executive officer of the cutter Itasca, and will depart from Boston headquarters next Wednesday for annual leave before assuming his new post July 1.

Lieutenant Borromey, who arrived in Boston yesterday, has served the Coast Guard for 11 years as an engineer, all on sea duty. This is his first assignment to a shore position.

War Attaches Big Interest To Tulip Show

Tulips from Holland will have the floor at Horticultural Hall tomorrow and Wednesday. It is the annual Tulip Show, and visitors will linger long at the exhibits this year, for it may be many a day before the like of these blooms will be seen again.

Lisse and Haarlem where the bulbs come from have not been bombed. But prospective buyers in the United States wonder who will harvest the crop this year now that the men have gone to war? If it is harvested, they ask, will Germany permit the bulbs to be exported? Then there's still another question mark. Would Great Britain let them through the blockade in any event?

More than 100,000,000 bulbs were imported from Holland last year, and the salesmen from the Netherlands were in the United States taking orders for this season's crop, according to Arno H. Nehrling, Exhibition Manager at Horticultural Hall, when Germany invaded the tulip land. The new crop, under normal conditions, would be harvested and shipped in the fall.

Not all tupils come from Holland, however. Japan has jumped her production up from a few thousands to millions; in fact, 44,000,000 were imported by the United States in 1939. They are a bit smaller than the Holland product, but seem to be sound, the horticulturists say.

As a matter of fact, there's nothing to prevent florists in the United States from developing a tulip industry here. They never have, said Mr. Nehrling, because it has been cheaper to import the bulbs. But the war may change all this, and horticulturists are trying to impress on everyone the importance of taking especial care of the bulbs which they now have.

Among the commercial and private exhibitors at the Tulip Show will be Edwin S. Webster, Mrs. Richard M. Saltonstall, W. N. Crane, and Joseph Breck & Sons.

Doors will open tomorrow at 2 p. m. The closing hour is 9 p. m. and on Wednesday the hours will be 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.

U. S. Is Urged To Aid the Allies

Infantry is not needed by the Allies, but the United States should send its navy and air forces to Europe, Cecil J. Sibbett, of Cape Town, South Africa, Governor-designate of Rotary International for all Africa south of the Equator, said today as he arrived in Boston on a steamer from the East Indies.

Mr. Sibbett is en route to Havana for the annual convention and advance assembly of the Rotarians. The assembly meets June 3.

He carried with him 13 records of proceedings before the South African Parliament for 13 weeks, and which contained speeches by Gen. Jan Smuts which he thought would be interesting to students of modern history. Mr. Sibbett will present the records to Harvard University's Department of Modern History.

"The United States should enter the war to save its own skin," Mr. Sibbett said. "America," he added, "is next on Hitler's list, after Great Britain is disposed of."

Bible Society To Supply Men In U. S. Service

Massachusetts organization reports plans for distribution among the men in training.

Military possibilities are leading the Massachusetts Bible Society to consider the larger distribution of the Bible that may become necessary among men in training, Dr. Frank K. Singiser, the Society's Corresponding Secretary, said today.

First expansion of this kind may come this summer, if the summer training camps are extended beyond their usual three-week period, Dr. Singiser noted. If through any new unforeseen development the United States should eventually be forced into the war, a much greater grant of Bibles by the Society would then naturally follow.

New Testaments given by the Society to Massachusetts men in military service are practically the same as those which the British Government supplies to every member of its military, naval and air forces, he added. Only the binding is different. The text is made from the identical plates used in printing the Testaments for British soldiers, sailors and flyers.

Dr. Singiser reported an "awakening to the primacy that the Scriptures must hold in the life of America," on the basis of letters he had received from a number of notable Americans. Leaders responding to an inquiry the Massasachusetts Bible Secretary had made included President Roosevelt, Secretary of State Cordell Hull, Mayor La Guardia of New York, and Thomas E. Dewey, the New York District Attorney.

Distributions

As the largest State Bible Society in the country, Dr. Singiser observed that the Massachusetts Society had distributed gratis or sold last year 239,133 portions of the Scriptures or complete Bibles. Sales amounted to 139,311, grants to 99,822.

Forty-eight languages were included.

"A great deal of distribution is being done among sailors, largely through volunteer workers," commented the Society's Corresponding Secretary.

"One of the most active is a railroad man employed in a big railroad office here. He frequently spends four nights out of seven with men of the ships. In his last order, for instance, he took 10 English Testaments, 6 Danish-Norwegian Testaments, 6 Greek and 12 Portuguese.

"A retired minister from Ohio who speaks several European languages is visiting the marine hospitals hereabouts. For his last trip he took 4 Dutch, 6 Italian and 2 Javanese Testaments.

"We often receive requests for Scripture texts from Lascars working on ships.

Factory Worker

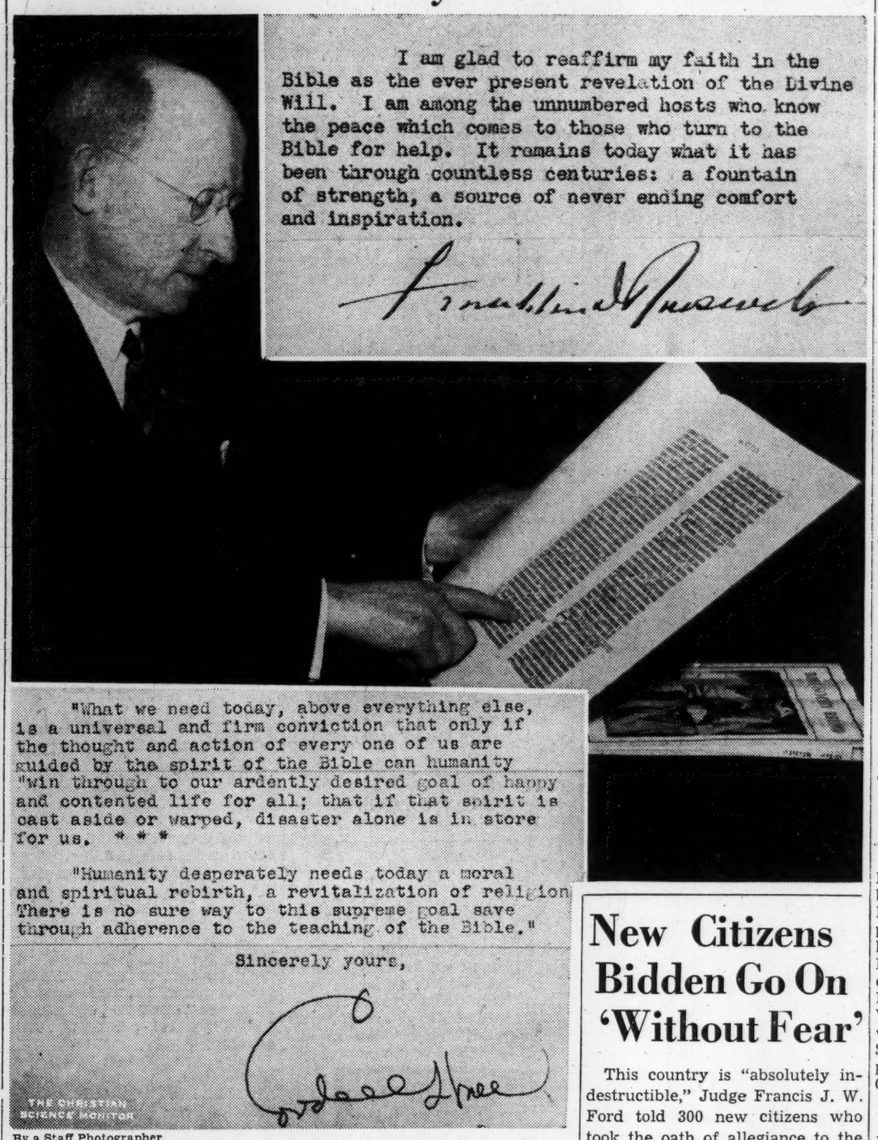
"Another volunteer distributor is a shoe factory worker who comes in to our offices every Saturday after he gets his pay. I do not suppose he is making over $30 a week. He buys from $1 to $4 worth of Bibles in different languages on each visit, to distribute over Sundays. If any one will pay, he will take it, if not, will give them away free. We also give him grants of Bibles without cost to help him along, for the work he is doing surely deserves it."

Dr. Singiser recalled that the Massachusetts Bible Society was founded in 1809 when the scarcity of Bibles had become so acute that 107 of the foremost leaders of the Commonwealth met in the Old State House and organized the society. Their aim was to make the Bible available to the poor for no purpose of profit and to encourage the reading of the Scriptures.

Seven years later a number of these men helped to form the American Bible Society, which next to the British and Foreign Bible Society is the largest in the world.

The constitution under which the Massachusetts Society still operates was written by Chief Justice Theophilus Parsons, who participated in the meeting 131 years ago, Dr. Singiser added. Among the other founders was John Quincy Adams, then Senator and later President of the United States, William Ellery Channing, Chaplain of the Massachusetts Senate and pastor of the Arlington Street Church in Boston, and Francis Parkman, the historian.

Bible Is Hailed by Nation's Leaders


I am glad to reaffirm my faith in the Bible as the ever present revelation of the Divine Will. I am among the unnumbered hosts who know the peace which comes to those who turn to the Bible for help. It remains today what it has been through countless centuries: a fountain of strength, a source of never ending comfort and inspiration.
Franklin D. Roosevelt
"What we need today, above everything else, is a universal and firm conviction that only if the thought and action of every one of us are guided by the spirit of the Bible can humanity "win through to our ardently desired goal of happy and contented life for all; that if that spirit is cast aside or warped, disaster alone is in store for us. * * *
"Humanity desperately needs today a moral and spiritual rebirth, a revitalization of religion There is no sure way to this supreme goal save through adherence to the teaching of the Bible."
Sincerely yours,
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

By a Staff Photographer

Massachusetts Society Sees Awakening

Top—Letter from President Roosevelt to Dr. Frank K. Singiser, Corresponding Secretary of Massachusetts Bible Society. Center—Dr. Singiser reading from copy of page of Gutenberg Bible which brought in the invention of printing 500 years ago. Bottom—Letter from Secretary of State Cordell Hull.

Prohibition Party Declared Hope of Disillusioned Voters

Predicting that the next ten years would witness the fall of the two major political parties in the United States, Roger W. Babson, nominee of the New Prohibition Party for President, told the State Convention of the party held in Tremont Temple Saturday afternoon that their party could be the hope of hundreds of thousands of disillusioned Republican and Democratic voters.

Mr. Babson spoke after E. Tallmadge Root, of Boston, founder and for many years Secretary of the Massachusetts Federation of Churches, received the nomination for Governor of the State and delivered his acceptance address, in which he told the convention that "the temperance issue in Massachusetts centers in the fight this fall for 'no license' in every municipality."

Too Many Promises

Mr. Babson based his prediction of the dissolution of the two major parties on the fact that they have both, he said, made too many promises to the people that they have been unable or unwilling to fulfill.

The New Prohibition Party can establish itself in the minds of the electorate in the next few years as the one political party that tells the truth, Mr. Babson told the convention. "I propose to tell the people the whole truth, in my campaign, about unemployment and the other pressing problems which confront us as a free democratic people.

"I propose to tell the unemployed that they themselves are to blame for their plight. They must solve their own problems. Bad habits are the cause of unemployment. People who run taverns and racetracks tell me that the unemployed are their best customers. The salvation of the unemployed lies in their desire to make themselves employable, yet the other day in the reading room of the public library I saw three-quarters of the people in the room reading the funnies."

Mr. Babson hit out with vigor against the present Governmental social legislation such as social security, old-age pensions, the Federal Security Administration, and the minimum and maximum wage laws.

"Character is the only dependable security. Integrity and courage are the only things that save the souls of men and nations. England built up the most advanced system of social legislation the world has ever known. Do you think that will save her today in her hour of peril? Do you think the English Government is worrying today if the old-age pension checks are being sent out on time? If England is saved, and I believe she will be saved, it won't be by social security laws but by the courage and integrity and character of a great people," said Mr. Babson.

Start at Bottom

Mr. Babson exhorted the convention to go out into the cities and towns of the State and elect members of the school committee. "We must take politics out of the schools," Mr. Babson said. "The school is the place to start our campaign. Don't let's try to elect members of the party to other small offices; let us concentrate our energy in cleaning up the public school system."

"We, as a party, have made the mistake in the past of starting our campaign at the top. Now, with a new party, we must start at the bottom—and this time we shall reach the top," Mr. Babson concluded.

The State Convention adopted unanimously the national platform of the New Prohibition Party.

New Citizens Bidden Go On 'Without Fear'

This country is "absolutely indestructible," Judge Francis J. W. Ford told 300 new citizens who took the oath of allegiance to the United States in Federal District Court this morning. He urged them to "go forward as new citizens without fear, since this is not a country of crackpot leadership." Quoting from President Roosevelt's address last night, Judge Ford said:

"'For more than three centuries we have been building on this continent a free society, a society in which the promise of the human spirit may find fulfillment. . . .

"'We are continuing our efforts to bring blessings of a free society, of a free and productive economic system to every family in the land. This is the promise of America.'

"The President feels no apprehension for the future of the country, and neither should you."

Upon the swearing in of the men and women, small American flags were pinned to their coats by Mrs. Marietta C. Conway, State Department Vice-President of the American Legion Auxiliary, and by members of the Malden, Mass., cadets in full uniform.

North and South Join in Ceremony

Bitterness between North and South engendered by the slavery question and the resultant conflict, apparently has completely disappeared, if yesterday's ceremony at Fort Warren in Boston's harbor, is any indication.

Before a group of Northerners and Southerners, a painting of Alexander Hamilton Stephens, Vice-President of the Confederacy, and prisoner at Fort Warren, was unveiled. The occasion was the 75th anniversary of his imprisonment. The old Fort was also the prison of 1,100 Confederate soldiers. The room in which the painting hangs is expected to become a meeting-place for Southerners in New England.

Concluding the ceremony with a salute to the American flag, the group made an inspection tour of the Fort.

Westwood Tax Cut $1

The new tax rate for Westwood, Mass., established at a meeting of the Board of Assessors, is $22, $1 less than last year, a reduction of $7 in the last three years.

This is in spite of a new $184,000 high school now in process of construction.

Worcester Power Rates Charged as Excessive

Contention that more than $500,000 annually is being "unlawfully" taken out of the Worcester County Electric Company by the New England Power Company through "unjust and discriminatory intercompany charges for wholesale power" was made today by Samuel H. Buck, representative of 20 Worcester customers seeking lower electric light rates.

The charge was made before the Massachusetts Public Utilities Commission at a public hearing on the petition of more than 20 Worcester County Electric Company consumers for rate reductions. Mr. Buck's remarks were made in an opening statement, and Joseph R. Cotton, Chairman of the Commission, pointed out that the charges would have to be ignored if not substantiated by later evidence.

Mr. Buck was allowed to present his statement after Damon E. Hall, counsel for the New England Power Association, announced that the Company was not ready to present evidence in defense of Worcester County rates. Mr. Hall explained that the Company has been so busy in the seven other rate cases, also taken upon the Commission's own motion, that evidence has not been prepared in the Worcester case. He denied, however, practically all of Mr. Buck's opening statement.

Mr. Buck pointed out that the New England Power Association owns both the New England Power Company, which distributes power to various companies throughout the State, and the Worcester County concern.

He told the commission that the New England Power Association bought the Worcester Electric Light Company in 1927 for approximately $21,000,000, although, he said, the State Department of Public Utilities indicated the property was worth only $10,000,000. He further pointed out that the Worcester Electric Light Company was merged with the Webster and Southbridge Gas & Electric Company in 1937, to form the Worcester County Electric Company.

Guaranteeing Market

Mr. Buck said it was his belief that the only reason the New England Power Association paid $11,000,000 more for the Worcester Electric Light Comapny than the Department indicated it was worth was to guarantee a market for electricity produced at the hydroelectric development in New Hampshire.

These statements all led to the questioning by Mr. Buck of the Commission's jurisdiction in a case involving the sale of power transmitted over State lines and sold by the New England Power Company to a Massachusetts concern.

Mr. Buck made a motion that the New England Power Company be brought into the case as a party respondent. On the motion, and on Mr. Buck's request for three rulings by the Commission, the Worcester County hearing was postponed until June 25 at 10:30 a. m. At that time Mr. Hall and Mr. Buck will argue on the motion to bring the New England Power Company into the case.

Mr. Buck's request for rulings concerned the jurisdiction of the State Public Utilities Commission. The first ruling set was in regard to whether the Commission in August, 1935, the effective date of the Federal Power Act, had authority under Massachusetts law to regulate the transmission of wholesale electricity in interstate commerce. The second ruling was in respect to whether the Public Utilities Commission has authority in regard to the Worcester case to regulate inter-company transmission of power when that transmission is under interstate commerce. Mr. Buck then asked for a ruling as to whether, if the Commission has had authority to regulate such transmission, that authority has been exercised so that the decision in any previous case may be used as a precedent in this case.

The consumers' representative pointed out that if the authority does not lie with the Commission, it lies either in the Federal Courts or in the hands of the Federal Power Commission.

Signatures

As the hearing opened, Mr. Hall challenged the validity of the consumer petition for a reduction in rates, pointing out that two of the signatories were not customers of the Worcester County concern. After considerable argument, the Commission proceeded with the consumer petition because even though the two challenged names were eliminated, the petition would still contain more than the 20 signatures necessary on such a petition.

During Mr. Buck's charges that the New England Power Association had paid $11,000,000 too much for the Worcester Electric Light Company, Mr. Hall entered an objection saying that "if the New England Power Association paid too much for the stock of the Worcester concern, what of it? That has nothing to do with the rates charged. The rate fixed is based on the prudent investment."

Mr. Buck, however, later stated that that issue was definitely involved in the entire case, because it was his belief that the $11,000,000 in excess was paid to make certain of a market for the New England Power Company's electrical output.

Hearing Postponed

The State Public Utilities Commission today postponed until June 25, at 11:30 a. m., the public hearing on a rate case involving the Salem Electric Light Company.

The postponement came when Samuel H. Buck of Springfield, representative of consumers seeking rate reductions, filed a list of nine interrogatories by which he is seeking information from the company on which to prove the company's rates are burdensome and that its plant investment is excessive.

Joseph R. Cotton, Chairman of the Commission, agreed that if Damon E. Hall, counsel for the New England Power Association, is tied up in court, a further postponement will be allowed.

Union Reports No Shortage Of Skilled Workers in U. S.

The reputed shortage of skilled mechanics in this country does not actually exist on the basis of reports made to the New England Conference of the American Federation of Labor which concluded yesterday at Hartford, Conn., it was noted today by John J. Murphy, New England representative for the A. F. of L., at his headquarters in Boston.

Mr. Murphy quoted the President of the International Machinists' Union of the A. F. of L. as telling the conference his organization could supply all kinds of skilled workers to cover all needs.

On the question of labor working overtime, Mr. Murphy reported the feeling of the conference that labor would do everything necessary to carry out President Roosevelt's defense program, but expected not to be called on for extra hours until the many available skilled mechanics in the ranks of the unemployed were first put back to work.

Conference sentiment on the war was to stay out unless pushed in, he said.

Effort to organize employees of the aircraft industry in Connecticut has been initiated by the A. F. of L., Mr. Murphy said today. With 18 to 20 factories making parts for airplanes, Hartford is the center of airplane manufacturing in New England.

First steps in the formation of an international rubber workers' union were taken at the conference, he added. This movement grows out of several victories for the A. F. of L. in recent rubber workers' elections in New England. The conference determined to set up a Rubber Workers' Council in the next six or eight months, preparatory to the final stage of organization in establishing an international union. Mr. Murphy reported the A. F. of L. was pushing organization in rubber plants at Westhaven and Naugatuck, Conn.

The Secretary-Treasurer of the State Federation of Labor in New England will meet later this year in Boston to map out a common legislative program prior to the convening of the next State legislatures. Invitation to confer was extended by Kenneth I. Taylor, Secretary-Treasurer and Legislative Agent of the Massachusetts Federation.

The conference, held Saturday and Sunday, proved the largest the A. F. of L. has ever held in New England, Mr. Murphy said. Presidents of 16 international unions besides William Green, President of the A. F. of L. and other officials of the A. F. of L. attended.

Bay State Youths Against War

"Youth wants jobs, not guns," declared a resolution at "Youth's Day in Court," held yesterday by the Massachusetts Youth Council, adding that "war serves no democratic interests in any country."

Coming at a time when many so-called "youth" meetings are suspected by large sections of the Nation as being held in accord with the new party line from Moscow, the local meeting in the South End Municipal Building was attended by some 200 persons, including Joseph Cadden, executive secretary of the "American Youth Congress," which had held the controversial convention in Washington in February; Clive Knowles, Executive Director of Labor's Non-Partisan League of Massachusetts; and Daniel J. Doherty, Assistant Attorney-General of Massachusetts and former National Commander of the American Legion.

The resolution which the Youth Council "passed" also declared that "instead of billions for war armaments, $500,000,000 should be spent on a civilian public works program under the terms of the act sponsored by the American Youth Congress: that youth wants jobs not guns, and that war serves no democratic interests in any country," claimed the Council here.

Mr. Cadden held that "those interests which have always opposed labor are using the present war hysteria against the trade unions. If there is a 'fifth column' in this country, it is being led by such groups as the anti-unionists, the Associated Farmers, vigilantes, and the Ku Klux Klan."

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Radio Page—14

Movies

Brookline Village—
"Pinocchio." 3:40, 6:40, 9:50. Also "Calling Philo Vance." 2:10, 5:15, 8:20.

Coolidge Corner—
"The Grapes of Wrath." 2:50, 6:10, 9:25. Also, "Ma, He's Making Eyes at Me," with Tom Brown, 1:45, 5, 8:15.

Exeter—
"Enemy Agent," with Richard Cromwell and Helen Vinson. 2, 5:10, 8:20. Also "It's a Date," featuring Deanna Durbin. 2:25, 6:05, 9:15.

Fenway—
John Garfield and Anne Shirley in "Saturday's Children." 12:45, 3:45, 6:45, 9:45 Also "King of the Lumberjacks," with John Payne and Gloria Dickson. 2:40, 5:40, 8:45.

Fine Arts—
"Wajan." 1:10, 3, 4:40, 6:30, 8:15, 10. Also "March of Time," 2:20, 4:10, 5:50, 7:40, 9:25.

Keith Memorial—
Ginger Rogers and Joel McCrea in "Primrose Path." 11:40 a. m., 3, 6:25, 9:45. "You Can't Fool Your Wife," featuring Lucille Ball and James Ellison. 10:05 a. m., 1:30, 4:50, 8:15. Also "March of Time." 11:15 a. m., 2:35, 6, 9:20.

Metropolitan—
"Lillian Russell," starring Alice Faye and Don Ameche. 10 a. m., 1:45, 5:35, 9:25. Also "The Biscuit Eater," with Billy Lee. 12:20, 4:10, 8.

Modern—
"Buck Benny Rides again." 9:15 a. m., 12:20, 3:30, 6:35, 9:45. Also "Charlie Chan's Murder Cruise." 10:05 a. m., 2, 5:10 8:20.

Orpheum—
"Our Town," starring William Holden and Martha Scott. 11:30 a. m., 3, 6:35, 10:10. Also "40 Little Mothers," with Eddie Cantor. 9:55 a. m., 1:25, 5, 8:35.

Paramount—
John Garfield and Anne Shirley in "Saturday's Children." 9:10 a. m., 12:10, 3:15, 6:15, 9:20. Also "King of the Lumberjacks," with John Payne and Gloria Dickson. 11:05 a. m., 2:10, 5:15, 8:15.

R. K. O. Boston—
"It's a Date," featuring Deanna Durbin. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:35, 6:40, 9:45. Also "Hidden Menace," with Otto Kruger. 11:45 a. m., 2:20, 5:25, 8:25.

Scollay—
"Buck Benny Rides Again," with Jack Benny. 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:50, 6:45, 9:40. Also "Charlie Chan's Murder Cruise." 11:30 a. m., 2:25, 5:25, 8:20.

State—
"Our Town," starring William Holden and Martha Scott. 11:30 a. m., 3, 6:35, 10:10. Also "40 Little Mothers," with Eddie Cantor. 1:25, 5, 8:35.

South Station Theater—
"March of Time," "Fitzpatrick Travel —The Old South," "Social Security," "Going Places with Graham McNamee," "Animals of the Desert," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Telepix—
Newsreels from Europe, The March of Time review of "The Philippines," a trip to "Exotic Egypt," "A Rhythmic Jamboree," Cartoons and oddities. From 10 a. m. till midnight.

Tremont—
"Drums Along the Mohawk," starring Henry Fonda and Claudette Colbert. Also "Raffles," with David Niven. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

Trans-Lux—
"The Crooked Road," with Edmund Lowe, Irene Hervey and Henry Wilcoxon. 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:35, 5:10, 7:45, 10:15. Also "The Man Who Reclaimed His Head." 10:40 a. m., 1:10, 3:50, 6:25, 9.

Uptown—
"Viva Cisco Kid." 1:35, 5, 8:30. Also "It's a Date," with Deanna Durbin. 2:50, 6:15, 9:45.

University—
"Road to Singapore," with Bing Crosby and Bob Hope. 3:05, 6:30, 9:55. Also Priscilla Lane in "Three Cheers for the Irish." 1:30, 4:50, 8:15.

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Arts Column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday.
Art gallery and museum exhibits are listed on Mondays.

Tonight at the Pops

Symphony Hall, 8:30—

Wedding March, from "Le Coq d'Or" Rimsky-Korsakoff
Second Movement, "Unfinished" Symphony, in B minor Schubert
Song Without Words Tchaikovsky
"Madame Butterfly," Fantasia Puccini
Overture to "The Merry Wives of Windsor" Nicolai
"Kammenoi Ostrow" Rubinstein
"Bolero" Ravel
"1001 Nights," Waltzes Strauss
"Hora Staccato" (Rumanian) Dinicu-Heifetz
"Knightsbridge" (March) from London Suite Eric Coates

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance tour on A Survey of Glass by Mrs. Tanner. 11 a. m.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—
Concert by Miss Mae Taylor, soprano; Leo Litwin, pianist. 3:45.

Maine to Have State Civilian Air Reserve

SANFORD, Maine, May 27 (AP)—Col. William N. Campbell, Sanford industrialist, has announced a State civilian air reserve would be organized by the Maine Aeronautical Committee, which he heads.

The committee's plans, still in embryonic stage, call for registration of all civilian pilots, either commercial or private, who would volunteer their planes and their services for emergency use if needed.

Mr. Campbell estimated approximately 200 pilots with from 125 to 150 serviceable planes of various types were available in the state.

Drive Indorsed

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 27 (AP) Supporting the Army's recruiting drive, Gov. William H. Vanderbilt declared today that as they now stand, our air and land forces "would stand no better chance against a blitzkrieg" than have those of "the great powers of Europe against total war."

"We want to remain at peace with the world," he said. "Our best chance of doing so is to be strong ourselves."

Awards Made At Vesper George

Closing exercises and awards of scholarships and prizes at the Vesper George School of Art were held today. The sixteenth annual Open House and exhibition of student work opened and will continue through Wednesday.

The Tiffany Foundation award went to Ernest Sawtelle of Waterville, Maine; Edith Gordon of Newtonville won the Hawthorne Memorial Scholarship for painting at Provincetown; Beth Matson of Hasbrouck Heights, N. J., was awarded the Frazier Scholarship for painting at Provincetown; Harold Peabody of Arlington won the Aldro Hibbard Rockport painting scholarship, and Marion Gordon of North Quincy was the recipient of the Lord & Taylor Scholarship.

Edmund DeMers of Sanford, Maine, was given the Elizabeth Widger Scholarship and Mary Stevens of Bar Harbor, Maine, the Vesper George Memorial Scholarship. Other school scholarships were given to Shirley Frim of Cambridge; Robert Marden of West Newton; Reinhold Lake of Lowell; Margaret Weissbach of Fitchburg; Reno LeBrun of Van Buren, Maine; Ruth Wood of Springfield, and Robert Browning of Auburn.

'Welcome' on the Mat

By a Staff Photographer

Pomroy House in Newton

Above—The newly remodeled building, ready to open its doors for an extensive program of community service. Below—Time out for a glass of milk at the nursery school.

All spic and span with "welcome" on the mat for the clubs and classes of young people to come, the newly remodeled Pomroy House in Newton is ready to open its doors for an extensive program of community service. It will now carry on beneath its ample roof the combined activities of the Stearns School Center and the former Rebecca Pomroy Home for orphan children, as a result of the recent merger of these two agencies. Both are long-established Newton activities.

The remodeled house provides rooms for recreation, and for classes in handiwork, sewing, woodworking, and metalcraft.

Trinity Gets Dr. Hart As Rector Oct. 1

To succeed the Rev. Dr. Arthur Lee Kinsolving as Rector of Boston's historic Trinity Church, the Rev. Dr. Oliver James Hart will leave his present post as Rector of St. John's Church in Washington, taking up his new duties here by Oct. 1.

Dr. Kinsolving, who made the announcement of the new Rector yesterday from his pulpit here, tendered his resignation last March, effective Sept. 1. Concluding 10 years as rector here, he is expected to deliver his last sermon here on June 21, prior to a vacation before becoming Rector of Trinity Church in Princeton, N. J.

Dr. Hart, who for six years has held his post across the park from the White House, becomes the fourteenth Rector of Trinity Church in Boston, in a list including Phillips Brooks, one of the greatest of American clergymen.

A native of York, S. C., Dr. Hart was ordained a deacon on May 16, 1916, and a minister on June 21, 1917. He served as lay reader and deacon at the Church of the Good Shepherd, Greenwood Lake, N. Y., and as curate of St. Michael's Church, Charleston, S. C.

He has received divinity degrees from General Theological Seminary, New York City, Union Theological Seminary, University of Chattanooga, and the University of the South.

He has served as a Chaplain in the American Expeditionary Force, and in the American Legion. Three times he has been elected a Bishop of his Church, but has declined each time, preferring his Washington post.

Massachusetts Gains Auto Safety

Massachusetts' automobile safety record thus far this year is better than that in 1939, as far as fatal accidents are concerned, Frank A. Goodwin, State Registrar of Motor Vehicles, disclosed today in announcing that 184 motor accident fatalities have occurred this year to date, compared with 189 last year.

The Registrar said that last week six persons were killed in automobile accidents, compared with seven in the similar period a year ago and 10 during the previous 1940 week.

"In recent years, Mr. Goodwin said, "auto deaths have been very few in Massachusetts during the third week in May. Six for the week just past is again a very low figure, especially when we consider that we now have 35,000 more cars on the highways than we had last year at this time."

The Registrar added that most states are reporting more fatal accidents this year than in 1939.

Big Business Helps

Egan

Radio Contribution

John Shepard 3d (right) presents gift of Yankee and Colonial Networks, Inc., to J. W. Farley, general chairman of Red Cross War Relief Fund.

Boston's Red Cross Collections Two-Thirds of Way to Goal

Contributions to the American Red Cross Relief Fund in Boston totaled $200,000 at noon today, completing two-thirds of the Metropolitan Chapter's drive for $300,000 by Saturday, J. W. Farley, General Chairman, announced at the Chapter's second report luncheon. The national goal is $10,000,000.

Westwood, Mass., oversubscribing 35 per cent, leads among the municipalities in the Greater Boston area, Mr. Farley said. Jamaica Plain has contributed 128 per cent and Dover 117 per cent, he announced.

Two other meetings in the interests of the campaign were planned for today. William Galvin, President of Boston City Council, said he would call his fellow Councillors together to organize ward units to co-operate with Red Cross leaders. James T. Moriarty, State Commissioner of Labor and Industry, was expected to hold a meeting of 15 labor leaders to consider means of supporting the Red Cross drive.

Intensification of the campaign in Greater Boston with more active canvassing of residential sections and small business firms, especially those in Boston suburbs, was planned at the luncheon today.

James T. Nicholson, recently in charge of Red Cross Relief in Europe, will be the principal speaker at the mass meeting tomorrow night. Motion pictures of bombing scenes, troop movements, fleeing refugees, and other action in invaded countries will be shown.

Daily rallies on Boston Common were resumed today with Peter F. Tague, Boston Postmaster; Herman Bush, Boston Commissioner of Soldiers' Relief, and James Burke, City Registrar, speakers.

Special Holiday Train for Fair

Memorial Day at the World's Fair will be possible for New Englanders. The New Haven Railroad is putting on a reduced-fare, round-trip "Coach Special" for the purpose.

It will leave Boston at 11 p. m. (Eastern Standard Time) on Wednesday, arriving in New York early on the holiday morning. After a full day at the Fair, "Coach Special" passengers will return to the Grand Central Terminal in time to leave for Boston at 11:30 p. m., arriving in plenty of time for work, or school, on Friday morning.

This train also carries a special coach for the exclusive use of women travelers.

At Vose Galleries

The Arts in Boston

Edna Hibel and Anne Fisher Tatlock are exhibiting through June 8 at the Robert C. Vose Galleries in Copley Square.

Miss Hibel studied at the Boston Museum School from which she received a traveling scholarship for study in Mexico. The pictures now exhibited at Vose's are Mexican subjects. They are executed in oil, water color, and tempera.

The paintings show facility and animation. Miss Hibel reveals the influence of her teachers, Alexandre Iacovleff and Karl Zerbe. By the former she was probably inspired to make her portraits of natives. Her method differs from the style of Iacovleff's sanguine drawings, for she touches in her contour freely and flowingly with an active varying outline. The method yields quick results, an effective impression enhanced by the earth colors applied softly. Miss Hibel conveys the character of her interesting sitters tellingly.

Sometimes she becomes vaguer still, as in "The Orange Girl" acquired recently by the Museum of Fine Arts. Here she shows some resemblance to the later efforts of Iacovleff who became more dreamlike and illusory with the passing years. This sheer and tenuous manner has its attractions; it also has pitfalls. A painter must be more watchful the more he grapples with shades and vapors, which, too, require a special discipline. That Miss Hibel moves toward dream and fancy is evident in a view of Taxco, over which hangs the influence of Mr. Zerbe.

Mrs. Tatlock was also a student at the Museum School. She is showing several small animal figures which are engagingly modeled. Outstanding is her "Colt" done in black bronze and recipient of the first prize in the National Junior League exhibit.

* * *

Museum School Exhibition

Through June 1 work done by students during the past year will be shown in the gallery of the School of the Museum of Fine Art. On exhibition are sculptures, drawings, oils, decorative arts, silver, and jewelry. The display is much smaller than that shown a year ago.

The most commanding exhibits pictorially are the drawings which show the results of good basic grounding in principles of draughtsmanship. No two students seem to work with pen or pencil in quite the same way. Some work from imagination, some from models. There are outline drawings, memory pictures, wash drawings. The students grapple with problems of anatomy, composition, movement, rhythm in a very intelligent way, and what they learn will serve them in whatever path they take ultimately in the field of figurative art.

The paintings show more and more the departure from traditional methods and from the path of naturalism. Some students work in a summary and rather polished manner, others take liberties with distortion, simplification, dramatic contrasts. At this early stage of practice it is difficult to conclude whether the young performer works from invention or from derivation. These methods are personal and they require strong inner conviction. The more we study the great modern masters the firmer link we discover with works of craftsmen of the past.

The handicrafts in the Museum School exhibition always show good solid training in essentials. The student has been inculcated with the principles of design and ideas of their practical application.

D. A.

Art Exhibitions

Boston City Club Gallery, 14 Somerset Street—Landscapes, still life and portrait oils by Edith Clark Chadwick. Through June 3.

Fine Arts Theater—Flower studies by James Marcus Hobbs.

Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—Annual Spring exhibition. Through June 24.

Holman's Print Shop, 5a Park Street—Water colors by Margaret B. Hill. Through June 1.

Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Paintings by Edna Hibel. Sculpture by Anne F. Tatlock. Also exhibition of paintings by "Boston Art Treasures" presented by the New England Branch of the Society for Sanity in Art. Through June 8.

Ross Gallery, 72 Huntington Avenue—Group of Boston painters. Through June 1.

School of the Museum of Fine Arts, Corner Museum Road and The Fenway—Exhibition of student work. Through June 1.

Symphony Hall—Photographs by Egone on view during the Pops Concerts.

Twentieth Century Association, 3 Joy Street—Recent water colors and oils by Thomas K. Eaton and John Hoagland. Through May 31.

Children's Museum (Jamaica Plain)—Open daily except Mondays from 9 to 5. Saturdays from 2 to 5. Exhibition of harpoons, logs and knives. Also mammals and sea life.

Fogg Museum of Art—Old Master Drawings—Daily except Sundays and holidays, 9 to 5. Loan exhibition by the Museum Class: genuine or counterfeit. Through May.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10 to 4, music at 2:45, Sundays, 1 to 4, music at 2. Admission free. Children under eight not admitted. Closed on National holidays.

Museum of Fine Arts—Hours 9 to 5 p. m., closed on Mondays, Sundays, 1 to 5. Opening May 31. Special exhibition of British paintings. Through August.

Braintree Ends Tercentenial

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRAINTREE, Mass., May 27—Braintree today looked forward to another 300 years after a three-day tercentennial celebration culminating yesterday in an exchange of gifts between this town and Braintree, England.

The ceremonial took place in Town Hall where 1,200 men and women heard an address by electrical transcription by the President of the Council of the English town. Here, also, the Rev. Anthony J. Lewis from England gave citizens of Braintree a 65-pound photograph history of his home town, and received one of Braintree, Mass., in exchange.

Tercentenary Day was observed by the churches in concert with Memorial Sunday observances.

Today on WRUL

(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)

(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.79mc-25.4m)

6:00 p. m.—Czechoslovakian Goodwill Program.
6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:00 p. m.—"The Christian Science Monitor Views the News."
7:30 p. m.—"World of Natural Science: Science Today."
7:45 p. m.—Modern Radio Course: Dr. C. Davis Belcher.
8:30 p. m.—Modern Radio, Advanced Course.

(11.73mc-25.6m and 15.13mc-19.8m)

9:30 p. m.—Program for Latin-American Listeners.

Today on Short Waves

(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)

Paris—8:40 a. m.—Military and Diplomatic News in English. TPC, 15.24 meg., 19.6 m.

London—7:30 p. m.—Talk: "The Empire at War." GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.

Moscow—8 p. m.—Program in English. RV96, 15.24 meg., 19.7 m.; RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.

Rio de Janeiro—9 p. m.—Program in English, 10.22 meg., 29.5 m.

Tokyo—9:05 p. m.—Piano Solo. JZK, 15.16 meg., 19.7 m.

Eindhoven—9:25 p. m.—American Transmission. PCJ, 9.59 meg., 31.2 m.

Rome—9:40 p. m.—Folk Songs: Trento; Organ Recital: Dance Music. 2RO3, 31.15 m.; 2RO4, 25.40 m.; 2RO6, 19.61 m.

Eindhoven—10:35 p. m.—American Transmission. PCJ, 9.59 meg., 31.2 m.

Guatemala—11 p. m.—First Military Band of Guatemala. TGWA, 15.17 meg., 19.8 m.

Rome—11 p. m.—News in English. 2RO3, 31.15 m.; 2RO4, 25.40 m.; 2RO6, 19.61 m.

Owing to conditions abroad these programs are subject to change.

In time for the holiday, our "Talk of the town" sale of

Filene's HAT masterpieces $3.45

HATS for WOMEN, MISSES, MATRONS . . . $5, $5.95, $7.50 and $10.75 quality.

BEAUTIFUL SALON SAMPLES

Some made to our order from famous designers — plenty of famous dressy styles, many from matrons dressy styles, many from the famous Germaine. Some, so elegant, they might — even be the hat of your dreams — and just look at the price—$3.45.

ALL RAVISHING

—from the hundreds of Young Bostonian shop styles for misses —the famous name samples and hats made to our order sized to 24—the hundreds of Pinehurst, Tuckertown or Brewster exclusives to the so-suitable hats for matrons. And only $3.45.

PLENTY BLACK

—and navy and natural as well as a goodly array of 1940's pastels and unusual, exciting color. We even saw some copper-penny and cocoanut brown and some unusual color combinations to thrill you. And just $3.45.

HATS FOR OCCASIONS

Class day styles, wedding party hats, dressy halos, dramatically large brims, cute turbans, crisp sailors, some flower hats, many prettily veiled styles. Imagine at $3.45.

FEATURING WHITE

so that you may allow yourself the luxury of a white hat for summer at a price your budget can stand. Mostly straws, felts, fabrics, some novelties. You'll be surprised they are only $3.45.

PLEASE NOTE

—because of the perishability of Summer hats, ALL SALES MUST BE FINAL. No mail or phone orders. Second floor, just up the escalator where our whole hat shop is given over to this $3.45 sale.

SECOND FLOOR

Economy Trend Gains Force In State Tax Rates

The Massachusetts economy trend, as reflected by local tax rates, continued unabated today, as official reports by 25 cities and towns filed last week at the State Division of Local Taxation showed 17 communities establishing 1940 rates below the 1939 level. Eight communities reported higher rates.

To date a total of 134 cities and towns, including the 25 this week, have reported their 1940 rates to the Local Taxation Division. Of these, 94 communities have reduced their rate below that in 1939, 29 have reported increases, while the remainder are retaining their 1939 rate through 1940.

Of the 94 communities lowering their tax level this year, thus far, eight are cities, while the 29 communities reporting increases include two cities, Springfield and Pittsfield.

As yet, however, only a little more than a third of the 351 cities and towns in Massachusetts have filed their 1940 rates.

Theodore N. Waddell, State Director of Accounts, explained that the communities with the more favorable reports always send in their official announcements first, but he believes the majority of the communities in Massachusetts will report decreases this year.

The cities and towns which reported their 1940 rates during the past week are:

	1940	1939
Ashby	26.40	23.20
Ayer	33.20	34.80
Berlin	28.80	40.40
BEVERLY	35.40	36.40
Brookline	24.50	26.00
Cohasset	24.20	25.70
Dover	18.30	19.50
Hamilton	23.80	25.00
Merrimac	50.00	51.00
Monroe	16.00	18.50
Nahant	36.00	35.00
NORTHAMPTON	31.30	32.30
Northboro	37.80	40.80
Palmer	36.80	36.00
PITTSFIELD	37.00	34.40
Randolph	42.60	37.40
Raynham	33.40	35.20
Shrewsbury	34.00	32.00
Stoughton	34.20	35.20
Sutton	39.40	38.20
Upton	37.60	51.00
West Boylston	28.00	31.00
Westhampton	24.00	31.00
Westwood	22.00	23.00
Winchendon	51.00	48.00

Cities are capitalized.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

4:30	WRUL	11.79mc
7:00	WRUL	6.04mc

For Tuesday, May 28

12:45	WMEX	1500kc
1:00	WORL	920kc
4:30	WRUL	11.79mc
7:00	WRUL	6.04mc

NANTASKET BEACH
STEAMER SERVICE
FROM ROWE'S WHARF
Commences
TOMORROW
Phone HUB. 1000

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
3:00 "Society Girl"	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin"	Boston Bees-New York	"Western Serenade"
3:15 "In Hollywood"	"Honeymoon Hill": sk.	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Giants baseball game	"Melody Mart"
3:30 News Service	"John's Other Wife"	'Pepper Young's Family'	Boston Bees-New York	"Melody Mart"
3:45 Community Bulletin	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade": sketch	Giants baseball game	Organ Melodies
4:00 Lecture Hall	Club Matinee: variety	"Backstage Wife"	Boston Bees-New York	"Melody Mirror"
4:15 Matinee Promenade	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas": drama	Giants baseball game	"Melody Mirror"
4:30 Matinee Promenade	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	Boston Bees-New York	"Organesque"
4:45 "Around the Hub"	Club Matinee; News	"Young Widder Brown"	Giants baseball game	"Comic Page Club"
5:00 By Kathleen Norris	Red Cross talk; Glenn	"Girl Alone": sketch	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 Instrumentalists	Carr's Orchestra	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 Jay Wesley, sports	Ireene Wicker, sketch	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	'Young America Speaks'	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Scattergood Baines	"Superman": sketch	"The O'Neills": sketch	Frank Ryan, sports	News Service
6:00 News; Edwin C. Hill	News; sport comment	News Service	"Little Orphan Annie"	Italian Radio Review
6:15 Hedda Hopper	Dinner Dance	"Sports Roundup"	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Paul Sullivan	Weather; Dinner Dance.	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	"Sweet Music"
6:45 **The World Today**	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sport comment
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	You and Your Neighbor.	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Salon Orchestra
7:15 Lanny Ross, songs	"Youth in the Toils"	H. V. Kaltenborn, news.	News commentator	News Service
7:30 "Blondie": comedy	Sammy Kaye's Orchestra;	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger":	Louis Prima's Orchestra
7:45 serial drama	Vass Family	Walter Kidder, sonks	dramatic sketch	"Traveling Gordons": sk.
8:00 "Tune-up Time":	"Little Ol' Hollywood":	James Melton; Francia	"Play Broadcast": quiz	"Harper's Varieties"
8:15 vocalists; orch.	interviews	White; orchestra	program	Camera Club of the Air.
8:30 Tom Howard; Geo.	"True or False"	Margaret Speaks, so-	"Mystery Hall": dra-	Studio program
8:45 Sheldon; War news	"True or False"	prano; symphonic orch.	matic sketch	Piano duet
9:00 Theater: Olivia de	"The Green Hornet":	"Doctor I. Q.": quiz	Bob Crosby's Orchestra	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15 Havilland, Herbert	mystery drama	program	Bob Crosby's Orchestra	cal Album": "Les Pre-
9:30 Marshall in "Vigil	Herbert Hoover on "Na-	Alec Templeton Time:	Larry Clinton's Orch.	ludes" by Liszt
9:45 of the Night"	tional Defense"	piano; soloist; orchestra	Larry Clinton's Orch.	News Service: Sports
10:00 Guy Lombardo's Or.	John Gunther, news	"Lullaby Lady": Conti-	Raymond Gram Swing.	Local Sports
10:15 Guy Lombardo's Or.	Johnny McGee's Orch.	nentals Quartet; orch.	News Service	Local Sports
10:30 Salute to Hal Kemp	"Frontline Headlines"	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Thomas E. Dewey, ad-	Local Sports
10:45 Music; Weather	Vaughn Munroe's Orch.	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	dress	Local Sports
11:00 News; Sports	News; music; weather	News Service	Lew Diamond's Orch.	Local Sports
11:15 News Service	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Adrian Rollini's Trio	Wally Roth's Trio
11:30 Frankie Masters'	"The Music You Want"	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Leo Reisman's Orchestra	"Day's End"
11:45 Orchestra	"The Music You Want"	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Leo Reisman's Orchestra	News Service

Tuesday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; Morning Review	"Sunrise Special": organ	"Musical Clock"	
7:15 "Barbecue": music	Gene and Glenn	News comment	"Musical Clock"	
7:30 Music; news	Variety program	"George and Dixie"	News Service	
7:45 News; weather	News; weather	"Musical Clock"	Bailey Axton, songs	
8:00 News of Europe	Variety Hour: talks; Ra-	News Service	"Eight Bells"	"Five Star News"
8:15 Caroline Cabot	kov's Orchestra	Weather; music	"Morning Watch"	Weather; "Timetable"
8:30 Popular music	Variety Hour: talks; Ra-	"Portia Blake"	Andrew Jacobson's	"Musical Timetable"
8:45 "Musical Clock"	kov's Orchestra	"Kate Hopkins"	Rhythm Orchestra	Studio speaker
9:00 "A Heap o' Livin'	News; "Helpful Harry"	N. E. Town Hall Party	"Merry-Go-Round"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15 Music; News	"As You Like It"	Food news	"Merry-Go-Round"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30 WEEI Food Fair	"Breakfast Club": solo-	"Alice Blair": sketch	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Songs of Italy"
9:45 Bachelor's Children	ists; orchestra	"Musical Roundup"	Network speaker	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 Pretty Kitty Kelly	"Melody Time"; orch	"The Man I Married"	"Musical Early Edition"	"Organesque"
10:15 Tyrt and Marge	"Vic and Sade"	"Melody Strings"	Uncle C Ranch Boys	Circle C Ranch Boys
10:30 "Hilltop House"	"Mary Marlin": sketch.	"Ellen Randolph"	Musical calisthenics	"Shopping With You"
10:45 "Stepmother"	"On With the Dance"	"By Kathleen Norris"	"Choir Loft": organ	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Mary Lee Taylor	"Home Forum"	"David Harum": sketch	Ruth Moss, interviews	"Garden Ramblers"
11:15 "Life Begins"	Clark Dennis, songs	"The Road of Life"	"Singing Strings"	Franklin G. Field, bari-
11:30 Big Sister: sketch	"Aloha Land"	"Against the Storm"	Charley Freshwater's	tone
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Weather; musicale	"The Guiding Light"	Cowboy Band	News Service
12:00 Kate Smith, talk	News; Noonday Review	"Woman in White"	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 "A Girl Marries"	Noonday Review; stocks	"The O'Neills": sketch	Agricultural talk	Studio speaker
12:30 Helen Trent: sketch	National Farm and Home	Singin' Sam, baritone	"Italian Melodies"	Sports; weather; tide
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Hour: Walter Blaufuss'	"Meet Miss Julia"	"Italian Melodies"	**"The Monitor News"**
1:00 "The Goldbergs"	Homesteaders	News Service	Women's Club news	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 "Life Beautiful"	**Eleanor Roosevelt**	"Musical Roundup"	"Carters of Elm Street"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 'Right to Happiness'	"Harvey and Dell": sk	Marjorie Mills, house-	"Hits and Bits"	Walter Tibbett, songs
1:45 "Road of Life"	"Notebook"; weather	hold talk	Sports Matinee	Slim and Idaho Joe
2:00 Dramatic sketch	Tony, Juanita, Buddy	Hymns of All Churches	News Service	"Melodic Moods"
2:15 "Joyce Jordan"	Mastersingers	"Grimm's Daughter"	Sport program	"Melodic Moods"
2:30 Fletcher Wiley	**World's Fair Band**	"Valiant Lady"	"It Happened in 1915"	Elsie Gross, organist
2:45 "My Son and I"	**World's Fair Band**	"Light of the World"	Baseball interview	News Service
3:00 "Society Girl"	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin": sketch	Boston Bees-New York	Oleander Male Quartet
3:15 "In Hollywood"	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Giants baseball game	"Melody Mart"
3:30 News Service	"John's Other Wife"	Pepper Young's Family	Boston Bees-New York	"Melody Mart"
3:45 Four Clubmen	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"	Giants baseball game	"Console Capers"
4:00 Elliott's Melodies	Club Matinee: variety	"Backstage Wife": sk	Boston Bees-New York	"Melody Mirror"
4:15 Matinee Promenade	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas"	Giants baseball game	"Melody Mirror"
4:30 Matinee Promenade	"Of Service to You":	"Lorenzo Jones"	Boston Bees-New York	"Consolairs"
4:45 "Around the Hub"	discussion; news	"Young Widder Brown"	Giants baseball game	"Comic Page Club"
5:00 By Kathleen Norris	Will Osborne's Orch.	"Girl Alone": sketch	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 Quartet recital	"Music Grapha"	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 Jay Wesley, sports	Children's Stories	"Jack Armstrong": sk	'Young America Speaks'	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Scattergood Baines	Dance Hour: records	"The O'Neills": sketch	Frank Ryan's Sports	News Service
6:00 News; Edwin Hill	News; Fred Hoey	News Service	"Little Orphan Annie"	Italian radio review
6:15 Bill Elliott, songs	Dinner Dance	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Italian radio review
6:30 Paul Sullivan	Weather; Dinner Dance	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	"Sweet Music"
6:45 **The World Today**	Lowell Thomas	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sport comment
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces": sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Salon Orchestra
7:15 Lanny Ross, tenor	"Mr. Keen": sketch	**European News Summary**	**War news from France**	"Five Star News"
7:30 Helen Menken in	"Keep Guessing"	Soprano and organ	"Travels Abroad"	Louis Prima's Orchestra
7:45 **"Second Husband"**	"Keep Guessing"	"Confidentially Yours"	Lawrence Welk's Orch.	"Lest We Forget"
8:00 **"The Man Without**	**"The Aldrich Family,"**	Johnny Green's Orch.;	**Alfred Wallenstein's**	Legion Auxiliary talk
8:15 **a Country": drama**	**with Ezra Stone**	sketch	**"Symphonic Strings"**	"Plantation Echoes"
8:30 "Court of Missing	**"Information, Please";**	"Pot o' Gold"; Horace	"Cat 'n' Jammers":	Jim and His Texas
8:45 Heirs": war news	**questions and answers**	Heidt's Orchestra	swing session	Ramblers
9:00 "We, the People"	**"Cavalcade of America":**	Popular quiz	"Meet the Stars": inter-	"Variety Hour"
9:15 "We, the People"	**"Show Boat"**	Popular quiz	views; music	"Variety Hour"
9:30 "Professor Quiz":	**"Yesterday's Children":**	**"Fibber McGee and**	"Laugh 'n' Swing": com-	"Variety Hour"
9:45 questions; answers	**talks; drama**	**Molly"; music**	edy; music	"Variety Hour"
10:00 Glenn Miller's Orch.	**John Gunther, news**	Bob Hope; Jerry Co-	Tommy Reynolds' Orch.	News Service
10:15 **"Radio and the**	Roy Shields' Revue	lonna; orchestra	News Service	Esteban Grajeda's Or.
10:30 **Press in War"**	"Tropical Moods"	**"Uncle Walter's Dog-**	**Composer's Series: con-**	California Ramblers
10:45 Music; weather	Vaughn Munroe's Orch.	**house"**: drama; music	**cert orchestra**	Louis Prima's Orchestra
11:00 News; sports	News; weather	News Service	Jack McLean's Orchestra	"Sportoscope"
11:15 News; Duchin's Or.	"Music You Want"	Weather Service	Jack McLean's Orchestra	Five Star Syncopators
11:30 Larry Clinton's Or.	"Music You Want"	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Local speakers	Day's End"
11:45 Larry Clinton's Or.	"Music You Want"	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Ted Weem's Orchestra	News Service

AMUSEMENTS

NEW YORK (STAGE)

"A Perfect Comedy"—*ATKINSON, N. Y. Times*
OSCAR SERLIN Presents Clarence Day's
LIFE WITH FATHER
Made into a play by
HOWARD LINDSAY and RUSSEL CROUSE
EMPIRE THEATRE, B'way and 40 St. PEnn. 6-9540
Evgs. 8:40—$1.10 to $3.30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 2:40
Mail Orders Filled Promptly

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SAM H. HARRIS presents a Comedy
THE MAN WHO CAME TO DINNER
by MOSS HART & GEORGE S. KAUFMAN
MUSIC BOX, 45 St. W. of B'way. CI. 6-4636
Evenings 8:40. Mats. THURS. & SAT. at 2:40

"★★★★"—BURNS MANTLE, Daily News
THE PLAYWRIGHTS' COMPANY and THE THEATRE GUILD present
ALFRED LUNT and LYNN FONTANNE in
ROBERT E. SHERWOOD'S New Play
THERE SHALL BE NO NIGHT
ALVIN, West 52 St. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat.

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TYRONE POWER
Edward ARNOLD • Lionel ATWILL
JOHNNY APOLLO
at 1:40, 3:40, 5:40, 7:40, 9:40 P.M.
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★ PLUS BIG STAGE SHOW ★
Any Day Any Seat 25c to 1 p.m. ROXY 7th Ave. at 50th St.

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On the Great Stage: "SOUTHERNAIRES"
produced by Markert, Symphony Orchestra.
1st Mezzanine Seats Reserved Circle 6-4600

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ARTHUR FIEDLER—Conductor
TOMORROW 8:30
LONGY School of Music
IYVES CHARDON, Guest Conductor
All Tickets On SALE 2 WEEKS in ADVANCE

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2nd WEEK!
NEW 2nd HIT
LUCILLE BALL
JAMES ELLISON
YOU CAN'T FOOL YOUR WIFE
Also
Latest MARCH OF TIME
Ginger Rogers • Joel McCrea
PRIMROSE PATH

STATE LOEW'S ORPHEUM
WORLD PREMIERE
"Our Town"
William HOLDEN • Martha SCOTT
Also: "40 LITTLE MOTHERS"
With EDDIE CANTOR

FINE ARTS • 30c Till 1 PM Doors Open 12:30
Mass. Ave. at Norway St., Boston
THE LATEST FILM OF
EXOTIC BALI
"WAJAN"
Gay—Rich—Enchanting

Shopping the Shops

By Janet Treat Hobbs

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

This is just about the time of the year when the postman arrives bearing those big squarish white envelopes that advise you, even before you get them open, that somebody on your list of acquaintances is about to be married. Or that the family next door has a Horace or Ella who is about to graduate; though you can't believe it, for it was only yesterday that you lent them your baby carriage!

Then, of course, comes the gift—and more than likely, you, like hundreds of others, just naturally settle on the amount of an even $5 as the amount your budget will allow. And surely we've never seen a year when this sum seemed to buy such a collection of lovely gift items. Especially in silver and cut glass and such stuff. Stowell's (at 24 Winter Street) is a nice shop in which to take your time and browse around for just such things; and they practically make a specialty of grouping things together to help you make a selection. Personally, we feel that it's rather nice to be able to inquire a bit first, so you'll have a rough idea as to just what might be desired; and in this way you sometimes avoid the predicament of the bride who finds herself with nine gravy boats and not a single salt and pepper shaker! Their sterling silver gifts include such items as a stunning cruet for French dressing, all equipped with a sterling top; and this is something that some brides never seem to acquire during their entire married life! Hence we more than propose it. Low candlesticks with heavy bases are good, and so are flower vases, which can be used all over the house, and aren't limited to the table.

"Tricky" Gifts For the Youngsters

As far as an inexpensive gift for the graduates is concerned, you can get tricky things for even less. For instance, the youngster who drives the family car on given occasions ("given" only after a long family consultation!) would no doubt rave over the acquisition of one of those sterling silver key rings that have nothing less than a replica of the car's own private license plate with its correct numbers on it. And for $3. However, $1 buys the same thing in a white metal, and rest assured that you'd still be thanked many times. All you have to have is the license number. And the price. And for the girl we suggest (for $2.50 or thereabouts) a luxurious looking little sterling silver affair that the girls call a Perfumette, which holds a dram-size bottle of perfume. They carry them in their evening bags to renew fragrance as the evening wears on . . . and they love them!

Size 10 Dresses For the Woman

The woman who considers herself thoroughly grown up, and yet who wears a size 10 dress, is invariably bemoaning the fact that manufacturers refuse to admit that she might have desires in fashions that are a bit beyond the sub-deb's desires. Hence Filene's has done an extremely smart (to say nothing of helpful!) thing in introducing clothes in this size that are definitely for a woman. In fact, they have even gone so far as to emphasize choice as well, and brought in some sophistication too. So from now on "size" should have nothing to do with what you wear, for you'll have the pick of the crop, just as you used to think only those who wore larger sizes had. Up in Filene's Misses' Gown Shop, they are. Just ask the first girl you meet.

Rare Handkerchief Chance at Hovey's

Hovey's is indulging in what is known to the trade as an "E. O. M." sale . . . which means end of the month, in case you don't know. Markdowns in practically every department mean that you can get your husband a flock of "work" handkerchiefs for as little as six cents apiece. 24 for $1; if he needs a real supply. Regular dollar polo shirts that Horace likes to live in in the summer are now two for $1, in the usual stripes, as well as in plain colors. Furniture in some cases is at least down to half price. Bedding included, which might remind you that your summer cottage could stand a more comfortable guest bed. That is, if you want them to come again. Inexpensive bedspreads of some kind of a crash material are only 79c. Double width included. There are some cute little two-piece bathing suits for small tots for as little as 89c, and an automobile robe for $1.98. Which ought to give you a rough idea of what's there if you make a tour of inspection!

A Regular Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Feature.

The Lilac Showers Fragrance on the Air

By a Staff Photographer

Dr. David Wyman of the Arnold Arboretum Guides Visitors

These cool and fragrant buds of scent
Bless the earth and firmament;
And hang like fire on the air
For eyes who search for beauty there.

From white into the palest blue
They run the colored palette through;
And deep about the country lanes
Their perfume mingles with the rains.

B. U. and Simmons Sentiment On European War Is Surveyed

Because of the vital relevance of the opinion of youth on American policy toward the war, The Christian Science Monitor has made a survey of undergraduate viewpoints in colleges in this vicinity to ascertain what young people are thinking about the war, about American participation, economic aid, or isolation. Boston University and Simmons College opinion is reviewed today.

Boston University

Student opinion on this country's isolation, aid to the Allies, or actual participation in the European War, finds a strong for-defense-only contingent at Boston University and an equally positive "hands off" conviction reflected by student leaders.

Faculty and student opinion on war and peace embraces the following:

Dr. David D. Vaughan, Tenney Professor of Social Ethics, Boston University School of Theology:

"I believe the opinions on the problem could be classified in six divisions: 1. Complete isolation. 2. Supplies on a cash and carry basis. 3. Extension of credit (gifts). 4. The use of the United States Navy. 5. Defense of this country. 6. Sending U. S. soldiers abroad.

"My observations would lead me to think that most of us favor sending supplies on a cash and carry basis to the Allies exclusively, just as we would favor the use of the United States Navy in the Pacific, if it were necessary, in co-operation with the British Navy in the defense of our Atlantic coast. I would say that we should use both the soldiers and the navy to defend our own country, but only the navy in defense of this hemisphere. Few, if any, of even the most liberal persons, would agree to the sending of soldiers abroad."

Prof. William G. Sutcliffe, Professor of Economics and Director, Boston University, College of Business Administration graduate division, said his belief is that the United States should give supplies (financial aid and material aid) to the Allies. No troops, however, should be sent abroad, unless it becomes necessary. "United States participation," he said, "depends on the outcome of the present struggle during the next few weeks." He saw a terrific economic cost to this country from the conflict, listing fewer foreign markets, the broken reciprocal trade treaties, increased debt and taxes and over-expansion as some of the results of the war to the United States.

No War Supplies

Arthur V. Thurman of Rockport, Ind., President-Elect of Boston University School of Theology Mt. Vernon Student Association:

"The majority of the theological students believe that there should be trade as before the war embargoes, with no war supplies for either side. They are opposed to credits for warring nations, and believe in defense of this country only."

W. Jackson Burns of Carrollton, Ill., President of Boston University School of Theology Mt. Vernon Student Association, supported Mr. Thurman's observation, saying that the theology students for the most part could be classified as opposed to United States participaton in the present war.

"The best contribution this country could make would be to stay out of the conflict."

Charles W. Perkins, Danvers, 1939-40 President of Boston University Student Council:

"The war isn't any of our business. Most of us believe it is being fought for economic reasons. The United States should stay out of the contest and build adequate defense for our own shores."

Frederick A. Harris, Medford, new President of Boston University Student Council:

"We would be no help over there. Most of us don't know what they are fighting for—some call it democracy, others say for economic reasons, but no one really knows. I don't think it will be a long, drawn-out affair. This war is too intensive and moving too fast for the material, money and men to last. Few if any of us have thought about what the peace will be after the war. It depends on how and where it will end and who is victorious."

Dorothy M. Hurley, Quincy, newly elected President of Boston University College of Practical Arts and Letters Student Government:

"The general opinion was that we wouldn't get in, but many now feel that we'll be forced in if Allies don't defeat Hitler. We hate to think of the outcome here. I'm afraid we would face a new economic standard. All of us are against going to Europe to fight, we would get nothing out of it. I think it will be a long war and haven't thought of the peace that will follow. Our main concern is whether or not the United States will enter the conflict."

David V. VanAlstyne, Kinderhook, N. Y., Cadet Colonel and Regimental Commander of Boston University R. O. T. C.—

"We all have the hope that Germany will not dominate Europe and feel that the Allies must do something to stop it. I think personally that the Allies missed the cue, they let Germany get ahead and Germany has remained about two steps ahead ever since.

"Most of us feel there is no need to get into the war. We can stay out by doing with less and not being too concerned who controls Europe as long as we can go on after war is over. There is no gain for us in the war and most of us think it silly to go in. We would fight if the United States were invaded, but none of us want to go over there."

Simmons College

Isolation was the war policy advocated by 61 per cent of the 250 Simmons students who participated in a public opinion survey conducted last week by Prof. J. Garton Needham. Those who expressed a belief in the necessity of immediate entrance in the European conflict placed twice as much importance on the ideals involved in the war as did the others, and they placed five to six times as much importance on democracy.

Rival Imperialisms

The majority labeled the war as a struggle in power politics, a war between rival imperialisms, with the aim of the belligerents being control of the balance of power. The war is also the result, the students claimed, of inequalities in economic resources and in control of world markets. Not least in the list of causes was that the war was the result of Napoleonic ambitions of a power-crazed dictator.

Miss Kathryn E. Wilson of Cleveland Heights, Ohio, recently elected President of the Student Government, summarized what her classmates are thinking about the war as follows:

"A month ago most of my classmates and I thought we were strict pacificists. We wanted no part in Europe's war; we believed in isolation of the Americas.

"Today we month-ago pacifists are weakening. The majority of us still do not want to get involved in the war, yet a few say that we should enter immediately and again fight for democracy. More say that we should not fire a gun until our country is invaded. Almost all of us now believe that absolute isolation is impossible. On the other hand we are not ready to support the belief that war for us is inevitable.

"We all want peace, but most of us are not willing to shoulder guns for it, because we still have hopes of ending this massacre in a more rational and intelligent way."

Lilac Display At Arboretum Draws Crowds

Boston is fortunate in possessing in the Arnold Arboretum one of the finest lilac collections in the world and it is at its best these days, drawing visitors from all over the country. Due to the unusual spring weather the shrubs are blooming about a week later this year but the authorities say the 400 varieties will be in excellent condition for the next ten days, scenting the air with fragrance and making a striking show of colors.

Few flower displays draw the crowds of visitors as do the lilacs, say arboretum officials. Perhaps it is due, they think, to the wholly homey quality of the lilac bush. It can be found in almost every home garden in one of its varieties and it is loved and associated with family life. The fact that the Arboretum has so many different types of bushes and blooms, many of which are rare, attracts those who have a deep feeling of affection for the small fragrant flowers.

Since the establishment of the Arnold Arborteum in 1872, lilacs have been constantly added to the collection. These have been secured from many sources in Europe and Asia, for all lilacs are native to those continents, while the horticultural varieties have been selected from those originated by plant breeders in Europe and America.

During the next 10 days the Arnold Arboretum will be more beautiful than at any other period of the entire year, for it is at this time that the largest number of flowering woody trees and shrubs will bloom.

Good Showing In Imports Of Port of Boston

Port of Boston Business

Despite a noticeable lack of ship arrivals at the Port of Boston last week, the value of imports for consumption for the week was more than $1,600,000, it was disclosed today in figures prepared for Joseph McGrath, Collector of Customs.

All the indices of the weekly statistical report showed decreases from the corresponding week last year but the showing was considered good in view of the small number of vessels arriving from overseas.

Port of Boston business for the past week in statistical summary:

Classification	Week Ending May 25, 1940	Year Ago
Imports for consumption	$1,604,798	$2,858,019
Imports for warehouse	685,627	804,728
Withdrawn from warehouse for consumption	355,432	596,777
Duties collected	342,718	370,673
Wool imports (lbs.)	1,002,644	1,650,076
	Fiscal Year July 1 to May 25	Year Ago
Wool imports (lbs.)	130,495,868	56,824,921
Duties collected	$29,996,834	$20,340,596

Maine as Airplane Outlet Is Studied

HOULTON, Maine, May 27 (AP)—A possibility that American-built airplanes might be hauled across the border here into Canada was indicated today after an airport inspection tour by Civil Aeronautics Authority officials and Representative Ralph O. Brewster (R) of Maine.

After conferring with officials of Houlton and near-by Woodstock, N. B., the party inspected the Houlton airport and a near-by Canadian field from which planes could be flown.

Mr. Brewster indicated he planned to confer with the Canadian legation in Washington. Local authorities reported Hervey Law, regional Civil Aeronautics Authority engineer, was expected to confer in New York with Albert Lodwick, representative of an American plane manufacturer (Stinson Aircraft Manufacturing Company).

Under the neutrality law, aircraft may not be flown to Canada for delivery.

New Coach Urged For Rail Problem

Demanding that the New Haven Railroad show more enterprise and imagination in striving to meet automobile and other competition cutting into Old Colony division profits, Arthur E. Whittemore, Chairman of the Old Colony Commuters and Shippers League, has urged an examination into the potentialities of a new type of high-speed, low cost railroad car.

The car is streamlined, air-conditioned, 70-mile-an-hour, double end rail motor car, propelled with fluid drive, and planned to operate at 35 cents a mile.

War and Freedom Explored By Junior Bar Conference

Free institutions in a world at war were discussed in the first regional meeting in Boston of the Junior Bar Conference of the American Bar Association.

National attention was attached to the gathering of lawyers under 36 years of age at the Parker House Saturday because Grenville Clark, well-known New York lawyer, had accepted the Conference invitation to expand his remarks on "A National Short-of-War Program," as outlined by him in a letter May 18 to the New York Times.

Mr. Clark is chairman of the Bill-of-Rights committee of the American Bar Association and is a recipient of the Distinguished Service Medal for his services during the World War, in which he attained the rank of lieutenant-colonel. He had urged and outlined "methods short-of-war" immediately, foreseeing American disaster if Britain and France were defeated by Nazi Germany.

Allied Victory Needed

Mr. Clark maintained there is "a clear and direct relation between the outcome of this war and the maintenance of free institutions in the United States," adding that it is "really important from the standpoint of safeguarding our civil rights—which constitute so vital a part of free institutions—that the Allies shall not be defeated."

Steps which Mr. Clark has listed for the United States include: repeal the Johnson Act which prohibits private credit to the Allies; repeal the law prohibiting American volunteers, so that air pilots and others "who feel the call to serve against Hitler" may provide "invaluable" aid; "facilitate in every way the procurement by the Allies of the most modern planes and arms we can supply; let no secrets be withheld"; let ships be sold or chartered to safeguard Allied lines of supply.

Crimson Attacks Defense Progam

In the face of nearly unanimous indorsement of the national defense program, the Harvard Crimson, undergraduate daily newspaper, today declared editorially that the program "has its roots in hysteria and will have its fruits in war."

"If a historian were to draw a hypothetical picture of a nation being dragged into war," the Crimson declares, "a defense program like ours and the state of mind of those who are backing it would certainly figure prominently in the outline."

As an alternative, the paper proposes that President Roosevelt, in co-operation with the [Roman] Catholic Church and "all neutral nations," make a new attempt to bring hostilities to an end.

Bricker-Murphy Ticket Proposed

CONCORD, N. H., May 27 (AP)—New Hampshire Republican leaders heard today of the beginnings of a campaign for the nomination of a national ticket headed by Gov. John W. Bricker of Ohio, with Gov. Francis P. Murphy of New Hampshire as his running mate.

The campaign was opened by the Concord Club, with offices in New York, and appeals for support of the proposed ticket were signed by David J. Allen, as Executive Chairman.

Governor Murphy said he had heard of the organization, but preferred to withhold comment on its plans until he knew more about it.

WomanAidsWillkie

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 24 (AP)—Wendell Willkie "will be a difficult candidate to defeat," if he obtains the Republican nomination for President, Mrs. Mary Colt Gross, President of the Women's Republican Club of Rhode Island, declared in a statement yesterday.

Mrs. Gross held that the awakeening interest in Mr. Willkie as the G. O. P. standard bearer "is because of his great ability both as a business man and a strong fighter for American principles."

Consul Brands Threat to Ship As 'Nonsense'

"Obviously nonsense" was the brand which the British Consul, Hugh Alexander Ford, put today on the "warning" of the official German news agency, DNB, that the British plan to torpedo the President Roosevelt of the United States Lines.

Others in governmental and shipping circles chimed in also to dispel the "rumor." They failed to find any "good authority" upon which the German agency based its "report."

"Just plain buncombe," declared George W. Howard, Manager of the Boston office of the United States Lines. Others with laughter greeted the "warning" as more "Athenia propaganda," referring to persistence of the Nazi Government in maintaining that the sinking of the British liner on the first day of the war was a British device to arouse American feeling against the Reich.

The President Roosevelt sailed last week from New York for Eire, to return Americans from Britain. In accord with Nazi requirements for immunity, the liner is traveling fully lighted and without convoy, according to the United States Chargé d'affaires in Berlin, Alexander Kirk.

Last night, the German news agency warned the United States against "another Athenia incident." In the absence of Consul Herbert Scholz, the German Consulate staff in Boston would make no comment.

Lowell Shows Slight Increase

Preliminary census returns from Lowell show an increase in population on April 1, of 1,097 over the 1930 count of 100,234, Patrick J. Murray, area manager of the U. S. Census Bureau in Boston, said today.

Bellingham, however, has lost 213 of its 1930 tabulation, now has 2,976 citizens, Mr. Murray revealed. Other municipalities reported follow:

	1940	1930
Medway	3,288	3,153
Randolph	7,606	6,553
Stoughton	8,595	8,204
Shirley	2,601	2,427
Reading	10,861	9,767

Candidate for Governorship Of Maine Favors Coalition

The Week in Maine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, May 27—Fulton J. Redman, the Democratic candidate for Governor, has given his endorsement to an accord between Democrats and Republicans which would result in President Roosevelt's unopposed re-election, with a Republican vice-president and an agreement that the G. O. P. would be well represented in the Cabinet. Maine has never been considered a New Deal State and even when Democratic Governor Louis J. Brann was at the helm of the State government the attitude toward President Roosevelt's New Deal was never more than lukewarm.

Interest in Defense

Candidates for high offices are making the most of the national defense issue and Maine people, feeling their position at the northeast corner of the United States, are far more interested in the actual problem than in the political accompaniment. It is the feeling, apparently, that along Maine's long seacoast and in her harbors, adequate protection should be provided without delay. Candidates are finding nothing more popular than the urging of a naval base, airplane bases and a strengthening of present airport facilities in Maine.

Brewster Survey

It has been announced from Washington that Representative Ralph O. Brewster would come here Sunday with an official of the Civil Aeronautics Authority to survey Maine airports. Mr. Brewster previously recommended Bar Harbor as a training base and Quoddy as a training school for pilots and mechanics. Such a project already is under way at Quoddy but he would accelerate it.

Mr. Brewster's primary opponent, Governor Lewis O. Barrows, devoted a part of his address to the special session of the Legislature to the establishment of a National Guard Aviation unit in Maine, declaring he had obtained in 1939 the requirement which must be met for such a step and stood ready to act the minute the Legislature provided means of financing the $250,000 initial cost and the $30,000 annual maintenance cost.

Brann Proposal

Ex-Governor Brann, the September opponent of either Mr. Brewster or Mr. Barrows, said that had he been Governor he would have set up a defense council for Maine long before this. He urged Governor Barrows take such action immediately and that the Council draw up recommendations and hasten them to the proper officials at Washington.

To such a council, Mr. Brann said he would suggest the appointments of Maine's four college presidents, leading industrialists, representatives of agriculture, labor and of the various civic and patriotic organizations.

Mr. Redman has said that his first act, if elected Governor in September, will be the setting up of just such a defense council and in the meantime he said he would co-operate gladly with anything Governor Barrows suggested. Governor Barrows had no comment on this.

Group to Forward 'Institute' Plans

A committee headed by Mrs. William M. Duguid of Cambridge will meet at 5 Longfellow Park tomorrow afternoon to discuss plans for the ninth annual conference of the New England Institute of International Relations, to be held at Wellesley College June 25 to July 5.

The 11-day program, including day courses and public evening lectures and panel discussions, in which individuals representing a great variety of attitudes and reactions to the present European conflict will take part, will be supplemented by social activities under the direction of the Institute committee. Tennis, golf, hiking, baseball, canoeing and swimming are offered for the athletic. There will also be trips to historical spots such as Concord, Lexington, Salem, Marblehead, Boston. Resident members of the Institute, coming to Wellesley from all parts of New England, will stay at Stone and Davis Halls.

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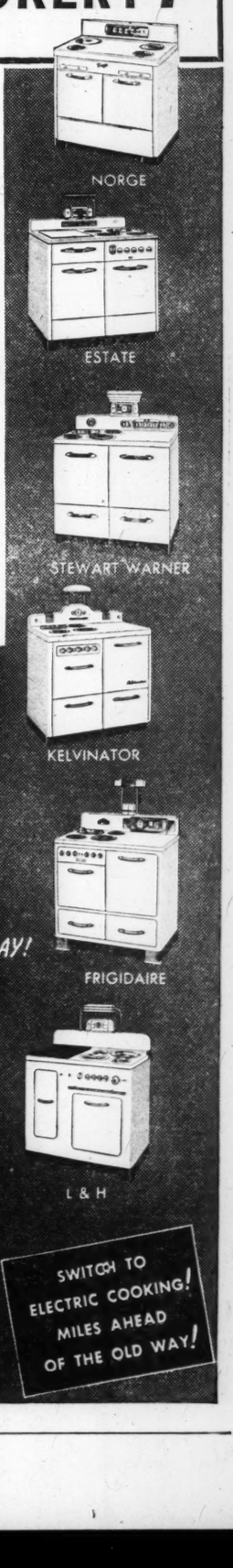

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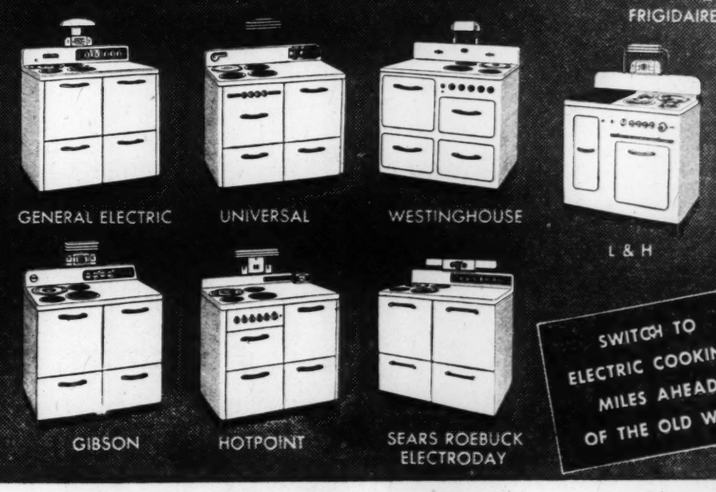

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Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	800,000
Saturday's sales	554,330
1940 volume to date	108,152,038
1939 volume to date	94,534,735

Many Stocks Show Gain In Quiet Market

NEW YORK, May 27 (AP)—Lessening war nervousness in the stock market today helped bring in a smattering of buyers for selected steels, aircrafts and coppers.

While gains running to 2 or more points in the morning were trimmed near the final hour, selling was negligible. Dealings were relatively slow from the start, with transfers for the full session at the rate of some 800,000 shares.

Stronger Allied resistance reported from the Flanders battle fields aided speculative sentiment somewhat and thoughts of heavy spending for home rearmament remained in the picture as a market prop.

Stocks well in front included U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Youngstown Sheet, Glenn Martin, Sperry, Lockheed, United Aircraft, du Pont, Westinghouse, Allied Chemical, American Can, Anaconda, Kennecott, Sears Roebuck, Santa Fe and American Telephone.

Leaning upward in the curb were Aluminum of America, Creole Petroleum, International Petroleum and St. Regis Paper.

Domestic Bonds Rise

Domestic issues rose briskly in the bond market today but new pressure was directed at Canadian loans, which slipped around two points toward the close.

German 5½s of '65 rose more than a point but the 7s of '49 slipped. Belgium 6½s jumped 5 on transfer of two bonds.

U. S. Governments gained ¼ point or more.

Conflicting claims of the belligerents kept speculative forces in check in the domestic corporate division and gains were managed on slim volume.

Higher were Illinois Central 4¾s, N. Y. Central 5s, Nickel Plate 5½s, International Telephone 5s, International Hydro Electric 6s, Consolidated Edison 3½s and Southern Railway 4s.

Boston & Maine liens outstripped the balance of the list as progress was reported in the carrier's efforts to effect a voluntary reorganization plan.

Steel Output Rises To 76.9 Per Cent

NEW YORK (AP)—The nation's steel mills will boost operating rates to 76.9 per cent of capacity this week, a jump of 3.9 points from the preceding week and the fifth consecutive advance, the American Iron & Steel Institute said.

The advance will put production schedules back to the level prevailing in late January.

A month ago output was at 61.8 per cent of capacity and a year ago 52.2 per cent.

Steel circles said larger production was due in good part to foreign demand, both from belligerent and neutral nations. One trade source recently estimated Allied orders alone would run to around 500,000 tons a month for the duration of the war.

Wheat Prices Lower In Chicago, Winnipeg

CHICAGO, May 27 (AP)—Wheat prices turned lower today, losing about a cent here at times and even more at Winnipeg.

Failure of week-end news to favor the Allied situation caused some disappointment among traders while uncertainty regarding the war and lagging European demand for North American grain continued to restrict operations. Traders reported milling activity had diminished inasmuch as much flour has been booked as far ahead as three or four months and in some cases to the end of the year.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: The undertone of the stock market was generally steady today. Prices in several sections tended lower but largely because lack of definite war news checked buying. Government bonds received moderate support, especially long dated issues. The new 2 per cent conversion loan appeared for the first time, opening and closing around £98½. Domestic rails and industrial leaders were trimmed a few pence. Kaffirs stiffened toward the close after early neglect. Oils and foreign bonds were ignored.

Paris: Rentes held up moderately well in the Bourse today but domestic and foreign issues fell back as support waned. Losses predominated among Mediterranean issues. Ordinary rentes ended 30 centimes higher to 35 lower but the dollar guaranteed issue lost 230.

Brokers' Loans Decrease $55,000,000 During Week

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board reported that last week's loans to brokers and dealers on securities held by reporting member banks in New York City totaled $403,000,000.

The week ended May 22 and the total represented a decrease of $55,000,000 when compared with the previous week. Loans for the corresponding week a year ago totaled $565,000,000.

Canadian Marts Observe Holiday

MONTREAL, May 24 (AP)—The governing bodies of the Montreal Stock Exchange and the Montreal Curb Market decided that the exchanges would remain closed Saturday as well as today, which is Empire Day. Similar action was taken at Toronto.

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
70¼	50	Abbott (1.60a)	3	52	50¼	52	+2
52½	34⅞	Acme Steel (3)	2	37½	36¼	37½	+1¼
9	4½	Adams Express	8	5½	4⅞	5½	+ ⅜
27½	17	Adam-Millis (1)	1	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	M'y25
19½	13	Addressog (1.40)	4	14	13⅞	13⅞	+ ⅝
58⅛	36¾	Air Reduc (1a)	5	40	39	40	+1½
⅞	⅜	Air-Way El Ap	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	+ ⅛
7	4	Alaska Jun (.60)	6	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	+ ⅛
1⅛	½	Alleghany Corp	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	
12½	4¼	Alleg pf xw	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	+ ¼
145⅛	53¼	Alleg pf $30 ww	14	73¼	73⅛	71½	+ ½
17¼	7	Alleghany pr pf	4	8⅞	8⅝	8¾	+ ¼
26½	15½	Alleg-L Stl(¼e)	32	19	17⅝	18⅜	+1
12¾	7½	Allen Ind (¼e)	2	8	8	8	+ ½
182	138½	Al Ch &Dye (6)	6	141½	139	141	+1½
14	8⅛	Allied Kid(.80)	2	9½	9	9	M'y22
16¾	10½	Allied Mills(¾e)	*3	11½	11½	11½	+ ¼
9¾	4½	Allied Stores	21	5⅜	5⅛	5¼	+ ⅛
73⅞	56½	Allied Stre pf(5)	2	57	56½	56½	M'y25
41⅞	21¾	Allis-Ch M (½e)	25	25½	24⅛	24¾	+1
16	11¾	Alpha Cem(½e)	1	13¾	11½	11½	M'y22
2¾	1⅛	Amal Leather	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
18	9¾	Amal Leath pf	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	M'y25
58½	39½	Amerada Cp(2)	1	40	40	40	
21	12⅛	AmAgCh(.30e)	2	13	13	13	
75⅛	41¾	Am Airlines	20	53½	51¾	52¾	+ ¼
12¾	6⅛	Am Bank Note	5	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	+ ¼
9⅜	5¼	Am Bosch	2	6½	6½	6½	
45¾	28	Am Br Sh (.30e)	3	32	31½	32	+1
116½	87	Am Can (4)	9	91¾	90½	90½	+ ½
176½	164⅞	Am Can pf (7)	1	164	164	164	— ⅞
33¼	18¾	Am Car & Fdy	21	23½	22½	22½	+ ½
51¾	34	Am Car pf	1	37	37	37	M'y25
23½	14	Am Ch&C(.80e)	11	16¼	16	16⅛	+ ⅞
112½	100	Am Ch&C pf(5)	1	100	100	100	M'y25
140½	115	Am Chicle (4a)	1	118	118	118	M'y25
9¾	5½	AmColtypet(¼e)	7	6	5⅞	5⅞	M'y25
8¼	4⅛	Am Com Alco	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	M'y25
15¼	8	Am Crystal Sug	11	9	8½	9	M'y23
3¼	1¼	Am Encaus Til	2	1⅝	1½	1½	
6⅝	3	Am European	2	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	Apr16
2⅜	1	Am&For Pow	5	1⅛	*1⅛	1⅛	
24¼	9⅝	A&FP$6pf(.60k)	3	10¼	10¼	10¼	+ ⅛
28¼	10¾	A&FP$7pf(.70k)	8	12½	12½	12½	+1
7¼	2¼	Am & F P 2 pf	1	3	3	3	
50½	23	Am Haw SS (1)	11	28¼	27⅜	28¼	+ ¾
6⅝	3⅛	Am Hide & Lea	5	3⅝	3½	3½	+ ⅛
58	23	Am H & L pf (3)	1	23½	23½	23½	M'y25
66¼	45½	Am Home (2.40)	6	50¾	49¾	50¾	+1¾
3⅞	1⅝	Am Ice	54	2	1⅞	1⅞	+ ⅛
35	18	Am Ice pf(½e)	8	19	19	19	+1
6⅝	3¼	Am Internat'l	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
45	30	Am In Ill (1.35e)	4	30	30	30	M'y24
57	43	Am In Ill pf(2½)	1	43	43	43	M'y23
22¾	10	Am Locomotive	15	12¼	11¾	11¾	+ ¼
63	38	Am Loco pf (1k)	1	42	40¾	40¾	+1¾
14⅞	10	Am M & F (.80)	6	10¾	10⅝	10¾	+ ⅛
3⅜	1¾	Am M & Metal	1	2	2	2	M'y25
25	13	Am Metal (1e)	5	14	13	13	
121	116	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	116	116	116	Apr20
5¼	2	Am Power & Lt	17	2⅝	2⅜	2½	+ ⅛
63¼	34¾	AmP&L$6(33⅓k)	13	39¼	39¼	39¼	+2¼
54	28¼	A P&L$5 2.81¼k	6	33	32	33	M'y25
10⅜	5¼	Am Rad & St S	37	5⅝	5⅜	5½	+ ⅛
17½	9½	Am Roll Mill	31	11	10½	10½	
70	48¼	Am R M pf (3k)	1	54	54	54	M'y24
12¾	9	Am Saf R (1.20)	4	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	
11⅜	5	Am Seat (½g)	5	7	7	7	+ ⅜
54	30¼	Am Sm & R (1e)	26	36½	34½	36½	+2¼
147	122¼	Am S & R pf (7)	1	124	124	124	— ⅞
70	51⅞	Am Snuff (3a)	1	51⅞	51⅞	51⅞	M'y24
33⅜	19½	Am Steel F(½e)	22	22⅝	21¾	22⅜	+ ⅜
14⅝	9¼	Am Stores (¼e)	1	10	10	10	M'y24
17¼	11	Am Stove (½e)	2	11	11	11	M'y23
23⅜	14	Am Sugar Ref	6	15	15	15	
93	77	Am Sugar pf(7)	4	77	77	77	M'y23
18	11¾	Am Sum Tob (1)	2	12	11⅝	12	+ ⅛
175½	146	Am T & T (9)	24	150¼	148¾	149¾	+1¾
89½	69	Am Tobacco (5)	3	73	73	73	+1
91¾	70	Am Tob B (5)	3	75½	75½	75½	+1
151	141	Am Tob pf (6)	1	141	141	141	M'y23
5¾	2⅜	Am Type Fdrs	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
12⅜	5¼	Am Water Wks	23	6¾	6½	6½	+ ⅛
101½	85½	Am W W pf (6)	2	85½	85½	85½	M'y23
12	6	Am Woolen	12	7	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅜
52½	25½	Am Wool pf(3k)	12	30¾	30	30¼	+ ¾
8⅛	4¼	Am Zinc L & S	8	5⅜	5⅛	5¼	+ ¼
45½	38	Am Z p pf(2½gk)	1	38	38	38	M'y16
32	18	Anaconda (¾e)	147	22⅝	21½	22	+ ¾
41¼	20	Anacon W & C	1	25	25	25	+2¼
22⅜	12½	Anchor H (.15e)	1	13½	13½	13½	M'y25
15¾	8	Andes Cop (½e)	1	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	+ ⅜
4¼	2	A P W Paper	1	2	2	2	
35½	24	Arch-D-M (.70e)	1	24½	24⅛	24⅛	M'y24
110⅜	99¾	Arm Del pf (7)	4	109	99¾	99¾	M'y21
7⅞	4	Armour Ill	38	4⅜	4¼	4¼	+ ¼
64¼	35	Armour Ill p pf	2	38	38	38	+1½
68	58½	Arm Ill pf	1	66	66	66	Apr20
43¼	22⅜	Arm Cork (½e)	9	25¾	24¾	25	+
11	6⅞	Arnold C (⅜e)	5	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	+ ⅜
9½	3¾	Artloom Corp	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
4	4⅜	Assd Dry Goods	10	4⅞	4⅜	4⅞	
78	74¼	Assd DG 1 pf(6)	1	80	80	80	M'y 8
85	49½	AsDG2pf(11½k)	5	50	49½	50	M'y22
45	33	Associates In (2)	1	33	33	33	M'y20
25¼	13	Atch T & S F	18	15⅜	14⅜	14⅞	+ ⅜
57½	39½	AT&SF pf(2½e)	6	41¾	39¾	39¾	M'y24
23½	9⅜	Atl Coast Line	12	10⅜	10½	10¾	+ ¾
22⅜	8½	Atl G&W Indies	1	9½	9½	9½	M'y23
22½	10	Atl G&W Ind pf	1	10	10	10	M'y25
27⅛	18¼	Atl Refining (1)	21	21⅞	20½	21⅜	+1¼
110	104	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	104	104	104	M'y24
9⅞	7	Atlas Corp (¼e)	4	7⅛	7	7	
51	44	Atlas Cp pf (3)	14	44¼	44	44¼	M'y23
60½	57	Atlas Pow (1½e)	2	60	57	57	M'y23
8⅜	4	Atlas Tack	2	4½	4⅜	4½	M'y25
5½	1⅞	Austin Nichols	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	
6⅝	4⅛	Aviation Corp	76	6¼	5⅞	5⅞	
		B					
19⅞	12⅜	Bald Loco ct	76	15	14	14¼	+ ¼
6⅝	2¾	Balt & Ohio	8	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜	+ ⅛
8	3⅛	Balt & Ohio pf	3	4⅛	3¾	4⅛	+ ½
14⅞	8	Bangor & Ar	1	6½	6½	6½	+ ½
16⅜	8½	Barber As (½e)	4	10¼	10	10¼	+ ¼
8⅜	4	Barker Bros	2	4¼	4¼	4¼	M'y25
13⅜	7⅜	Barnsdall (.30e)	12	8⅜	7⅞	8⅜	+ ½
36¾	20¼	Bayuk Cig (½e)	3	26	26	26	+1
35¾	18½	Beat Cream (1a)	2	22½	22	22½	+1
112½	109⅜	Beat pf ww (5)	1	112	112	112	M'y10
10⅜	104⅜	Beat pf xw (5)	1	103	103	103	—1⅜
127	102	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	104½	104½	104½	M'y24
	97⅜	Beld-Hem (.40e)	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	+ ⅛
67½	63¾	BelgNRpf(3.2/g)	1	66	66	66	Apr24
36⅜	25¼	Bendix Av (1e)	30	28⅞	28	28½	+1¼
22½	17¼	Ben Ind (.45e)	1	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅛
56¾	50	Ben in L pf(2½e)	2	50	50	50	
30	24½	Best & Co(1.60a)	3	25½	25½	25½	+ ½
69¾	63½	Beth Steel (3½e)	130	72⅜	69¾	71¼	+1¼
102	100½	Beth S 7% pf(7)	3	101¼	101	101¼	M'y24
2½	1⅜	Bigelow-S (1e)	1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅜
2	1⅝	Black&Dk (.4e)	1	16½	16½	16½	+1
1⅛	¾	Blaw-Knox	19	7⅛	7	7	+ ⅛
23¼	15¼	Bliss & L (¼e)	1	16	16	16	+1
28⅜	15¼	Boeing Airplane	102	17¼	16⅜	16⅝	+ ½
29⅜	19¾	Bohn A&B (½e)	2	21⅜	21	21⅜	M'y25
29¼	19	Bond Strs (1.60)	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	M'y25
24¼	17⅜	Borden Co (.60e)	13	19¼	18½	19¼	+ ¾
25⅞	12⅜	Borg-Warn (½e)	27	16¼	15	16¼	+1¼
2⅝	1	Boston & Maine	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	M'y25
37¼	26	Bower Roll B(3)	2	27⅞	27½	27⅞	+ ⅜
7	4⅝	Brew Corp (.60)	17	5⅛	5	5	+ ⅛
13⅜	8	Bridgeport B	18	9¾	9¼	9½	+ ⅛
23¾	13¼	Briggs Mfg (½e)	16	15	14⅝	15	+ ⅞
39⅜	27	Briggs & Str (3)	1	30	30	30	+1
53¾	38	Bkly & Q Trans	1	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	
3¾	1½	Bkly & Q T pf ct	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+ ¼
19⅜	12¼	Bkly-Man Tr	27	16⅜	15⅞	15½	+ ¼
24⅛	13½	Bkly-Man Tr pf	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	M'y14
10¼	49	Bkly-Man pf ct	1	59	59	59	+ ¾
6⅜	4⅜	Bkly Un G (½e)	3	15½	15¼	15½	+ ¾
25½	13¼	Brown Sh (1e)	1	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	M'y24
57½	27	Bruns-Bal (¾e)	4	17	17	17	+ ½
29½	14¾	Bucyrus-Erie	6	7¼	6⅞	7⅛	+ ½
10⅛	6½	Budd Mfg	13	3½	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
6¼	3	Budd Wheel	8	4⅛	4	4	
6¼	3⅛	Bullard Co (¾e)	3	28½	27	27½	+ ¼
30¼	20	Bullova Watch(a)	1	20¾	20¼	20¾	+1¼
33	17⅜	Burling Mill (1)	3	14¼	13½	14¼	+ ¼
21⅜	12¼	Bur Ad M(.20e)	3	8	7¾	7¾	— ¼
12½	7⅜	Bush Terminal	2	2⅞	2½	2⅝	+ ⅛
5⅜	2	Butler Br (.15e)	2	4⅞	4¾	4¾	+ ⅛
4⅝	4½	But Bros pf(1½)	2	18	18	18	M'y24
23¼	18	Butte Cop&Zinc	9	3	3	3	+ ¼
4⅜	2¼	Byers (AM) Co	1	7¼	7⅛	7¼	+ ¼
13¾	6⅛	Byers (AM) pf	1	7¼	7⅛	7¼	+ ¼
15½	9	Byron Jack (1)	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	+ ¼
		C					
26⅞	14	Calif Pack (¼e)	3	16⅛	16	16	+ ½
52½	31	Calif P pf (2½)	1	52	52	52	Apr22
17⅜	1	Callahan Z-Lead	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
8⅛	4⅝	Cal & Hecla(½e)	27	5⅞	5½	5⅝	+ ¼
19½	11	Camp Wy (.65e)	1	12¼	12	12¼	+ ½
23½	11¾	Can Dry	9	15¼	14½	14⅞	+ ¼
6⅝	2⅜	Canadian Pacific	12	3	2⅞	3	
40½	31	Cannon M (½e)	2	31	31	31	M'y25
6	3½	Capital Ad A	2	3⅝	3½	3½	M'y23
32¾	22⅛	Carpenter (½e)	1	27	27	27	M'y25
3⅛	2	Car & Gen (.05e)	4	2	2	2	M'y24
75	39½	Case (JI) Co	3	46	43	45	+3
56½	42½	Caterpill Tr (2)	1	46	45⅛	45¼	+ ½
35½	20	Celanese (½a)	6	24	23¼	23¾	+1
12½	5	Celotex Corp	2	5⅞	5⅝	5¾	+ ⅜
26¼	18	Cent Aguir (1½)	1	19	19	19	+ ½
3⅜	1½	Cent Foundry	1	2	1⅞	1⅞	
5⅞	2⅛	Cent RR NJ	4	2½	2½	2½	M'y23
11¾	4	Cent Violetta S	2	6¼	5¾	5¾	+ ⅛
6	3	Century Rib M	2	3¼	3	3	M'y21
41½	22½	Cerro de Pas(2e)	3	26	24	26	+2
6⅜	3⅛	Cert-teed Prod	15	4⅜	3⅞	4¼	— ⅛
21½	16¼	Chain Belt (½e)	9	18⅛	16¼	16¼	M'y21
30⅜	17½	Cham P&F(.40e)	2	19	19	19	M'y23
29½	11	Checker Cab	1	12½	12½	12½	M'y25
42⅜	30⅝	Ches&Ohio(2½)	33	33¼	31¾	32⅝	+1¼
97½	85	Ches & O pf (4)	1	85	85	85	M'y22

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
47⅜	31¼	Ches Corp	1	31½	31½	31½	M'y25
21½	7⅜	Chi & E Ill pf	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
3⅜	⅛	Chi & N West	12	¼	¼	¼	
1⅛	¼	Chi & N West pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	M'y25
21⅝	⅛	Chi Great W pf	9	1	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
12⅛	6½	Chi Mail Order	2	7	7	7	+ ¼
3⅜	⅛	Chi M St P&P	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	
¾	⅛	Chi M S P&P pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	
14¾	8½	Chi Pneu Tool	11	10¼	9⅜	9⅜	+ ⅛
35⅞	23¼	Chi P T cv pf (3)	5	27½	25½	25½	M'y23
50	41	C P T pr pf (2½)	1	41	41	41	M'y22
3⅛	2	Chi Rock Is & P	6	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
⅝	¼	C R I & P 6% pf	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	M'y22
¾	⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	M'y23
11½	7⅞	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	8	7⅞	8	M'y22
16⅛	9	Chickasha Cot	3	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ½
6⅜	2½	Childs Co	4	3½	3¼	3¼	
91⅜	54	Chrysler (2½e)	55	60¼	58½	58¾	+ ⅛
14¼	10⅛	City I & F (.60e)	2	10¾	10¾	10¾	+ ¼
4⅛	2	City Stores	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	+ ⅛
40¼	24	Clark Eq (1¼e)	5	26½	26	26	+1½
43¼	26	Clev Gr B (.40e)	1	30	30	30	+1¾
41½	25½	Climax M (1.20)	9	29	27	29	+1¼
45½	25½	Cluett Peab (1e)	16	31	29½	30¾	+1¼
131	99½	Coca-Cola(1½e)	3	101	100½	101	M'y25
63	57	Coca-Cola A (3)	2	57	56	56	M'y24
20	10⅛	Colgate P (½)	8	11¼	11⅛	11¼	+ ¼
103¾	102⅞	Colgate pf cld(6)	3	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	M r 5
35½	16½	Collins&A(2¼e)	4	20¾	20	20	+ ¾
24	12½	Col Fuel & Iron	4	16	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅜
26⅜	16	Col Br A (.90e)	4	17¾	17¾	17¾	+ ¼
26¼	16	Col Br B (.90e)	5	17⅜	17½	17½	+ ½
7½	4¼	Col G & E (.20e)	15	4⅞	4⅜	4⅞	+ ¼
93½	76	Col G&E pfA (6)	6	72	70½	72	−1
8½	3½	Colum Pict	7	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞	M'y24
23½	14¾	Colum P pf(2¾)	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	M'y24
98¾	71¼	Col Carb (2e)	3	73	72	73	M'y24
43	28	Coml Credit (4)	16	34	31¼	33	+1¾
108⅛	99	Com Cr pf (4¼)	2	100	100	100	M'y23
56	33	Coml Inv Tr (4)	12	38½	37¼	37¼	+ ½
113	97¼	Com Tcv pf(4¼)	1	102	102	102	+2½
16⅝	8	Coml Solvents	32	9	8¾	8¾	
1½	¾	Com'th & South	16	1	⅞	⅞	
73¼	42	Com & Sou pf(3)	7	46½	45½	46½	+1½
33	26	Com Edis (1.80)	45	27	26⅝	27	+ ⅜
6¼	2⅛	Conde Nast	2	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	M'y24
24⅜	14	Congoleum (1)	14	15	14½	14⅝	+ ⅛
13¼	8	Congress Cigar	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
31½	19¾	Consol Aircraft	17	23⅞	22¾	23	+ ½
16	7⅜	Consol Cig (¾e)	2	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	+ ⅜
9⅞	4⅜	Cons Cop (.15e)	66	6¼	5¾	6	+ ½
32⅞	23	Cons Edison (2)	32	25¾	25¼	25⅝	+ ⅜
110⅛	97¼	Cons Ed pf (5)	3	104	100	104	+4½
1⅛	⅝	Cons Film Ind	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	M'y21
21⅝	11	Cons F pf (½k)	3	6½	6⅛	6⅛	+ ½
4½	2¼	Cons Laundries	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
8⅛	5½	Consol Oil (.80)	65	6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
2¼	1¼	Con RR Cuba pf	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	M'y23
4½	2⅛	Consol'n Coal	3	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	M'y24
18½	8¾	Consol'n Coal pf	1	10½	10½	10½	M'y23
104	53¼	Con Pow pf(4½)	1	93¼	93¼	93¼	M'y24
19½	9⅞	Container (½e)	5	11½	11⅜	11⅜	+ ⅛
15⅜	7⅛	Cont Bak (A)	3	8⅛	7¾	7¾	
13⅜	⅜	Cont Bak (B)	8	⅞	¾	¾	− ⅛
97½	73	Cont Bak pf (8)	1	75½	75½	75½	M'y25
49¼	33	Cont Can (1e)	8	35½	34¼	35½	+1½
116½	110	Cont C pf (4½)	5	110¼	110	110	M'y21
9¼	4⅜	Cont Dia F (¾e)	4	*6⅜	6¼	6¼	+ ⅜
40⅞	27⅞	Cont Ins (1.60a)	5	29	28½	29	+1
4¾	2	Cont Motors	71	3½	3¼	3¼	
25	16¾	Cont Oil D (½e)	21	19⅝	19	19⅜	+ ⅜
33	18½	Cont Stee' (½e)	4	22¾	22½	22¾	+2½
25¼	15½	Cop'weld (.40e)	17	18¾	17⅞	18¾	+1¼
70	47	Cop'weld pf(2½)	4	51½	50¼	51½	+2⅝
65⅛	44½	Corn Prods (3)	16	46	45	45½	
179	165	Corn Prod pf (7)	1	165	165	165	M'y25
½	4	Coty Inc (¼e)	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	+ ⅛
1½	⅞	Coty Internat'l	3	1	1	1	M'y25
24¼	13¾	Crane Co	16	14⅜	13¾	13⅝	− ½
100	80	Crane cv pf (5)	1	85	85	85	M'y23
32¾	25	Cream of Wh (2)	1	25½	25½	25½	
7¾	3⅝	Crosley Corp	5	4½	4	4	+ ⅛
38⅞	18½	Crown Cork & S	5	23⅜	23½	23½	+ ½
43¼	37½	Cr C pf ctw (

Commerce and Finance

Exports Excess Continues High, $112,000,000 for April

Business and Industry

Steel Output Up 5 Points To 70 P. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND—Steel operations in the United States jumped 5 points to 75 per cent of mill capacity during the past week and have yet to reach a peak, according to the magazine Steel. Operations a year ago were 48 per cent.

"War influence is the leading factor," says the report, "stimulating both foreign and domestic demand.

"While domestic buying is predicated largely on current and future requirements, the prospect of deferred mill deliveries is encouraging consumers to be more liberal in specifying against previous orders and in covering future needs. Bookings this month will be sharply higher than in April.

Foreign Buying Heavier

"While the expansion in steelmaking is comparable to that of last September, domestic demand lately has been more restrained than at the time of the war's outbreak. However, foreign buying has been heavier than last fall, and mills are pushing operations in anticipation of sustained or more active needs of both the Allies and neutrals, as well as a prospective increase in consumption at home for defense purposes.

"Export inquiry continues heavy, principally from the Allies but including an impressive total from neutrals. Purchases last week included approximately 70,000 tons of shell steel for England and France.

"Pig iron buying has increased sharply, stimulated by the general upturn in metalworking activity and by the fact foundries had taken delivery against most of old contracts and have had only moderate stocks lately. Inquiry for third quarter pig iron is more active.

"Scrap markets continue buoyant, with the price composite advancing 59 cents last week to $18.21. This is the highest since the first week of last December. A strong tone is maintained in the face of relatively light mill demand for steelmaking grades.

"Building activity still is headed by industrial and residential work, both of which are in better volume than a year ago. The lag in public construction is a retarding factor, however.

"For the second time since 1929 almost all Great Lakes bulk freighters are in operation, the result of the pressure to quicken ore and coal shipments. Stocks of Lake Superior iron ore at blast furnaces and Lake Erie ports on May 1 were nearly 21 per cent smaller than a year ago.

Auto Output Drops

"Automobile production is settling more rapidly but is considerably steadier than a year ago. In fact, no previous year has matched the stability of assemblies since January. Output last week was 96,810 units, a decrease of 2,220 from the week before but comparing with 67,740 units a year ago.

"Tin plate shares in the rise in steel demand, with production up 3 points last week to 71 per cent. Sheet and strip output is being quickened by heavier releases in anticipation of a cessation of shipments June 30 against low-price orders. With mill schedules becoming crowded, producers find it less difficult to drive in specifications for such tonnage."

Department Store Sales Rise 5 P. C.

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board estimated that department stores sales in the week ended May 18 were 5 per cent larger than in the corresponding week last year.

Sales in the week ended May 11 were 7 per cent larger than last year, and sales for the four weeks ended May 18 averaged 4 per cent more than last year.

By Federal Reserve districts, comparisons of sales in the one week ended May 18 with a year ago follow:

Increases—New York 2 per cent, Philadelphia 11, Cleveland 8, Richmond 10, Atlanta 12, Chicago 11, St. Louis 2, Dallas 1, San Francisco 2.

Decreases—Boston 3 per cent, and Kansas City 15.

No figure was given for the Minneapolis district.

Buick Sales Mount; Other G. M. Divisions Also Gain

NEW YORK (AP)—Buick Division of General Motors Corporation reported that its retail sales of new cars for the first 20 days of May numbered 17,450 units, a 39.4 per cent increase over the same period a year ago. The company previously reported its new car sales for April this year totaled 28,652 units.

Oldsmobile division of the corporation reported that its retail sales of new cars for the first 20 days of May totaled 12,465 units, compared with 8,252 during the like period of 1939. The company's total sales for April this year numbered 20,311 units.

Pontiac Division of General Motors reported its retail sales of new vehicles for the first 20 days of May at 14,508 compared with 9,984 in the same period a year ago. A company statement said a survey indicated total sales for this month would be approximately 22,000 units. It reported total sales for April this year of 22,741 vehicles.

Elected

© Bachrach

Louis J. Brainerd

Banking Group In Massachusetts Elects Brainerd

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass.—Massachusetts Bankers Association elected Louis J. Brainerd to the presidency at the concluding session of the annual convention here. Mr. Brainerd is President of the Palmer National Bank of Palmer.

Vice-President of the State Street Trust Company of Boston, David E. Hersee, was elected Vice-President, and Norman E. Beattie, assistant cashier of the National Shawmut Bank of Boston, Treasurer. John S. Gwinn of Boston was re-elected Executive Secretary.

Elected to the executive council of the M. B. A. were Walter G. Chamberlain of Arlington, Raymond B. Cox of Boston, Herbert V. Erickson of Greenfield and Harrison G. Taylor of Worcester.

Herman E. Lewis of Haverhill and Robert B. Rugg of Boston were elected Massachusetts members of the stockholders' advisory committee of the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston.

Mr. Cox was elected Massachusetts member of the American Bankers' Association nominating committee and John C. Makepeace of Hyannis was chosen as his alternate.

State vice-presidents of the divisions elected were: national bank division, Edwin W. Hunt of Boston; savings bank, Ellery L. Vogel, Springfield, and trust company, William J. Martin, Quincy.

Those elected to the executive committee of the trust company division were: Roger L. Currant of Taunton, Edward L. Werner of Wellesley, Harrison C. Cann of Manchester and George V. Wallace, Jr. of Holyoke.

April Credit Sales, Collections Show Gains Over 1939

ST. LOUIS (AP)—The National Retail Credit Association reported an average increase of 1.9 per cent in collections, 3.7 per cent in credit sales and 4.3 per cent in total sales for 11,457 stores in 33 cities during April compared with the same month a year ago.

The association attributed the gains to improved employment conditions.

As a result of increased employment by oil companies, Borger, Texas, led all cities in each group—12 per cent in collections, 18 per cent in credit sales and 19 per cent in total sales.

Omaha reported the greatest decrease in credit and total sales, 8 and 12 per cent respectively.

7,647 RFC Loans Total $1,622,392,867

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Reconstruction Finance Corporation announced that since it resumed lending operations in February, 1938, it had authorized 7,647 loans totaling $1,622,392,867.

Judge Sentences Seven In Coster-Musica Case

NEW YORK (AP)—John H. McGloon, former Vice-President and Comptroller of McKesson & Robbins, Inc., was sentenced to a year and a day in prison and fined $5,000 by Federal Judge Grover M. Moscowitz on Mr. McGloon's conviction of filing a false report with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Two other defendants tried with Mr. McGloon on charges growing out of the late F. Donald Coster-Musica's juggling of McKesson & Robbins Drug Corporation assets, were acquitted. They were Horace B. Merwin, Bridgeport, Conn., banker, and Rowley W. Phillips, Waterbury, Conn., investment broker.

Six other defendants, including three brothers of Coster-Musica, who pleaded guilty, also were sentenced, as follows: George Dietrich-Musica, 2½ years; placed on probation for five years; Arthur Vernard-Musica, three years; five years on probation; Robert Dietrich-Musica, 18 months; five years on probation; Benjamin Simon, Coster-Musica's former bootlegging partner, three years; five years on probation; John O. Jenkins, Coster-Musica's brother-in-law, one year and a day; five years on probation. Leonard Jenkins, another brother-in-law, sentence suspended.

Farm Income Rises 12 P. C. In 4 Months

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Agriculture Department reported that American farmers received a cash income of $2,615,000,000 during the first four months of this year, or 12 per cent more than in the corresponding period last year.

The income included $2,258,000,000 from the sale of products and $357,000,000 from Government benefit payments. In the first four months of 1939, the income from marketings was $2,059,000,000 and from benefit payments $282,000,000.

Income in April was reported at $625,000,000 compared with $568,000,000 in April a year ago. The department said the increase, which was greater than normal, was due to larger returns from cattle, wheat, truck crops, strawberries and tobacco.

May Income Holds Up

The department explained that the January-April income report did not reflect recent sharp declines in prices of grains and cotton. It said these price losses, which did not occur until after Germany invaded the low countries this month, were not likely to seriously affect the level of farm income in May, since May marketings of these products are relatively small.

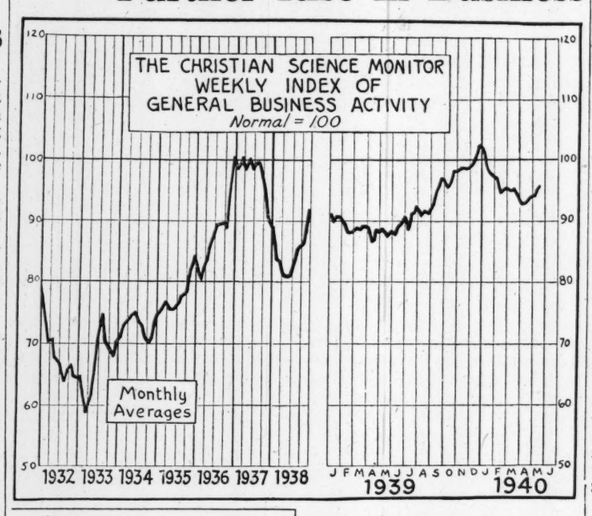
The January-April income last year and this, respectively, by major classes included:

Grains, $256,000,000 and $327,000,000; cotton and cottonseed, $59,000,000 and $68,000,000; fruits, $73,000,000 and $70,000,000; vegetables, $160,000,000 and $151,000,000; tobacco, $56,000,000 and $74,000,000; meat animals, $683,000,000 and $712,000,000; dairy products, $425,000,000 and $479,000,000, and poultry and eggs, $192,000,000 and $191,000,000.

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Agriculture Department reported that the American wheat supply in the 1940-41 season would total approximately 963,000,000 bushels on the basis of present indications.

This includes an estimated 1940 crop of 675,000,000 bushels and a July 1 carry-over of 288,000,000 bushels of old grain.

Monitor Weekly Index Shows Further Rise in Business



There were indications, the report continued, that domestic consumption in the 1940-41 season would total about 665,000,000 bushels and shipments to American possessions about 3,000,000 bushels. Thus, about 295,000,000 bushels would be available for export and reserves.

Sees Smaller 1940 World Crop

The department said that growing conditions for the 1940 world wheat crop continued below normal in many important producing areas, and that the crop would require favorable conditions for the remainder of the season to make average yields per acre. With no increase in acreage probable and with a shortage of farm labor and probable damage to growing crops in invaded areas of Europe, the department added that it seemed reasonable to expect that the 1940 world crop would be smaller than that of 1939 when yields were above average.

The world carry-over on July 1 was forecast at 1,433,000,000 bushels compared with 1,189,000,000 bushels a year ago and 599,000,000 bushels on July 1, 1938.

The three components of The Christian Science Monitor weekly index of general business activity contributed to its advance in the week ended May 18, to 96.3 (prel.) from 95.1 a week previous on May 11. This was the sixth consecutive rise in the index carrying it 3.3 points above its low point for the year reached early in April. A year ago on May 20, the index registered 87.5.

Increases reported in the weekly totals for electric power, production, miscellaneous freight carloadings, and bank debits outside New York City, the three components of the index, were all greater than expected on a seasonal basis, and the adjusted indexes rose accordingly.

For miscellaneous carloadings, the week's advance was the seventh in succession and lifted the adjusted index to the highest level since early in March.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and long-term trend:

	May 18,* 1940	May 11, 1940	May 20, 1940
Combined index	96.3	95.1	87.5
Bk deb outside NYC	94.2	92.8	83.4
Elec pow produc	100.9	99.6	93.4
Misc carloadings	89.1	88.3	79.8

*Preliminary.

U. S. Exports Substantially Cut by War

WASHINGTON, May 27 (AP)—The impact of war developments on American business was shown today in a Commerce Department report that exports declined $27,000,000 in April, with the heaviest decrease in Scandinavian and Dutch trade.

Flight of capital from threatened European countries was reflected in a Treasury announcement that during February—for the first time in ten months—foreign investors bought more American securities than they sold. They increased their holdings by $3,879,000.

Shipments from the United States to the Scandinavian nations fell from more than $19,000,000 in March to less than $4,000,000 in April, while exports to the low countries dropped $3,000,000.

The volume of exports (including re-exports) still was high compared with a year ago, however. It totaled $324,000,000 for the month.

Exports Exceed Imports

Although the decline in American purchases of goods abroad was scarcely more than a seasonal letup, the United States still held its "favorable trade balance." April exports exceeded imports in value by $112,000,000.

Exports of raw cotton—totaling $21,000,000—were only one-third of the January figure, which was unusually high. Cotton exports still were more than twice as great as they had been a year ago.

Foreign buying of American tobacco, wheat and flour, oats, dried fruits and canned vegetables fell off, too—leaving agricultural exports for April $12,000,000 less than they had been in March.

Foreigners bought fewer American motor trucks and steel-mill products in April, but the demand for aircraft increased purchases to $22,000,000, and sales of metalworking machinery were up $3,000,000 for the month.

There was an increase in the volume of American purchases of such things as crude rubber, raw wool, undressed furs and ferro-alloying ores.

Swiss investors accounted for one-fifth of the $49,110,000 purchase of American securities by foreigners during February. The Netherlands had net purchases of $1,081,000, while the remainder of Europe took $1,010,000 worth.

Inflow of Capital Continues

Under pressure of war purchases, however, short term balances here declined $3,183,000 to $2,991,556,000 at the end of February. The net inflow of capital continued during the month, although at a slower rate. The net increase was $12,027,000 compared with $37,595,000 in January.

Heaviest sellers were Great Britain, which disposed of $9,212,000 net, and Canada, which sold $1,565,000 net, although both amounts were less than their January net sales.

The United Kingdom reduced its short-term balances through war purchases by $27,864,000 to $376,587,000. This brought the net reduction for the first six months of the war to $217,910,000.

French ready funds declined $2,111,000, while those of Belgium, Norway and Switzerland increased. Declines were shown for Denmark, Finland and Sweden. Japanese short-term funds fell by $7,152,000 to $50,817,000.

The Department reported that the United States exported $162,087,000 worth of goods to countries in the Mediterranean area during 1939, or 5 per cent of this country's total foreign sales.

Imports from this area during 1939, the Department said, amounted to $152,851,000, or 7 per cent of the national total.

The figures gave an idea of the trade that might be cut off or greatly interfered with if the war spread to the Mediterranean.

Heads Steel Group

© Harris & Ewing

Walter S. Tower

Executive Secretary of the American Iron and Steel Institute since 1933, has been elected President, Chief Executive Officer and a Director of the Institute.

More Jobs Best Way To Finance Defense, N. J. Bankers Advised

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. (AP)—New Jersey bankers were advised by three economists that the best way to finance the nation's new defense program was "by giving jobs to the 10,000,000 unemployed."

A joint statement was made by Dr. Willard E. Atkins and A. Anton Friedrich of New York University, and Montfret Jones of the University of Pittsburgh after a panel discussion on the national outlook.

Dr. Harold Stonier of New York, executive director of the American Bankers' Association, told the New Jersey Bankers' Association that America would soon face the "third great crisis" of its history as the result of "fifth column" activities.

G. M. Plans to Make Airplane Propellers

DETROIT (AP)—General Motors Corporation announced it would enter the airplane propeller business on June 1, through the acquisition of the assets of the Engineering Projects, Inc., Dayton, Ohio.

The new division will be known as Aeroproducts Division of General Motors Corporation, with Werner J. Blanchard as general manager and Charles S. J. MacNeil, as chief engineer.

Auto Industry Seen Active In Defense Plans

DETROIT (AP)—Despite the substantial business of the past year, there is plenty of "spare plant capacity" throughout the automobile industry that may shortly be taken up by war preparedness business, says Ward's Automotive reports in its current issue.

"The era of 'educational' orders is obviously near its end," the trade publication says; "the second phase is upon us, wherein the lessons of 'educational' business will be put to work."

Appraising war purchases in the motor industry's plants, the survey adds:

Saginaw Active

"A concentration of small gun and machine gun manufacture appears to be developing at Saginaw, where 'educational' orders for Browning machine guns have been placed with a General Motors division. At Detroit there are reliable reports that the former Dodge truck plant, a war manufacturing center in 1917-18, may shortly be reconditioned for shell output."

Discussing the European war and its possible effect upon the rubber industry, Ward's says:

"No particular concern over inventories is expressed by rubber company officials despite the spread of the war to the Netherlands and development of fears that our crude supplies from the Dutch East Indies may be impaired.

"Immediate supplies of crude on hand in this country total 162,282 long tons, according to the R. M. A. estimate as of the end of April. Rubber afloat is 102,557 long tons, a five months' supply on hand and en route additionally, the reclaiming of rubber continues higher than in previous years. Too, there is a high quantity of completed tires in the country to add to our immediate supply of rubber in all processes of production."

Sufficient Rubber

(The head of one of the country's leading rubber companies said in an interview here last week that there was no ground for apprehension concerning crude rubber supplies from the East Indies because of the war. "Whoever controls them still will have to sell the rubber output," he said, "and we will continue to be buyers.")

Chicago Yellow Cab Co.

NEW YORK (AP)—Chicago Yellow Cab Co. reported March quarter net profit of $77,403, equal to 26 cents a share, against $46,045, or 15 cents a share, in the corresponding 1939 quarter.

AUTOCAR TRUCKS

The current quarterly dividend of seventy-five cents (75c) a share on the $3.00 Cumulative and Participating Preferred Stock of The Autocar Company has been declared, payable July 1, 1940, to stockholders of record on June 19, 1940. Checks will be mailed.

JOHN C. TANEY, Treasurer.

The Week in Wall Street

New York

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

The stock market looks better and acts better, and a rally looks likely to something round 125 or 130 on the Dow-Jones averages.

This rally is "technically" due even if this week's news doesn't justify it, but this week's news seems likely to give the market good and sufficient reason to go up. In fact, it has been ignoring considerable good news already. The market is emotional. It has suffered a severe shock. But as Marshal Foch said, the first news of a battle is never as good or as bad as the facts.

The week's market was hectic and frightened. On Tuesday, when volume reached nearly 4,000,000 shares, rumors were round the Street all day that the market would be closed, but the inside story seems to be that the idea was never taken seriously in official circles. Specialists stood and took stocks until some of them are heavily loaded up. During the previous week the selling was largely from frightened holders; last week it was largely from under-margined holders, so that it was said that in the first week the declines were caused by willing sellers and last week by unwilling ones.

Brokers' loans dropped $55,000,000 to $403,000,000, the lowest figure since the Roosevelt bull market got under way in 1933, and contrasting with a peak of $660,000,000 last December. On Tuesday's margin-selling break prices got down to the 1939 lows, which were made around April 1 last year, and some went through. War issues were indiscriminately swirled down with peace-time issues, and even the steels, whose operations present the brightest spot in the current business picture, were sold heavily.

U. S. Stock Drop Exceeds British

In fact, this market, with characteristic vehemence, sold off far more drastically than London or Paris. The London Financial Times industrial share averages were 96.1 on May 1, and closed Friday at 84.6, a drop of about 12 per cent, while the Dow-Jones industrials were dropping from round 145 to 114, some 21 per cent down. This is the worst decline since the fall of 1937, and, incidentally, the SEC this time can't allege that a handful of short-sellers in a handful of stocks pulled out the plug. The present Federally regulated investor-market seems more volatile than the pre-regulation speculators' market.

Commodities also continued on down, but not with the same vehemence and uniformity as in the first week of the German breakthrough. Rubber was very weak on the continuance of the 80 per cent quota, which permits exports well in excess of current world consumption. Hides were sharply lower with the stock market. World sugar continued on down to round 1.10 cents—the outstanding war casualty among commodities as it was last September the outstanding upswing speculation of them all. Lard and cottonseed oil were also very soft, selling off over half a cent each on sentiment, statistics, the war, and everything else. On the other hand, wheat ended the week slightly above the peg, which had been placed Monday at the closing lows of the previous week.

Commodities are now down in the political price zone, and a floor is being built under them at Washington through increased Congressional pressure for a minimum price fixing, and through further heavy reinforcements to the lending power of the Commodity Credit Corporation, the effect of which on farm commodities seems likely to be paralleled in the next few months by a probably expanded program for the purchase of strategic materials.

The rubber trade is in a snarl over the blocking of guilder accounts here. Some of the Dutch East Indies sellers were forehanded enough to stipulate payment in dollars, but, on the other hand, some shrewd buyers here obtained contracts to pay in guilders, figuring that the guilder would probably go down before payment day. Of these, some went further and bought their guilders before the shut-down on guilder transfers, and are now proffering these guilders.

Some of the Dutch are now insisting that they don't want these guilders, they want dollars, and they have instructed their banks not to give up the bills of lading. Others who waited too long to get the guilders can't pay in guilders and don't want to pay in dollars, so their rubber is held up too.

Bearish News Discounted

For two weeks now the stock market has been going down sharply while business has been going up. This contradiction does not generally last long, so observers here have been watching closely for signs that the market crash may numb the business recovery. It is said that a good deal of buying by retailers has been suspended, and that there has been some decline in automobile retail sales to consumers in the East, which is always more sensitive to Europe.

But most of the business indices continue to move sidewise, while steel operations continue rapidly upward, dragging the overall indices up with them. One reason is the sharp set-up in the rate of Allied buying, now expected to hold round at least 500,000 tons a month for the duration, and the other is that the impending uncertainties of the war and national rearmament program have led business consumers to consider it unsafe to carry small inventories.

Scrap steel continues strongly upward, having now risen $2.50 a ton in three weeks at Pittsburgh, and further advances are predicted on the ground that the supply at most steel centers is small, published prices are pretty nominal, and the scrap steel market is not dependent on exports.

Perhaps the most important development in the foreign exchange market during the week was the momentary parting of the franc from sterling. Sterling itself gyrated round considerably, but with no definite trend. Since the war began, however, the franc and the pound have been pegged. Only probable explanation of the slight separation might be the momentary fear in New York that the Germans would cut between the two nations. But the realignment was quickly made at the established cross-rate.

On the war outlook, the argument is now heard that on the highly improbable chance that the Allies are put out of the fight, the dominions would probably continue to arm. They would also be reluctant to buy from a German-dominated Britain and would buy here. The whole outlook is so vague that it looks as though the stock market in the last fortnight has squeezed out the very last drop of bearish possibilities from the news, and that in its own peculiar way it may now turn round and ignore the unfavorable for the favorable implications.

For instance, the over-running of Belgium and Northern France is expected to produce a considerable shift as well as acceleration in the Allied purchases here. Last week's quarter-cent mark-up in zinc, for instance, may be due in part to German capture of Belgium, Europe's largest source of zinc. Belgium and Northern France are steel centers, still of great importance to France despite the southward move of French heavy industry during and after the last war.

The areas being devastated include highly efficient textile mills, rebuilt from the ground up after the World War, and producing woolen, cotton, and linen goods, particularly in the luxury grades, and largely for export, together with carpets. Since the depression the export industries of Northern France have found the competition hard going, but their loss will create a slight vacuum in world markets and also throw the Allies more on American producers for their army textile needs.

Defense Plans Bullish

Next to the improving business outlook, the most favorable aspect of the news is considered here to be the effect of the national defense emergency on the third-term prospects. The reluctance which the Administration is already showing to the effective enlistment of businessmen in something like the 1916 Council of National Defense appears likely to rouse a corresponding impatience among those voters still on the fence. This reluctance of the Administration takes two forms—unwillingness to give an inch on the reforms of recent years which have hampered business activity, and unwillingness to accept the apparent fact that the current type of emergency, unlike the type of emergency which originally put the President in office, is not likely to enhance the prestige of politicians, but rather of the kind of businessmen who normally work with their mouths shut and who have been in eclipse in recent years.

High-grade bonds, both Treasury and corporate, have done remarkably well in the past week. They continued their decline a bit further last week again, but there has been no such break as in September. The Reserve has stepped into the Government market only to the slightest extent. The New York banks continue to buy.

One reason for the lack of outstanding weakness in bonds is the continued inpouring of gold. In the last five weeks about $90,000,000 a week has been added to the United States monetary gold stock and the rate has speeded up. This keeps excess reserves, particularly in New York, mounting to ever higher levels.

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Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Oil Industry Strong, Says Poor's Expert

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — Despite heavy taxes, threat of Federal regulation and export limitations imposed by the war, the petroleum industry is in a strong position with the long-term trend upward, James Reeder, oil industry specialist for Poor's Publishing Company, told the staff of Winthrop Mitchell & Co. in their New York office. With the world's heavy dependence on oil, a steady expansion in demand for petroleum products is in prospect, he said, as research uncovers extensive new uses for oil products.

Crude Reserves at Peak

"Known reserves of crude oil underground are now the largest in history," said Mr. Reeder. "For every barrel of oil taken out of the ground during the past several years, petroleum engineers have discovered two new barrels. Stocks of crude oil above ground—totaling about 252,000,000 barrels, 26,000,000 less than a year ago—may continue to increase gradually, but there is little danger of exceeding economic levels.

"Gasoline in storage is now at an all-time high, close of 109,000,000 barrels. This supply in relationship with demand is not out of line with the relationship that has existed for the last four years. Present supplies of furnace oil, 24,600,000 barrels, are lower than desirable, indicating that a fairly tight situation may develop by fall. Heavy fuel oil supplies are edequate.

"As for demand," he continued, "consumption of crude oil in 1939 ran about 5½ per cent above the 1938 average. Although consumption so far this year has been nearly 3,600,000 barrels daily, an increase of about 10 per cent over the first four months of 1939, consumption for the full year will probably average between 5 per cent and 10 per cent higher than in 1939.

"Gasoline consumption during the first four months of 1939 has totaled about 1,400,000 barrels daily. Thus with the summer setup in gasoline demand, consumption is expected to climb to an all-time peak in 1940, about 6 per cent higher than in 1939. Heavy fuel oil demand through April ran about 8 per cent above the level of a year ago, a rate of gain that should be maintained during 1940.

Price Structure Good

From the excellent first quarter earnings recorded by some of the major integrated companies, it is evident, he said, that "the overall price structure for the industry so far this year has been good. Crude oil prices are virtually the same as last year.

"Motor fuel prices have averaged about 1½ per cent higher. Furnace oils are about 6 per cent above the first four months' average of last year. The heavy fuel oil price situation is sound, although declining seasonally. Thus, refiners' profit margins are considerably better than they were a year ago, and should remain satisfactory over the near term."

Investment Trusts

Management	Bid	Asked
Admin Fd 2nd Inc	9.01	9.59
Affiliated F Inc	1.97	2.16
Amerex Hold	12.00	13.50
Am Business Shrs	2.46	2.72
Am Gen Equip Inc	.23	.27
Am Ins Stocks	3.00	3.50
Boston Fund	11.93	12.85
British Type Inv	.13	.28
Broad St Inv	18.11	19.58
Bullock Fund	10.125	11.50
Can Inv Fund	2.25	3.05
Century Shrs Tr	20.34	21.87
Chain St Inv	13.77	14.65
Dividend Shrs	.91	1.00
Eaton & Howard Fd A-1	14.13	15.81
Eaton & Howard Fd F	8.77	9.41
Equity Corp $3 pf	14.07	15.14
Fidelity Fund Inc	14.07	15.14
Fund Investors Inc	12.97	14.10
Gen Capital	22.68	24.39
Gen Investors Tr	4.01	4.37
Incorp Investors Tr	11.96	12.86
Inst Sec. Bank do Insur	.86 1.00	.95 1.11
Loomis Sayles 2nd Fd	28.00	28.00
Maryland Fund	3.35	4.30
Mass Invest Tr	15.89	17.09
Mutual Invest	8.05	8.80
Nation Wide Voting	.91	1.05
New England Fund	9.35	10.08
Old Colony Tr Assoc	14.00	16.50
Plymouth Fund Inc	.28	.32
Putnam Fund	11.16	11.94
Quarterly Income Shrs	5.50	6.35
Railway & Light Sec	5.00	7.00
Railway & Light Sec pf	95.00	100.00
Repub Invest Fund	2.53	2.87
Scudder S & C	71.71	73.15
Shawmut Bk Inv Tr	.50	1.25
Spencer Trask Fund	11.98	12.72
Stand Util Inc	.18	.28
State Street Invest	52.00	55.25
Supervised Shares	7.56	8.22
Trustee1 Am Bk "B"	.47	.52
Trusteed Industry Shrs	.65	.73
Wellington Fund	11.19	12.34
World Investment Tr	3.00	3.30
Fixed and Unit Type		
Assoc Stand Oil	3.625	4.375
Corp Tr A A mod, acc mod	2.25	..
Cumulative Tr Sh	3.87	..
Depos Bk Sh N Y "A"	1.20	..
Depos Ins Shrs "A"	2.25	..
Diversified Tr C	2.95	..
Diversified Tr D	4.55	5.20
Founders Tr Shrs A	3.25	3.75
Fund Tr Shrs A	4.01	4.71
Nation Wide Sec	3.05	..
North Am Bond Tr Ctfs	42.75	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1953	1.85	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1955	2.26	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1956	2.21	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1958	2.01	..
Repres Tr Shrs	8.03	8.53
Super of Am Tr AA	2.04	..
US Elec Lt & Pow "A"	12.875	..
US Elec Lt & Pow "B"	1.66	..
Investment Banking		
Blair & Co	.75	1.625
First Boston Corp	12.125	13.625
Schoellkopf-Hutton & Pom	.25	1.00

Keystone Custodian Funds

Bonds	Liq. value	Sales price	Common Stocks	Liq. value	Sales price
B-1	24.35	26.59	S-1	19.69	21.56
B-2	17.02	18.66	S-2	9.84	10.85
B-3	11.43	12.54	S-3	6.65	7.36
B-4	5.48	6.03	S-4	2.66	3.00
Preferred Stocks					
K-1	11.98	13.14	K-2	6.68	7.36

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, May 27 (AP)—The position of the Treasury May 24 compared with May 24, 1939 (shown in parentheses): Receipts, $7,643,590.56 ($7,322,073.50); expenditures, $23,999,516.16 ($20,473,408.07); net balance, $2,022,275,927.44 ($2,952,323,137.24); working balance included $1,296,052,174.68 ($2,283,533,396.68); customs receipts for month, $21,224,072.57 ($20,201,229.25); receipts for fiscal year (July 1), $5,092,291,246.54 ($5,006,289,494.13); expenditures, $8,481,488,376.22 ($8,174,907,183.70); excess of expenditures, $3,389,197,131.68 ($3,168,617,689.57); gross debt, $42,787,419,121.35 ($40,240,436,509.73); increase over previous day, $835,580.46; gold assets, $19,124,485,566.71 (5,851,

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
2 3¼s 45-43	107.22	107.22	107.22
2 3¼s 46-44	108.14	108.12	108.14
2 2¾s 47-45	107.3	107.3	107.3
8 3½s 49-46	109.4	109.4	109.4
11 4¼s 52-47	117.20	117.17	117.17
7 2¾s 51-48	106.4	106.1	106.1
5 2½s 48	105.21	105.21	105.21
5 2s 50-48	101.16	101.16	101.16
2 2½s 53-49	103.12	103.10	103.12
3 3s 55-51	108.10	108.4	108.10
23 2½s 60-55	105.10	105.5	105.10
10 2¾s 50-56	104	104	104
7 2¾s 63-58	104	104	104
FEDERAL FARM MORTGAGE			
1 3s 47-42	103.31	103.31	103.31

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
1 2¼s 44-42	103.8	103.8	103.8
1 3s 52-44	105.9	105.9	105.9
3 Alleghany cv 5s 44	72	71½	72
1 Alegh Val 4s 42	105	105	105
6 Alis Chalm cv 4s 52	107	106⅞	106⅞
2 Am & For P 5s 2030	51	51	51
5 Am Int 5½s 49	93⅝	93	93
17 Am T & T 5½s 43	106.21	106⅝	106⅝
1 Am T & T. 3¼s 66	104¾	104¾	104¾
6 Am T & T 3¼s 61	105	104⅝	105
6 Am T Pdr cv 50	102	102	102
1 Am W W & E 6s 75	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
1 Am W W & E 6s 75	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
1 Arm Del 4s 57	95¾	95¾	95¾
6 Arm Del 4s 55	96	95½	95¾
13 AT&SF 4s 95	102½	101¾	102½
3 AT&SF aj 4s 95 st	80	80	80
2 AT&SF 4s 1905-55	92½	92½	92½
1 AT&SF 4s 1909-55	92½	92½	92½
4 AT&SF 4s 60	95½	95½	95½
4 AT&SF 4½s 48	100½	100½	100½
6 AT&SF 4½sC-A 62	105	105	105
5 A C Line 1st4s 52	66	66	66
1 B&O 1st mtg 4s 48	57½	57½	57½
3 B&O 95 st C	21¼	21¼	21¼
34 B&O 1900 st D	18	17	18
25 B&O 96 st F	18	17	18
5 B&O cv 60 st	8	8½	8½
3 Beth Stl 3½s 52	105¾	105½	105½
5 Boston&Me 5s 67	48⅜	48	48
6 Boston&Me 5s 67 st	45¼	45	45¼
7 Bost&Me 4¾s 61	49	48¼	48¼
5 Boston&Me 5s 55	49	49	49
1 Bkly Man Tr 4½s 66	103¼	103¼	103¼
1 Bkly Man Tr 4½s 66 ct	86½	86½	86½
1 Bkly Un Gas 6s 47	111½	111½	111½
2 Bkly U Gas 5s 57 B	103½	103½	103½
5 Buf R&P 57 st	28	27½	28
3 Bush Term 5s 55	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛
3 Bush T Bldg 5s '60	47½	47½	47½
2 Cal Ore Pow 4s '66	101	101	101
2 Can Nat Ry 5s '70	83½	83½	83½
9 Can Nat 5s '69 July	84⅜	83¾	84
9 Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	84	83¼	83¼
2 Can Nat Ry 4¾s 55	80¾	80¾	80¾
3 Can Nat Ry 4½s 51	79½	79	79
2 Can Nat Ry 4½s 56	80	79⅞	79⅞
9 Can Nat Ry 4½s 57	80	79¾	80
13 Can Non 6½s '46	98⅛	98	98⅛
3 Can Pac 5s '44	92	92	92
1 Can Pac 5s '54	57	57	57
3 Can Pac 4½s '46	58½	58½	58½
15 Can Pac 4s perp	36½	36	36
5 Cen N Y Pow 3¾s '62	106	106	106
1 Cen RR NJ 5s '87 reg	113¼	113¼	113¼
2 Certain-teed 5½s '48	70	70	70
5 Chi & E Ill 6s '34	118	118	118
1 Chi & E Ill 5s '51	113⅜	113⅜	113⅜
1 Chi & E Ill 5s '51 ct	111⅜	111⅜	111⅜
10 Chic Gt West 4s '59	22	21½	22
5 CM&SP 4½s '89E	19½	19½	19½
1 Chi&NW gm 5s 87	12	12	12
13 Chi&NW 4½s 2037	6½	6½	6½
6 Chi&NW4½s 2037C	6½	6½	6½
13 Chi Ry 5s 27	47	47	47
5 CRI & P 4½s 52A ct	4	4	4
9 CRI&P rfg 4s 34 ct	4	4	4
1 CT Hte&SE rfg5s60	50	50	50
1 Ch Un Sta 3¾s 63	105¼	105¼	105¼
7 City of NY 3sB30wi	91	90⅞	91
30 City of NY 3s 80w 1	90½	89½	90½
10 Colmbia G 5s 52Aw	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
13 Colmbia G 5s 52 May	103¾	100⅛	100½
3 Colmbia G 5s 1961	100	99½	100
9 Comwlth Ed cv 3½s 58	111¾	111½	111½
1 Con Edis 3¼s 46	104½	104½	104½
10 Con Edis 3½s 48	105	105	105
3 Con Edis 3½s 56	103¼	103	103
10 Con Oil cv 3½s 51	103	102¾	102¾
5 Consol'n Coal 5s 60	61½	61	61½
4 Consum Pow 3½s 70	107¼	106¾	107¼
1 Consum Pow 1st3¼s69	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
8 Consum Pow 3¼s '66	104¾	104½	104½
2 Container Cor 6s '46	101 11-32	101 11-32	101 11-32
10 Contin'tal Oil 2¾s '48	105	105	105
4 Crucible Stl 4½s '48	101⅜	101½	101½
1 Cuba No Ry 5½s '42	22¼	22¼	22¼
2 Cuba R R 5s '52	27	27	27
9 Del&Hud rfg 4s '43	42⅜	42	42⅛
4 D&RG 4s '36	6	5⅜	6
5 D&RG West 5s '55	2	2	2
1 Det Ed 4½s '61	107¾	107¾	107¾
4 Det T Tun 4½s '61	88	88	88
31 Erie rfg 5s '67	9½	9⅜	9½
13 Erie rfg 5s '75	9½	9½	9½
19 Erie 1st 4s '96	45½	45½	45½
9 Edie gen lien 4s '96	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜
3 Erie cv 4s 53 D	14¾	14¾	14¾
8 FirestoneT&R 3½s'48	103⅜	103⅛	103¼
10 Fonda J&G 4½s'52 fid	3	3	3
3 Gen Am Inv 5s 52	101	101	101
8 Gen Stl Cast 5½s '49	58	56⅛	58
3 Goodrich 4½s '56	101	101	101
8 Gt Nor Ry 5½s '52	95½	95	95½
9 Gt Nor 4s '46 G	96	95¾	95¾
2 Gt Nor 5s '73	88	88	88
2 Gt ..or 1st 4½s '61	106¾	106¾	106¾
7 Gt ..or 4s '46 H	90	90	90
3 Gulf St Stl 4½s '61	97	97	97
3 Hoe & Co 1st mtg 44	70	70	70
2 Hudson Coal 5s 62A	28½	27½	27½
2 Hud & Man rfg 5s 57	40	40	40
1 Ill Cen 3½s 52	34¾	34¾	34¾
1 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	38	38	38
2 Ill Cen 4¾s 66	32	31¼	32
11 IC&CSL&NO 5s 63A	37	36⅜	37
3 Indus Rayon 4½s 48	101	101	101
1 Interb R T 7s 32	70	70	70
9 Interb R Tr 7s 32 ct	70¼	70¼	70¼
10 Interb RTr rfg 5s66ct	73¾	73½	73¾
3 Interb RTr rfg 5s 66	74	73½	74
3 Interlake Iron cv 4s 47	80	80	80
17 Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	39	38½	39
11 Int T&T 4½s 52	29⅜	29⅛	29¼
51 Int T&T 5s 55	29¾	29½	29⅝
1 Jones&LaughSt 4¼s 66	94	94	94
11 KCFt&Mem 4s 36	26⅜	26½	26½
9 K C Term 4s 60	105½	105½	105½
5 Keith (B F) 6s 46	100½	100½	100½
16 Koppers Co 4s 51	101⅜	101¼	101¼
5 Lac Gas 5½s 53	40	38⅜	40
1 Lac Gas 5½s 60D	38½	38½	38½
2 LS&MS 3½s '97	81⅛	81⅛	81⅛
5 Leh Val 4s 2003 asd	10	9⅝	10
2 Lone StarGas3½s '53	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
11 Manhat Ry 4s '90 ct	79	78⅞	79⅛
1 McKess&Rob 5½s '50	88	88	88
2 Mead Corp 4½s '55	101	101	101
8 Met Ed 4½s '68	107⅜	110¼	110⅞
10 MetWSideElnd4s '38	71½	71½	71½
6 Mich Con Gas 4s '63	98⅝	98⅛	98⅜
7 MSP&SSM cn 4s '38	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛
13 M-K-Tex 5s '62 A	19	17⅞	19
3 M-K-Tex 4½s '78	10	10	10
2 M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	23½	23½	23½
3 Mo Pac 5s '65 A	13¾	13¾	13¾
3 Mo Pac 5s '77 F	13½	13½	13½
3 Mo Pac 5s '72 G	13½	13⅛	13½
6 Mo Pac 5s '30 H	13½	13½	13½
1 Mo Pac 5s H '80 ct	12¾	12¾	12¾
2 Mo Pac 5s '81 I	13½	13½	13½
5 Mob&O 4½s '77 ct	21	21	21
4 MonWPaPSup5½s'60	106	105	106
10 Mont Pow 3¾s '66	97⅞	97½	97¾
6 Montreal Tr 5s '41	73¼	72½	72½
2 Mor & Essex 4½s 55	29	29	29
3 Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	36¾	36½	36¾
10 Nassau El 4s '51 ct	51¼	51⅛	51⅛
3 Nat Dairy 3¾s '51 ww	103¼	103⅛	103¾
2 Nat Distill 3½s '49	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
1 New Eng T&T 5s '52	123⅛	123⅛	123⅛
6 N0 Tex&M 5½s '54	27½	27⅛	27⅛
3 NO Tex&M 4½s '56	25½	25½	25½
5 NYC rfg 5s 2013	46½	45¾	46⅛
35 NYC 4½s 2013A	42½	41¼	41⅝
10 NYC cn 4s '98	46	46	46
7 NYC cn 3¼s '52	46	45	46
1 NYC &HR 4s '42	88	88	88
5 NYC&HR 3½s '97	69¾	69¾	69¾
11 NYCh&StL 5½s '74A	48	47¼	48
3 NY Ch&StL 4½s '78	42	42	42
1 NY Ch&StL 4s '46	74	74	74
1 NY Edis 3¼s '65	105	105	105
1 NY2G El H&P 4s '49	115¾	115¾	115¾
1 NYNH&H cv 6s '48	13¼	13¼	13¼
4 NYNH&H cit 6s '40	22¾	22¾	22¾
1 NYNH&H 4½s '67	13	13	13
1 NYNH&H 4s '55	11¼	11¼	11¼
2 NYNH&H 4s '56	11	11	11
9 NYO&W rfg 4s '92	3	3⅛	3⅛
2 Norfolk & Sou 5s '41	56½	56¼	56½
10 Norf Sou 5s '61A	9⅞	9½	9⅞
2 Nor Am Co 4s '59	103¼	103¼	103¼
18 Nor Am Co 3¾s '54	102½	102	102½
4 Nor Am Co 3½s '49	104	104	104
21 Nor Pac 6s 2047	49½	48½	49½
2 Nor Pac 5s 2047 C	44	43¾	44
4 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	40	39½	39½
7 Nor Pac 4s '97	61¼	61½	61¼
21 Nor Pac 3s 2047	34¼	34½	34¾
10 Nor Sta Pow 3½s '67	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
2 Ohio Ed 3¾s '72	103¾	102⅞	103¾
5 Ore RR & Nav 4s '46	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
7 OrWa-sh RR&N 4s '61	104⅜	104⅜	104⅝
8 Pac Gas & El 3½s 66	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
9 Pac G&E 3¾s '61	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
1 Pac Gas & El 4s '64	110¼	110¼	110¼
6 Pen Co 4s '63	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
1 Pen-Dix 6s '41 A	88	88	88
1 Pen P & Lt 4½s '74	100½	100½	100½
1 Pen P & Lt 3½s '69	105¾	105¾	105¾
2 Pen RR gen 5s '68	102¼	101¼	102½
4 Pen RR gen 4½s '65	95¾	95¾	95¾
2 Pen RR 4½s deb '70	82	81¼	82
3 Pen RR gen 4½s '81	90	89¾	90
10 Pen RR 4s '43	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
2 Pen RR 3¾s '70	82⅞	82½	82½
7 Pen RR3¼s '52	78½	78½	78½
9 Peoria & E inc 4s '90	4	4	4
4 Pere Marq 5s '56	52	51⅞	52
7 Phelps Dodge 3½s '52	107½	107½	107½
11 Phila Co 5s '67	102	101½	101½
1 Pln Read C&I cv 6s '49	23¾	23¾	23¾
5 Phillips Pet 2s 48	105¾	105	105⅜
5 Portl Gen E 4½s 60	68	67¾	68
10 Purity Bak 5s 43	101	100½	101
3 Rem Rand 4½s 56ww	92	92	92¼
2 Rem Rand 4½s 56xw	92	92	92
2 Repub Steel 4½s 61	94¼	94¼	94¼
2 Repub Steel 4½s 58	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝
1 Saguenay Pow 4½s 66	71⅛	71⅛	71⅛
1 StLIM&S4sR&G 33	51	51	51
10 St L S F 4s 50 A	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
8 Seab A L cn 6s 45	4	4	4
6 Shell Un 2½s 54	94⅜	94⅛	94⅜
15 Skelly Oil 3s '50	100⅛	100	100⅛
2 So Cal Gas 4½s 61	105½	105½	105½
3 So Cal Gas 4s 65	108	108	108
11 Sou Pac 4½s 68	34½	33⅝	34⅛
29 Sou Pac 4½s 81	33¼	33⅛	33¼

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
14 So Pac 4½s 69	34	33¼	33¾
14 So Pac rfg 4s 55	55	54½	55
20 So Pac clt 4s 49	32⅜	31⅞	32¼
3 So Pac 4½s Ore 77	39½	39½	39½
7 South Ry cn 5s 94	85¼	85¼	85¼
11 South Ry gen 4s 56	46½	46	46½
4 S W Bell Tel 3s 68	103	102⅝	102⅝
14 Stand Oil NJ 3s 61	102¼	101⅞	102¼
14 Studebaker cv 6s 45	88	86½	88
2 T RR A St L 4s 53	107	107	107
5 Tex Corp 3½s 51	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
2 Tex Corp 3s 59	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
1 Tex&Pac 5s 79 C	55¼	55¼	55¼
39 Third Ave aj 5s 60	14¼	13¾	14
3 Tide Wat AssoO3½s52	105¼	105¼	105¼
1 Un Pac 1st 5s 2008	108	23-32	108 23-32
14 Un Pac 1st 4s '47	111⅞	111½	111½
23 Un Pac rfg 4s 2008	108⅛	108¼	108⅛
1 Un Pac 3½s '70	93	93	93
2 Unit Drug 6s '53	75¾	75⅝	75⅜
2 Utah Lt&Trac 5s '44	98	97	98
1 Virginian Ry 3¾s '66	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
2 Wabash 1st 5s '39	32	32	32
1 Wab 3½s Omaha '41	8	8	8
5 Wash Term 3½s '45	106¾	106¾	106¾
1 West Pen P 3½s '66	105½	105½	105½
4 WNY&Pa gen 4s '43	108	108	108
1 Westn Pac 5s '46 asd	10¾	10¾	10¾
1 Western Un 5s '51	57½	57½	57½
1 Western Un 4½s '50	54	54	54
6 Wheel Stl 4½s '66A	16	15⅞	16
2 Wisc El Pow 3½s '68	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
Youngst S&T 4s '61	102½	102	102½
1 Young S&T cv 4s '48	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜

Foreign Bonds

6 Abitibi P & P 5s 53	32	32	32
17 Argentine 4s 72 Feb.	73¼	73	73
17 Argentine 4¼s 48	90½	90	90
10 Argentine 4½s 71	78½	78½	78½
10 Austrlia 5s 55	46½	46	46½
2 Australia 4½s 56	40	40	40
2 Belgium 6½s 49	55	55	55
12 Brazil 6½s 26-57	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
1 Brazil 6½s 27-57	10½	10½	10½
1 Brisbane 5s 57	38	38	38
2 Brisbane 5s 58	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛
7 Budapest 6s 62		5⅜	5⅜
38 Buen A 4⅜s 77	50	48¾	48¾
1 Buen A 4½s Aug 76	49	49	49
5 Buen A 4⅜s Apr 76	50	50	50
4 Buen A 4¾s 75	53½	53½	53½
4 Bulgaria 7s 67	8½	8½	8½
8 Canada 5s 52	89½	89¼	89¼
47 Canada 4s 60	76¼	73	74
28 Canada 3½s 61	67½	65¾	65¾
4 Canada 3s 68	65	65	65
24 Canada 3s 67	65	64½	64½
34 Canda 2½s 45	81	79½	79½
12 Canada 2½s 44	83	81¾	81¾
2 Colomb 6s 61 Jan	17½	17	17½
2 Colomb 6s 61Oct	17¼	17¼	17¼
1 Colom Mt Bk 7s 47	22	22	22
3 Copenhag 5s 52	21½	21	21
1 Copenhag 4½s 53	17⅜	16⅜	18⅝
27 Cuba 4½s 77	56½	56	56½
1 Denmark 6s 42	32½	32½	32½
1 Denmark 4½s 62	24½	24½	24½
1 Dom 5½s 42	68	68	68
1 Dom 1st 5s 69 ext	70	70	70
1 Frankfort 6⅛s 53	1	1	1
16 GerGov 5½s 65	17	16	17
11 Ger Govt 7s 49	18⅛	18	18⅛
1 GtConElPJap6½s50	63¼	65¼	65¼
1 Hung Min 7½s 45	6	6	6
1 Hung Mun 7s 46	6	6	6
1 Ital Cr Cons 7s 47B	44½	44½	44½
13 Ital Pub Util 7s 52	32⅛	32	32
7 Italy 7s 1951	42	41	41
6 Japan 5½s 65	61½	61	61
4 Lombard El 7s 52	52	52	52
1 Minas Ger 6½s 59	7½	7½	7½
2 N Sou Wales 5s 58	40	40	40
2 Norway 6s 43	35½	35½	35½
8 Norway 4½s 58	27½	27½	27½
1 Norway 4s 63	23	25	25
6 Peru 1st 6s 60	6¼	6⅛	6¼
1 Poland 4½s 68 asd	4½	4½	4½
5 Queensld 6s 47	57	57	57
2 Rome 6½s 52	33½	33	33
4 Sao Paulo St 8s '50	7¾	7¾	7¾
4 Sao Paulo St 6s 68	6¾	6½	6¾
4 Tokyo El Lt 6s '53	56¼	56	56
2 Uruguay 6s&4½s'79	41¼	40¾	40¾
4 Urug 4½s '78	41½	40¾	40¾
4 Yokohama 6s '61	56	56	56

Bond Sales (in Dollars)

Total today, 2,164,000; previous day, 2,651,800; Week ago, 6,371,600; year ago, 9,291,300; Jan. 1 to date 726,316,825; year ago, 704,860,326; two years ago, 719,688,205.

Dividend Declarations

Extra

Company	Rate	Pe-riod	Pay-able	Hldrs. of Record
Amer Bak Co "A"	25c	July	1	June 14
Beech-Nut Pack	25c	July	1	June 10
Kennecott Cop	50c	June	29	May 31
Accumulated				
Am Pub Ser 7% pf	$1.75	June	20	May 31
Pitts Brew pf	$1	June	15	June 1
Republic Stl 6% cv pf	$1.50	July	1	June 12
So Colo Pw pf 7% pf	$1	June	15	May 31
Thermoid Co $3 pf	$1	June	15	June 3
Yel Tr & C pf	$1.75	July	1	June 14
Final				
Suez Canal	580 francs			
Increased				
Gamewell Co	75c	June	15	June 5
Saginaw & Man L 7% pf	$4	May	17	May 16
Initial				
Amalgamated Sug	10c	July	1	June 15
Reed Dr (new)	10c	July	1	June 15
Interim				
Glidden Co	30c	July	1	June 18
H-Hershey "B"	60c	June	15	June 5
N Cent Tex Oil	10c	July	5	June 17
Roan Antel C Ltd	32c	June	6	May 31

Text of the President's Radio Address on Defense

WASHINGTON, May 27 (AP)—The text of President Roosevelt's radio report to the Nation on the defense program follows:

At this moment of sadness throughout most of the world, I want to talk with you about a number of subjects that directly affect the future of the United States. We are shocked by the almost incredible stories that come to us of what is happening at this moment to the civilian populations of Norway and Holland and Belgium and Luxembourg and France.

I think it is right on this Sabbath evening that I should say a word in behalf of women and children and old men who need help—immediate help in their present distress—help from us across the seas, from us who are still free to give it.

Tonight over the once peaceful roads of Belgium and France millions are now moving, running from their homes to escape bombs and shells and fire, without shelter, and almost wholly without food. They stumble on, knowing not where the end of the road will be. I remind you of these people because each one of you that is listening to me tonight has a way of helping them. The American Red Cross, which represents each of us, is rushing food, clothing and medical supplies to thes destitute millions. Please—I beg of you—give according to your means to your nearest Red Cross chapter, give as generously as you can. I ask this in the name of our common humanity.

Let us sit down again, together, you and I, to consider our own pressing problems that confront us.

Isolation Theory Hit

There are many among us who in the past closed their eyes to events abroad—because they believed in utter good faith what some of their fellow Americans told them—that what was taking place in Europe was none of our business; that no matter what happened over there, the United States could always pursue its peaceful and unique course in the world.

There are many among us who closed their eyes, from lack of interest or lack of knowledge; honestly and sincerely thinking that the many miles of salt water made the American hemisphere so remote that the people of North, Central and South America could go on living in the midst of their vast resources without reference to, or danger from, other continents of the world.

There are some among us who were persuaded by minority groups that we could maintain our physical safety by retiring within our continental boundaries—the Atlantic on the east, the Pacific on the west, Canada on the north and Mexico on the south. I illustrated the futility—the impossibility—of that idea in my message to the Congress last week. Obviously, a defense policy based on that is merely to invite future attack.

And, finally, there are a few among us who have deliberately and consciously closed their eyes because they were determined to be opposed to their government's foreign policy, to be partisan, and to believe that anything that the government did was wholly wrong.

To those who have closed their eyes for any of these many reasons, to those who would not admit the possibility of the approaching storm—to all of them the past two weeks have meant the shattering of many illusions.

They have lost the illusion that we are remote and isolated and, therefore, secure against the dangers from which no other land is free.

In some quarters, with this rude awakening has come fear bordering on panic. It is said that we are defenseless. It is whispered by some that, only by abandoning our freedom, our ideals, our way of life, can we build our defenses adequately, can we match the strength of the aggressors.

I did not share those illusions. I do not share these fears.

"More Realistic Now"

We are now more realistic. But let us not be calamity-howlers and discount our strength. Let us have done with both fears and illusions. On this Sabbath evening, in our homes in the midst of our American families, let us calmly consider what we have done and what we must do.

In the past two or three weeks all kinds of stories have been handed out to the American public about our lack of preparedness. It has even been charged that the money we have spent on our military and naval forces during the last few years has gone down the rat-hole. I think that it is a matter of fairness to the nation that you hear the facts.

We have spent large sums of money on the national defense. This money has been used to make our Army and Navy today the largest, the best equipped, and the best trained peacetime military establishment in the history of this country.

Let me tell you just a few of the many things accomplished during the past few years.

I do not propose to go into every detail. It is a known fact, however, that in 1933, when this Administration came into office, the United States Navy had fallen in standing among the navies of the world, in power of ships and in efficiency, to a relatively low ebb. The relative fighting power of the Navy had been greatly diminished by failure to replace ships and equipment, which had become out-of-date.

Between 1933 and 1940—seven fiscal years—your Government will have spent $1,487,000,000 more than it spent on the Navy during the seven years before 1933.

Navy Gains Catalogued

What did we get for this money?

The fighting personnel of the Navy rose from 79,000 to 145,000.

During this period 215 ships for the fighting fleet have been laid down or commissioned, practically seven times the number in the preceding similar period.

Of these we have commissioned 12 cruisers, 63 destroyers, 26 submarines, 3 aircraft carriers, 2 gunboats, 7 auxiliaries and many smaller craft. Among the many ships now being built and paid for are 8 new battleships.

Ship construction costs millions of dollars—more in the United States than anywhere else in the world; but it is a fact that we cannot have adequate naval defense for all American waters without ships—ships that sail the surface of the ocean, ships that move under the surface and ships that move through the air. And, speaking of airplanes that work with the Navy, in 1933 we had 1,127 useful aircraft and today we have 2,892 on hand and on order. Nearly all of the 1933 planes have been replaced by new planes because they became obsolete or worn out.

The Navy is far stronger today than at any peacetime period in the whole long history of the Nation. In hitting power and in efficiency, I would even make the assertion that it is stronger today than it was during the World War.

The Army of the United States in 1933 consisted of 122,000 enlisted men. In 1940 that has been practically doubled. The Army of 1933 had been given few new implements of war since 1919, and had been compelled to draw on old reserve stocks left over from the World War.

The net result of all this was that our Army by 1933 had very greatly declined in its ratio of strength with the armies of Europe and the Far East.

That was the situation I found.

Since then great changes have taken place.

Between 1933 and 1940—seven fiscal years—your Government will have spent $1,292,000,000 more than it spent on the Army the previous seven years.

Some Gains in the Army

What did we get for this money?

The personnel of the Army has been almost doubled. And by the end of this year every existing unit of the present regular Army will be equipped with its complete requirements of modern weapons. Existing units of the National Guard will also be largely equipped with similar items.

Here are some striking examples taken from a large number:

Since 1933 we have actually purchased 5,640 airplanes, including the most modern type of long-range bombers and fast pursuit planes, though of course, many of these which were delivered four, five, six or seven years ago have worn out through use and been scrapped.

These planes cost money—a lot of it. For example, one modern four-engine, long-range bombing plane costs $350,000; one modern interceptor pursuit plane costs $133.000; one medium bomber costs $16,000.

In 1933 we had only 355 anti-aircraft guns. We now have more than 1,700 modern anti-aircraft guns of all types on hand or on order, and you ought to know that a three-inch anti-aircraft gun costs $40,000 without any of the fire control equipment that goes with it.

In 1933 there were only 24 modern infantry mortars in the entire Army. We now have on hand and on order more than 1,600.

In 1933 we had only 48 modern tanks and armored cars; today we have on hand and on order 1,700. Each one of our heavier tanks cost $46,000.

There are many other items in which our progress since 1933 has been rapid, and the great proportion of this advance has been during the last two years.

In 1933 we had 1,263 Army pilots. Today the Army alone has more than 3,200 of the best fighting fliers in the world, who last year flew more than 1,000,000 hours in combat training. This does not indicate the hundreds of splendid pilots in the National Guard and organized reserves.

Within the past year the productive capacity of the aviation industry to produce military planes has been tremendously increased. This capacity today, however, is still inadequate. But the Government working with industry, is determined to increase this capacity to meet our needs. We intend to harness the efficient machinery of these manufacturers to the Government's program of being able to get 50,000 planes a year.

Designs Quickly Outmoded

One additional word about aircraft. Recent wars, including the current war in Europe, have demonstrated beyond doubt that fighting efficiency depends on unity of control.

In sea operations the airplane is just as much an integral part of unity of operations as are the submarine, the destroyer, and the battleship, and in land warfare the airplane is just as much a part of military operations as are the tank corps, the engineers, the artillery, or the infantry itself. Therefore the air forces should be part of the Army and Navy.

At my request the Congress is voting the largest appropriation ever asked by the Army or the Navy in peacetime and the equipment and training provided by them will be in addition to the figures I have given you.

The world situation may so change that it will be necessary to reappraise our program at any time. In such case I am confident that the Congress and the Chief Executive will work in harmony as a team, as they are doing today.

I will not hesitate at any moment to ask for additional funds when they are required.

In this era of swift, mechanized warfare we all have to remember that what is modern today and up-to-date, what is efficient and practical, becomes obsolete and outworn tomorrow.

Even while the production line turns out airplanes, new ones are being designed on the drafting table.

Even as a cruiser slides down the ways, plans for improvement, plans for increased efficiency in the next model, are taking shape in the blueprints of designers.

Every day's fighting in Europe, on land, on sea and in the air, discloses constant changes in methods of warfare. We are constantly improving and redesigning, testing new weapons and seeking to produce in accordance with the latest that the brains of science conceive.

We are calling upon the resources, the efficiency and the ingenuity of American manufacturers of war matériel of all kinds—airplanes, tanks, guns, ships and all the hundreds of products that go into this matériel. The Government of the United States itself manufactures few of the implements of war. Private industry will continue to be the source of most of this matériel; and private industry will have to be speeded up to produce it at the rate and efficiency called for by the needs of the times.

I know that private business cannot be expected to make all the capital investment required for expansions of plants and factories and personnel which this program calls for at once. It would be unfair to expect industrial corporations to do this, when there is a chance that a change in international affairs may stop future orders.

Therefore, the Government of the United States stands ready to advance the necessary money to help provide for the enlargement of factories, the establishment of new plants, the employment of thousands of necessary workers, the development of new sources of supply for the hundreds of raw materials required, the development of quick mass transportation of supplies. The details of this are now being worked out in Washington, day and night.

We are calling on men now engaged in private industry to help us in carrying out this program and you will hear more of this in the next few days.

This does not mean that the men we call upon will be engaged in the actual production of this matériel. That will still have to be carried on in the plants and factories throughout the land. Private industry will have the responsibility of providing the best, speediest and most efficient mass production of which it is capable. The functions of the business men whose assistance we are calling upon will be to co-ordinate this program, to see to it that all of the plants continue to operate at maximum speed and efficiency.

Patriotic Americans of proved merit and of unquestioned ability in their special fields are coming to Washington to help the Government with their training, experience and capability.

It is our purpose not only to speed up production but to increase the total facilities of the Nation in such a way that they can be further enlarged to meet emergencies of the future.

People's Morale Is Basic

But as this program proceeds there are several things we must continue to watch and safeguard, things which are just as important to the sound defense of a nation as physical armament itself. While our Navy and our airplanes and our guns may be our first lines of defense, it is still clear that way down at the bottom, underlying them all, giving them their strength, sustenance, and power, are the spirit and morale of a free people.

For that reason, we must make sure in all that we do that there be no breakdown or cancellation of any of the great social gains which we have made in these past years. We have carried on an offensive on a broad front against social and economic inequalities and abuses which had made our society weak. That offensive should not now be broken by the pincers movement of those who would use the present needs of physical military defense to destroy it.

There is nothing in our present emergency to justify making the workers of our Nation toil for longer hours than now limited by statute. As more orders come in and as more work has to be done, tens of thousands of people who are now unemployed will receive employment.

There is nothing in our present emergency to justify a lowering of the standards of employment. Minimum wages should not be reduced. It is my hope, indeed, that the new speed-up of production will cause many businesses which now pay below the minimum standards to bring their wages up.

There is nothing in our present emergency to justify a breaking down of old-age pensions or unemployment insurance. I would rather see the systems extended to other groups who do not now enjoy them.

There is nothing in our present emergency to justify a retreat from any of our social objectives—conservation of resources, assistance to agriculture, housing, and help to the underprivileged.

Conversely, however, I am sure that responsible leaders will not permit some specialized group, which represents a minority of the total employees of a plant or industry, to break up the continuity of employment of the majority of the employees. The policy and the laws providing for collective bargaining are still in force. And labor will be adequately represented in Washington in this defense program.

Also our present emergency and a common sense of decency make it imperative that no new group of war millionaires come into being in this Nation as a result of the struggles abroad. The American people will not relish the idea of any American citizen growing rich and fat in an emergency of blood and slaughter and human suffering.

And, finally, this emergency demands that the consumers of America be protected so that our general cost of living can be maintained at a reasonable level. We ought to avoid the spiral processes of the World War. The soundest policy is for every employer in the country to help give useful employment to the millions who are unemployed. By giving to those millions an increased purchasing power, the prosperity of the whole country will rise to a much higher level.

Today's threat to our national security is not a matter of military weapons alone. We know of new methods of attack.

The Trojan Horse. The "fifth column" that betrays a nation unprepared for treachery.

Spies, saboteurs, and traitors are the actors in this new strategy. With all of these we must deal vigorously.

But there is an added technique for weakening a nation at its very roots, for disrupting the entire pattern of life of a people. It is important that we understand it.

The method is simple. First, discord. A group—not too large—a group that may be sectional or racial or political—is encouraged to exploit their prejudices through false slogans and emotional appeals. The aim of those who deliberately egg on these groups is to create confusion of counsel, public indecision, political paralysis and eventually a state of panic.

Sound national policies come to be viewed with a new and unreasoning skepticism, not through the wholesome political debates of honest and free men, but through the clever schemes of foreign agents.

As a result of these new techniques armament programs may be dangerously delayed. Singleness of national purpose may be undermined. Men can lose confidence in each other, and therefore in the efficacy of their own united action. Faith and courage yield to doubt and fear. The unity of the state is so sapped that its strength is destroyed.

All this is no idle dream. It has happened time after time, in nation after nation, during the last two years. Fortunately American men and women are not easy dupes. Campaigns of group hatred or class struggle have never made much headway among us, and are not making headway now. But new forces are being unleashed, deliberately planned propagandas to divide and weaken us in the face of danger as other nations have been weakened before.

These dividing forces are undiluted poison. They must not be allowed to spread in the New World as they have in the Old. Our moral and mental defenses must be raised as never before against those who would cast a smoke screen across our vision.

The development of our defense program makes it essential that each and every one of us feel that we have some contribution to make toward the security of our country.

At this time, when the world—and the world includes our own American Hemisphere—is threatened by forces of destruction it is my resolve and yours to build up our armed defenses.

We shall build them to whatever heights the future may require.

We shall rebuild them swiftly as the methods of warfare swiftly change.

For more than three centuries we have been building on this continent a free society, a society in which the promise of the human spirit may find fulfillment. Commingled here are the blood and genius of all the peoples of the world who have sought this promise.

Prayers of the Nation

We have built well. We are continuing our efforts to bring the blessings of a free society, of a free and productive economic system, to every family in the land. This is the promise of America.

It is this that we must continue to build—this that we must continue to defend.

It is the task of our generation. But we build and defend not for our generation alone. We defend the foundations laid by our fathers. We build a life for generations yet unborn. We defend and we build a way of life, not for America alone, but for all mankind. Ours is a high duty, a noble task.

Day and night I pray for the restoration of peace in this mad world of ours. It is not necessary that I, the President ask the American people to pray in behalf of such a cause; I know you are praying with me.

I am certain that out of the hearts of every man, woman and child in this land, in every waking minute, a supplication goes up to Almighty God; that all of us beg that suffering and starving, that death and destruction may end—and that peace may return to the world. In common affection for all mankind, your prayers join with mine—that God will heal the wounds and the hearts of humanity.

Forthcoming Christian Science Lectures

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

Canada

Ontario

Hamilton: Delta Theater, 1292 King Street East, 3:15 p. m., June 2.
Welland: High School Auditorium, 3:15 p. m., June 2.

England

Essex

Leytonstone: Church Building, 8 p. m., June 24.

Hertfordshire

Watford (Society): The Town Hall, 8 p. m., June 28.

London

London (Second Church): Church Building, 108 Palace Gardens Terrace, W. 8, 8 p. m., June 25.

Oxfordshire

Witney: Field House, 33 High Street, 8 p. m., June 27.

Suffolk

Ipswich: Odeon Theater, 3 p. m., June 23.

United States

Connecticut

Danbury: Masonic Temple, 337 Main Street, 8:15 p. m., June 7.

Idaho

Pocatello: Fraiser Hall, 8:15 p. m., June 6.

Indiana

Chesterton (Society, Chesterton and Porter): Chesterton High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., June 6.
Indianapolis (joint lecture): Cadle Tabernacle, Ohio and New Jersey Streets, 8 p. m., June 3.

Maine

Calais: Church Edifice, Germain Street, 3 p. m., June 2

Massachusetts

Attleboro: Attleboro High School Auditorium, County Street, 3 p. m., June 2.
Brockton: Porter Congregational Church, North Main Street, 8 p. m., June 7.
Greenfield: High School Auditorium, 3:30 p. m., June 2.
Groton (auspices First Church, Ayer): Town Hall, 3 p. m., June 2.
Marshfield: Marshfield High School, Main Street, 3:30 p. m., June 2.
Melrose: Memorial Hall, Main Street, 3:30 p. m., June 2.
Newburyport: Belleville Congregational Church, 300 High Street, 8 p. m., June 3.
Woburn: Unitarian Church, Woburn Center, 3:30 p. m., June 2.

Michigan

Flint (First Church): Central High School Auditorium, Crapo Street, 8:15 p. m., June 7.

New York

Brooklyn (Third Church): Church Edifice, 261 East Twenty-first Street, 8:15 p. m., June 6.
Fulton: Congregational Church, West Broadway and First Street, 8 p. m., June 7.
Great Neck: 8:15 p. m., June 7.
New York (Sixth Church): Church Edifice, 1935 Anthony Avenue, near Tremont Avenue, 8:15 p. m., June 7.

Pennsylvania

Mt. Lebanon: Andrew W. Mellon Junior High School, Washington Road, 3:15 p. m., June 2.
Narberth (auspices First Church, Ardmore): Narberth Theater, 3:15 p. m., June 2.
Sewickley: High School Auditorium, Harbaugh and Peebles Streets, 3:15 p. m., June 2.

Vermont

Brattleboro: Church Edifice, Putney Road, 8 p. m., June 7.

Washington

Anacortes: Junior High School Auditorium, Seventeenth and J Avenue, 3:15 p. m., June 2.
Seattle (Third Church): Civic Auditorium, Third Avenue North and Mercer Street, 3 p. m., June 2.

Wisconsin

Eau Claire: Senior High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., June 4.

Christian Science Services on Radio

New England

(All times given are local)

Boston — The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts. 10:45 a. m., WORL, 920kc, June 2, 16. 10:45 a. m., WRUL, (formerly WIXAL), 11.9mc (25.4m), 15.13mc (19.8m), chimes radiocast, 10:15 to 10.45 a. m., June 2. 7:30 p. m., WRUL, 6.04mc (49.6m), 11.73mc (25.6m), chimes radiocast 7 to 7:30 p. m., June 2. 10:45 a. m. WNAC, 1230kc (243.6m), June 30.

Eastern States

Florida

Jacksonville—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WJAX, 900kc, on June 2.

New York

Brooklyn — First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc, on June 2, 16.

Pennsylvania

Pittsburgh — First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KQV, 1380kc, on May 26, June 9, 23.

Central States

Illinois

Peoria—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMBD, 1440kc, on June 3, 10, 17, 24.

Minnesota

Minneapolis — Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WDGY, 1180kc, on June 2.

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WCLE, 610kc, on June 2, 16.

Mountain States

Montana

Great Falls—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KFBB, 1280kc, on June 9, July 7.

Pacific States

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1250kc, on June 2, 16.
San Francisco—Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KYA, 1230kc, on June 2.

Washington

Seattle—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KRSC, 1120kc, on June 2, 16.

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 690kc, also CFRX, 6.07 mc, on June 2, 16.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 1320kc, on June 16.

Sabotage Precautions At La Guardia Field

NEW YORK, May 27 (AP)—New regulations indicating awareness to sabotage possibilities barred sightseers, from hangars, shops, radio rooms and part of the administration building at La Guardia Field, the city's municipal airport, yesterday.

The rules, airport attachés said, may cause the field to lose an estimated $75,000 to $100,000 a year from guided tours which were to have been inaugurated this coming summer.

One attaché commented: "After all, the airport is one of the City's most vital points."

San Francisco Debates Budget Bringing Tax Rise

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—With the City officials debating the pros and cons of Mayor Angelo J. Rossi's $66,517,664 budget, calling for a probable tax rate of $4.76 per $100 valuation, an increase of 82 cents over last year's, Harold J. Boyd, Controller, was announcing that San Francisco had enjoyed the best year for tax collections in its history.

Due the tax collector was $32,575,138. He received $31,927,327. That is $647,810 in delinquent taxes, a percentage of 1.988, which is the City's all-time low. The collections were made on the basis of a $3.937 tax rate, which includes both City and county.

Meanwhile, Tom Feeney, Area Superintendent for the State Income Tax Office, had announced that San Franciscans' income tax payments to the State had increased approximately 30 per cent this year over last year's figure, making a total of about $3,750,000.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

COUNTRY BOARD

SEA PINES ON CAPE COD NOW OPEN
Faith Bickford, Brewster, Mass.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET

N. Y. C., Riverdale Section, 6133 Tyndall Av.—5 rms., alcove, refrig., open porch, garage; 2-family house. KOCH, Yonkers 202.

APARTMENTS TO SUBLET

N. Y. C., 227 East 57th (9E)—Attractive, airy 1-room apartment completely furnished; elevator; reasonable. Miller, Monument 2-5975.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—June 15 to Sept. 15, entire lower floor, 4 rooms, kitchen and bath, porch and yard. Woodley 6208.

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

7 ROOMS, 2 baths; light; near subways; seen to be appreciated; also house at Bayport, Long Island. SCHLEICHER, 23-01, 44th Drive, Long Island City, N. Y.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Bakery-Pastry Shop-Delicatessen. Fully equipped manufacturing department. Business section. Splendid opportunity for thrifty. Metropolitan 3105.

CORSETIERES

A CORSET, CORSELETTE or BRASSIERE designed and fitted to your form will assure you comfort and also mold your figure to fit the present-day fashions.
IDA GORDON
18 E. 53rd St., New York City Plaza 3-3318

COUNTRY BOARD

Crystal Lake Lodge, Enfield, N. H. Rest, recreation; $16-18. For pamphlet write above or Kenneth Harbison, 1537 Bklyn Ave., Bklyn, N. Y.

QUIET country home in beautiful Vermont, excellent table; bath; $15 weekly. Apply A. W. ROBERTS, R. D. 1, North Adams, Mass.

HOMES TO SHARE

MATURE woman with car to share my summer home in Monadnock region. MISS TAINALL, East Westmoreland, N. H.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

R-E-S-T-H-O-L-M
769 Washington St., Brookline, Massachusetts—A pleasant home for those requiring rest or nursing care; congenial atmosphere and excellent food. JANE P. WILLIAMS, Prop. ASP. 6929.

MOVING AND STORAGE

STORAGE OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS
LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE MOVING
KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE
465 W. 150th St., N. Y. C. Edgecombe 4-1312

PAINTING AND DECORATING

PAINTING-PAPERHANGING—Good workmanship guaranteed. E. B. Bowen, Graniteville, R. I. Centerdale 0517-R.

PAYING GUESTS

APPLE HILL INN
A vacation place of distinction, offers you comfort, enjoyment and refreshment; folder. MR. and MRS. E. F. ENGLE, Mgrs., Bantam Lake, P. O. Lakeside, Conn. Rates from $22.50.

MERRYMEETING IN MAINE

Advertised only in the Monitor. A quaint vacation place in the mountains, on a lake, near the sea. Our own fresh vegetables. Modern improvements. Weekly rates $17.50 to $25. Send for circular D. S. DOOLITTLE, CAMDEN, ME.

POCONO MTS.—Quiet farm for rest, study, recreation; brooks, groves, lovely countryside; splendid food, swimming, tennis; select clientele. June rates $16; booklet; advertised only in The Christian Science Monitor. Mrs. C. E. Palmer, Locust Lodge, Cresco, Pa.

Rooms and Apts. To Let Vicinity N. Y. World's Fair

FOREST HILLS, N. Y., 71-09 Austin St., Apt. 6—One subway station to Fair; large room, 3 single beds. BO. 8-5827.

JACKSON HEIGHTS, N. Y.—Double room; also large front room, sun porch; private house. 37-27 88 St. HA. 9-2984, 10 min. Fair.

ROOMS TO LET

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Furnished housekeeping suites; Frigidaires; some with private bath; also single and double rooms; permanent, transients; walking distance downtown; convenient transportation. 1739 P St., N. W. Mi. 9513.

SEWING MACHINES

ANY MAKE sewing machine oiled, adjusted in home. $1.00. Agency New White or Domestic Rotaries. C. F. HOVEY HAN. 9600, Boston

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

REFINED, mature woman desires position working housekeeper; small adult family; references M. JAKE, 252 W. 17th St., N. Y. C.

WANTED TO BUY

A BETTER CASH price for worn fur coats, capes. J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th St., opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. CH. 4-4408. Get our offer before selling.

Delaware

WILMINGTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 9878 daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Hand Bags Gloves
Famous Maid HOSIERY SHOPS
Lingerie 810 Market St., Wilmington, Del.

Dist. of Col.

WASHINGTON

W. R. McCALL
American Watches
1334 H STREET, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

DIST. OF COLUMBIA

WASHINGTON
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone National 2142 8 to 4 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Know the Joy of True Foot Comfort
Dr. A. Reed CUSHION SHOE
For Men and Women
738 13TH ST. N. W.

Insurance
HOME AUTOMOBILE BUSINESS FIRE THEFT COMPENSATION
Patronize Monitor Advertisers!
PAUL D. CRANDALL
—REALTOR—
Tower Building, Washington D. C.
District 9246

MAINE

AUBURN

BURPEE'S
Garden, Lawn and Flower SEEDS
E. V. McCrellis & Co.
158 Turner Street Tel. 1071-J

GRADUATION
SUITS ..... $19.50 up
WHITE COATS .. 6.95
WHITE SHOES .. 3.95
FLANDER'S
62 Court Street, Auburn, Maine

Plumbing and Heating
JENNEY GASOLINE
Gatchell's Service Station
192 Turner Street, Phone 2852M

Graduation Suggestions
WATCHES
Waltham, Elgin, Hamilton, Wills & Hicks. Rings, Lockets and Chains, Bracelets, Vanity Cases. Everything in Jewelry.
WILLS & HICKS
94 Court Street, Auburn, Maine

For the Girl Graduate
Smart Wearing Apparel and Dainty Underthings
L. C. NUTTER
46-48 Court Street, Auburn, Maine

REORGANIZATION SALE
for Graduating Students. Every item reduced. You will need Suits—Flannels—Shoes.
COBB-WATSON CO.
57 Court Street, Auburn, Maine

BANGOR

THE HINCKS COAL COMPANY
COAL WOOD FUEL OILS
11 Central Street Dial 2-0371

NEW DRESSES for Every Type
Vanity Fair and Kickernick Underwear, Barbizon Garments
Smith's SPECIALTY Shop
HATS HOSIERY Smart Accessories
BANGOR, MAINE Opposite City Hall
Phone 6422

JONES Seafood Market, Inc.
Free Delivery Service
49 Pickering Square

LEWISTON

INVESTIGATE
The World's Economy Champion Oil Burner
We can show you up to 40% savings over other burners with a FLUID HEAT OIL BURNER. Complete Heating Plants
Fred C. McKenney, Inc.
College and Sabattus St. Tel. 3750

WHITE SHOES
For Women $1.95 to $4.40
For Men $1.95 to $3.50
SHOE REPAIRING
All Work Guaranteed
30 Bates Street Lewiston, Maine

DAVIS BEAUTY SALON
PERMANENTS
for Graduation and all occasions
$5 to $10 Ends $3.50
29 Park Street Tel. 1666

PORTLAND

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-4634 9 to 12 daily except Saturday and Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

WALTER ENEMARK CO.
Painters and Decorators
984 Forest Avenue Phone 2-8794

HATS
For Town and Country Wear
Anita Files Hat Shop
144A High Street Portland, Maine

Graduation Watches
For the Class of 1940. We invite you to see our selection.
J. A. Merrill & Co.
Jewelers Since 1851

Lovely Flowers
Cut Flowers and Potted Plants
VOSE-SMITH CO.
646 Congress Street Dial 2-3789

MAINE

PORTLAND
(Continued)

BAGS—PURSES
COSTUME JEWELRY
Newest colors and designs
Carter Bros. Co.
JEWELERS
PORTLAND, ME.

The SPORT SHOP
offers a grand selection of the newest things in clothes for the holiday and vacation times ahead. Swim suits . . play suits . . cottons . . robes . . beach clothes for sun or surf. Shop today in our summertime beach and sport shop for your sport clothes.
Owen Moore's
PORTLAND MAINE

Randall McAllister
FUEL OIL COAL COKE
84 COMMERCIAL ST. 3-2941 614 CONGRESS ST.
Fuel Satisfaction Since 1861

New Hampshire

CONCORD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 1261 9 to 11 a. m. and 6 to 7 p. m. daily, except Wednesday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

JACKMAN & LANG
INSURANCE
of All Kinds
2 South Main Street, Concord, N. H.

INSURANCE
MORRILL & EVERETT

KEN ROSS OIL COMPANY
SOCONY FUEL and RANGE OILS
Prompt Delivery — Metered Service
10 Park Street Phone 2215

BARBIZON LINGERIE
Created on lines to complement modern dress fashions
HARRY G. EMMONS

GRADE A MILK
from EDGERSTOUNE and CRYSTAL SPRING FARMS
PASTEURIZED
MILK CREAM
Concord Dairy Company
PHONE 1020

For QUALITY
Home-Made Candy
Visit
The Granite State Candy Shoppe
13 Warren Street, Concord, N. H.

INSURANCE?
The Eastman & Merrill Agency
Stewart Nelson
60 North Main Street Phone 1905
Concord, N. H.

DOVER

Now is the time to fix-up, paint-up
F. W. NEAL AND CO.
498 CENTRAL AVENUE TEL. 95
Hardware, Paints and Oils

JIM'S SERVICE STATION
624 Central Ave., Tel. 57
Texaco Certified Service
Range and Fuel Oil
Goodyear Tires, Exide Battery
Sales and Service

E. ANTON FURNITURE, INC.
HOUSEHOLD FURNISHINGS
38 Third St. Tel. 856
Buy something new for the home.

Littlefield Frary Co.
Plumbers
Stoves of all kinds, Kitchen Ware, Baskets, Garden Seeds, Ice Cream Freezers
125 Washington St., Tel. 1281-W

Come to
MICHEL'S
FOR YOUR SUMMER DRESSES, HATS, and ACCESSORIES
We have a lovely line
Morrill Bldg. Tel. 764 M

HOMELAND MARKET
One mile from Bridge
A. H. Gage, Dover Point Road
Tel. 759-W
ANNUAL and PERENNIAL PLANTS
Vegetables and Fruit in Season

Entertain Your Friends in Our New Tea Room
DAERIS RESTAURANT and TEA ROOM
MORRILL BUILDING
Ice Cream Delicious Food, Courteous Service

Oil Heat Marches On!
WILLIAMS OIL-O-MATIC HEATING
Order Your Fuel Now for Winter
James K. Horne Tel. 933
56 Summer Street

NEW HAMPSHIRE

LACONIA

Watches
HAMILTON—WALTHAM—ELGIN
GRUEN—MARMON
Latest models for both ladies and gents
CHARLES F. WATERMAN
610 Main Street Laconia, N. H.

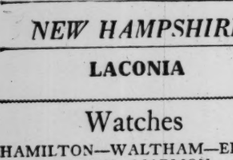
Oscar A. Lougee Co.
Laconia's Leading
DRY GOODS STORE
Everything in Yard Goods
Ladies' and Misses' Apparel

MANCHESTER

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3447-J—daily 9 to 12 a. m. and 5 to 7:30 p. m., except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Something NEW for You
Our BAND BOX dry cleaning system cleans thoroughly, restores original finish. Is odorless.
Gate City Cleansing Co.
107 Hanover Street

BLUE SUNOCO
THE ONLY NU-BLUE
STREAMLINE ACTING MOTOR FUEL
. . . regular gas price
Henry Talford, former Monitor advertiser, invites you to his new location
Elm and Langdon, near Harrison
Cars called for and delivered
PHONE 6600
Talford's Sunoco Service Station

SUMMER FURNITURE
Is Unusually Attractive This Year
Make your selections now. We will deliver it whenever you wish it.

C. A. HOITT CO.
CORNER VALLEY AND WILSON STS.

FUR STORAGE
Repairing, Cleaning and Remodeling
Fur coats for sale and made to order.
Silver fox neckpieces, scarfs and capes
Phone 1850
McLANE & TAYLOR
624 Willow Street

The Big Store Is Full of New Things
New Clothes for the Holiday picked from New York's Best and in great abundance. New things for your home and summer home. Leavitt's is brimming with the largest selections of new merchandise in N. H. . . . all at prices you want to pay.
LEAVITT'S
New Hampshire's Greatest Dept. Store

PEAS
Fresh—Tender—Choice
Like all of our selected fruits and vegetables
Get your Monitor Nationally-Advertised Products from your local Monitor advertiser.
296 Phones 4567
STEELE'S SERVICE STORE
815 CHESTNUT

W. E. DUNBAR SONS
Coal, Wood, Coke
A word to the wise
Prices are quite apt to be higher. We suggest you fill your coal bins and oil tanks.
59 Hanover Street, Over the Puritan
132 Massabesic Street
Phones 452, 453

Double feature your Holiday Dress
OUR 41st BIRTHDAY ANNIVERSARY
Be the leading lady in one of our many lovely dresses bought and priced especially for this sale.
PARISEAU'S
The Women's Style Center of N. H.

Laird Schober Shoes
$8.75
Definitely designed for sheer foot flattery
Sold only in Manchester at your big cash store.
JAMES W. HILL CO.

Photo Supplies
Picture Framing
Developing and Enlarging Expertly Done
A. H. WOODMAN CO.
93 MANCHESTER STREET

PENN STATE GAS & OIL
GASOLINE
MOTOR OILS, TIRES
RANGE and FUEL OILS
Cheerful Service
Manchester and Pine Streets

When You Think of
INSURANCE
Why Not Think of
Robert S. Perkins Co.
1178 Elm Street Telephone 5772

Upholstering
A. P. PRATT
24 Concord Street Phone 6660

DYER & CHIPMAN
Druggists
The store you will enjoy trading in. Magazines, Toilet Articles, Candies, Soda Fountain
797 ELM STREET

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

MANCHESTER (Continued)

Electrical Contractors
Electrical Appliances
No job too big or too small
A. L. FRANKS & CO.
1196 ELM STREET PHONE 667

NASHUA

AVARD'S
"LAD and DAD STORE"
Fashion Park, Adler Rochester Timely Clothes
Top Coats for Men and Boys
VISIT OUR SHOE DEPTS.
161 Main St. Tel. 64

SHOP the NEW Poirier's
Furniture—Rugs—Linoleums
Whitney Maple—Cushman Creations
Stoves—Venetian Blinds—Gifts
POIRIER FURNITURE CO.
INC.
228 Main Street Tel. 2340

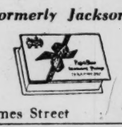
Where Shall We Eat?
Try
PRISCILLA TEA ROOM
Home-Made Candy and Ice Cream
RESTAURANT SERVICE
Air Conditioned for Comfort
153 Main St. Tel. 272

PORTSMOUTH

Consolidation Coal Co.
Distributor of
"Consolidation Clean Coal"
and
"New England Coke"
35 Pleasant St. Tel. Portsmouth 90

Rhode Island

NEWPORT

SMITH'S
CANDY SHOP
Formerly Jackson's

168 Thames Street Tel. 3223

CHASE & CHASE
Book and Stationery Store
Books, Stationery, Pictures Framing
Greeting Cards for All Occasions
Card Engraving and Die Stamping
202 THAMES STREET TEL. 304

Order Your Milk Delivered in Cream Tops. It Costs No More
AQUIDNECK ISLAND CREAMERY
8 ALBRO PLACE TEL 1068

The Aquidneck National Bank of Newport
Offices:
286 Thames St. and 38 Washington Sq.

INNES
NEWPORT TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE
29 Marlborough St
Tel. 1870

Office Supplies

William B. Scott & Co., Inc.
Hardware, Paints, Oils, Glass
Brushes, Gardens and Greenhouse Supplies
Sole Agents for Coldwell Lawn Mowers
and 10 BROADWAY Telephone 1046

A complete line of Fancy Delicacies, Imported Groceries and Cheeses, including many Monitor Nationally Advertised Products
BELMONT DELICATESSEN
72 Broadway Phone 3644

PROVIDENCE

Will build or repair home of any kind
Estimates free
Ernest Moorhouse
Tel. WEst 6292-J, 42 Homefield Ave.

Vermont

BRATTLEBORO

Barrows Coal Co., Inc.
High Grade Coal
Range and Furnace Oils
Tel. 952 Brattleboro, Vt.

Virginia

ALEXANDRIA

Choice Meats
JULIAN F. CHAUNCEY
City Market
ALEX. 1861
Satisfactory Delivery to All Parts of the City

The Silhouette Shoppe
GEORGE MASON HOTEL
Washington and Prince Sts.
Greeting Cards, Unusual Gifts
NO. 1 HIGHWAY—ALEXANDRIA, VA.

VIRGINIA

NEWPORT NEWS

NOW OPEN
SUN SHOP
First Floor
NACHMAN'S
Washington Avenue and 32nd Street

NORFOLK

For Information regarding other local and national advertisers phone 41212 9 to 11 a. m daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Quality Furniture at Popular Prices
Willis FURNITURE COMPANY INC.
Granby Street Corner Main

Modern Food Markets
PENDER'S
Stores Conveniently Located Throughout Va. and N. C.

RICHMOND

1017 E. Main Street
Dial 2-5765
Opposite Post Office
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PAINTS
COVER THE EARTH
BROOKS SHOE STORE
YOUR HUMPTY DUMPTY SHOPPE
3 Doors West of Byrd Theatre. Dial 4-9927
Shoes for the Entire Family
THE JARMAN "FRIENDLY" SHOE for Men

Belmont and Cary 4-9824
618 N. Lombardy 1-7611
Rolls, Tarts, Pastries, etc.
GRIGG'S BAKERIES
FUQUA & SHEFFIELD
Florists
2926 Westhampton Ave. Tel. 52862
CHOICE PLANTS and CUT FLOWERS

ROANOKE

N. W. Pugh Co.
INCORPORATED
DEPARTMENT STORE
FASHIONS
from head to toe to groom you and your family for your smartest season.
35 West Campbell Phone 9211

New Spring Arrivals at
JOSEPH SPIGEL, Inc.
We invite you to come in and look over the new Printzess Coats and Suits. We are appreciative of your patronage.

Deluxe DRY CLEANERS
Where Dry Cleaning and Dyeing is an Art
Williamson Road, Roanoke, Va.
DIAL 2-3133

HARDWARE
for Every Purpose
Roanoke Hardware Company
Dial 6246
109 W. Campbell Avenue
and 218 W. Salem Avenue

MAGIC CITY LAUNDRY, Inc.
"At Memorial Bridge"
Dial 8111 Roanoke, Va

MILK BUTTER
ICE CREAM
Clover Creamery Co., Inc.
ROANOKE, VA

West Virginia

HUNTINGTON

The ANDERSON NEWCOMB Co.
HUNTINGTON'S
Oldest and Largest Department Store
927 Third Avenue Phone 7101

BAILEY'S CAFETERIA
GOOD FOOD
REASONABLE PRICES
EXCELLENT SERVICE
410-412 9TH STREET

Bradshaw-Diehl
Corner 3 Ave. and 10 St. Phone 4111
Huntington's Modern Department Store

Princess SHOPPE
Ladies' Ready-to-Wear Millinery
911 THIRD AVENUE

WHEN *you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.*

Canada

ONTARIO

HAMILTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 4-4290 5 to 7 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MORRIS
Gift & Leather Shop, Ltd.
LADIES' HAND BAGS and TRAVELLING GOODS, etc.
77 KING STREET EAST
Directly Opp. Connaught Hotel

OTTAWA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 4-0478 9 to 12 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

PRODUCERS DAIRY
LIMITED

Milk—Cream
Ice Cream
Butter—Cheese
Special Deliveries
PHONE 2-4281

THE CITIZEN PUBLISHING CO., Ltd., invites readers of the Monitor who wish to support an Ottawa daily newspaper to subscribe for
THE EVENING CITIZEN

The Great Name Specialty Shop of Eastern Canada
DEVLINS
The Rt. Devlin Co. Limited
Customer confidence since 1869—is a matter of extreme pride with us
FURS
Ladies' or Gentlemen's Apparel of Distinction
72-76 Sparks St., Ottawa, Canada

PARTICULAR PEOPLE EAT
Home Science Bread
made by
WALKER'S BREAD Ltd.
201 Evelyn Street

E. R. Fisher Ltd.
110-12 SPARKS STREET
Men's and Boys' Wear Specialists in Ottawa Since 1905

Masson's
R. Masson & Son Limited
FINE SHOES and HOSIERY

J. D. SANDERSON CO.
Roofing and Sheet Metal Work
575 McLeod Street 8-3125

Mutual Press Ltd.
Printers and Publishers
A. S. BALFOUR, Manager
230 Laurier Ave. W. OTTAWA
MAUD R. A. MacARTHUR, Representative

Maxwell's
Hairdressers
New Salon, 76 Bank Street 2-3773
Ottawa's Foremost Permanent Wave Specialist

TORONTO

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hargrave 9574. Hours: 9 a. m to 1 p. m daily except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

J. & W. R. SCOTT
LIMITED
Dupont at Davenport
GROCERIES, MEATS, FISH FRUITS, VEGETABLES
You are assured of a good table economically with food from Scotts.
7 DIRECT PHONES MI 4691

Miss Puritan Says: Why not have my routeman call for your laundry and drycleaning?
PURITAN Call Me at KINGSDALE 5171
Laundress & Drycleaning Service
292 Brunswick Avenue

Pictures and FRAMING
Greeting Cards for All Occasions
THE RIPPON ART
490 BLOOR STREET W.

Dunfield's
FASHION CRAFT CLOTHES
Quality Furnishings for Men
GORDON DUNFIELD LIMITED
146 YONGE ST.
Between Richmond and Temperence
Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

ONTARIO

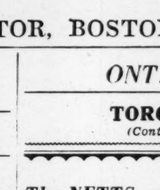
TORONTO (Continued)

The NETTS are in, and other light weights. We advise you procure yours early—
Girdles . . . . . from 1.95
Combinations . from 3.95
Bras . . . . . from 49c
WOOLNOUGH SHOP
Kate J. Nicol
RA. 2928 32 BLOOR W.
Open Fri. and Sat. Evenings

BUDGET BUNDLE
This all finished service at a very economical price is the last word in Laundry service. Everything fully finished, no extra charge for shirts.
Try BUDGET BUNDLE
LLOYDBROOK 2161

TORONTO LAUNDERERS AND DRY CLEANERS LIMITED

DIONNE QUINTUPLETS
are drinking
GOLDEN CREST
supplied by
CITY DAIRY
Ki. 6151

Acme Farmers Dairy Ltd.

Milk, Cream
Butter
Ice Cream
Eggs
Midway 3541

BEER'S FURS
STORAGE 2%
KE. 7378 1161 ST. CLAIR W.

MANOR WOOL SHOP
Home of
HAND KNIT GARMENTS
Finest Wools—Free Instructions
Expert Washing and Blocking
2019 YONGE ST. HY 7463

Varsity
RESTAURANT
—Our service invites your patronage—
328 BLOOR ST. W. — AT SPADINA

At Your Service
GEO. F. CRUM
C. L. U. Manager, Toronto, Main Division
CROWN LIFE INSURANCE CO.

"Character Clothes for Women"
Ira-Berg
Limited
1484 Yonge Street, Toronto

STAR TAXI
ZONE RATES
RAndolph 5181
O. M. L. SERVICE

FRONTENAC GARAGE
24 Hour Service
1975 QUEEN ST. W. ME. 5222
Nights Phone Sid Wintour, KE. 3083

Mademoiselle Mignon Beauty Salon
LYndhurst 6962
256½ Runnymede Road

CHARLOTTE R. MARCHAND WOOL SHOP
Expert Blocking and Finishing
1424 YONGE STREET KI 9887

QUEBEC

MONTREAL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Elwood 1578 9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Scotts
RESTAURANT
1180 St. Catherine Street, West

AGNEW-SURPASS SHOE STORES LIMITED
1111 St. Catherine West
FOOTWEAR
Moderately Priced
from 3.95 to 9.00

For
Quality Laundry Work
Try
SHAVER'S LAUNDRY
WI. 4115

QUEBEC

MONTREAL (Continued)

SHOP
Morgan's
When in Montreal
A Quality Store for 95 Years and A Quality Store Still
Ask for descriptive booklet of dinnerware and woolens if you contemplate visiting Montreal
HENRY MORGAN & CO., Limited

You'll Enjoy Shopping at
Simpson's
Montreal's Favorite Shopping Centre
- Women's and Children's Wear
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European Local Classified

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Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Sunbonnet Sue

Daily Anecdote

Real Democracy

Northern Federalists looked upon Jeffersonian Democrats with little faith if not less understanding. This tale concerns a pious elderly Federalist lady who lived in a small Connecticut town.

In her neighborhood it was believed that if the Federalists were overthrown and the Jeffersonian Democrats came into power, the Christian religion would be put down, atheism would be declared, and all Bibles would be destroyed. Those were the days of real politics!

Quite terrified at the dark prospects, that Connecticut lady hustled to the home of the only Democrat of her acquaintance in the town, a wealthy squire. Pouring out her fears, she asked to leave her precious family Bible with him for safe keeping.

"But, my good woman," said the squire, "if all Bibles are to be destroyed, what's the good of bringing yours to me? That will not save it when it is found."

"Oh, yes," she pleaded trustingly, "it will be perfectly safe. They'd never think of looking for a Bible in the house of a Democrat."

Where Would You Find—

1. The two Sierra Nevada ranges?
2. The largest livestock market and meat-packing center in the world?
3. The birthplace of Franklin Pierce?
4. The country whose emblem is the thistle?
5. The state celebrating the Coronado Curato Centennial in 1940?
6. Pall Mall?
7. The Balanced Rock?
8. An American city originally called New Amsterdam?
9. Grand Banks?
10. The Persian Gulf?

(Answers appear on this page)

Pronunciation Of Proper Names In the News

Pronunciations in this feature are provided for the exclusive use of The Christian Science Monitor by the publishers of Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition, copyright 1934, by G. & C. Merriam Company.

Alfieri, Dino (dē'-nō äl-fyâ'-rē)—New Italian Ambassador to Germany.

Cavagnari, Admiral Domenico (dō-mā'-nē-kō kä'-vä-nyä'-rē)—Italian Undersecretary of the Navy.

Harijan (hŭ'-rĭ-jŭn)—Newspaper of Mohandas K. Gandhi, Indian nationalist leader.

Marie José (mä'-rē' zhō'-zā')—Crown Princess of Italy.

Marin, Louis (lwē' mä'-răN')—New member of the French Cabinet.

Michiels, Gen. Francois (frăN'-swä' mē'-shyēl')—Chief of the Belgian General Staff.

Pierlot, Hubert (ü'-bâr' pyĕr'-lō')—Premier of Belgium.

Spaak, Paul (poul späk)—Belgian Foreign Minister.

Teodorescu, Paul (poul tyō'-dō-rĕ'-skōō)—Naval Minister of Rumania.

Tippelskirch, Brig. Gen. Josef (yō'-zĕf tĭp'-ĕls-kĭrk)—Chief of the German Military Intelligence Service.

From Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition:

Liége (lē-ĕzh')—Strategic town of Belgium during Nazi invasion.

Luxemburg (lŭk'-sĕm-bûrg)—Independent duchy invaded by Germany.

Meuse (mûz)—River which flows through France, Belgium, and The Netherlands.

Namur (nä'-mür')—Town of Belgium.

Key: āle, chāotic, câre, ădd, ăccount, ärm, ăsk, sofá; ēve, hĕre, ēvent, ĕnd, silĕnt, makĕr; īce, ĭll, charĭty; ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; fōōd, fo͝ot; out, oil; cūbe, ûnite, ŭrn, ŭp, circŭs, menü; chair; go; sing; then, thin; nat/ure, verd/ure; K=ch in G. ich, ach; boN; yet; zh=z in azure.

Home Supply

Food economists say that the United States produces enough food to provide a fairly satisfactory diet for every person in the country.

Monitor Camera Club from Mrs. J. Martell, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Carpet of Rose Narcissuses

A spring view in the Brooklyn Botanical Gardens

Did You Ever Wonder

How Chocolate-Coated Ice-Cream Bars Are Made?

Miss C. M. writes, "I would like very much to know how they get the chocolate on ice-cream bars without melting the ice cream."

Essentially, the way they get the chocolate jacket on the "ice cream on a stick" without melting the ice cream is to freeze the ice cream very hard and not have the chocolate sauce very hot. One specific method of manufacture is a follows.

When the ice cream first comes from the freezer it is semisoft. In this form it is poured into metal molds which shape 24 bars at a time. The sticks, which serve as handles for the finished bar, are put in frames which hold them in the proper position in the ice cream molds and the sticks are frozen into the ice cream.

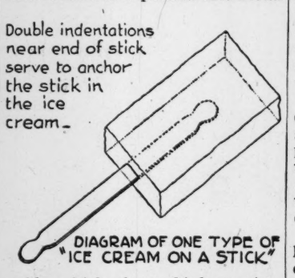


DIAGRAM OF ONE TYPE OF "ICE CREAM ON A STICK"

The ice-cream-filled molds, with the sticks in place, are set in a cold brine solution to freeze hard. The brine has a temperature of about 20 degrees below zero, Fahrenheit, and in a quarter of an hour reduces the temperature of the ice cream to about zero. The molds are then taken out of the brine tank and dipped briefly into hot water to loosen the ice cream from the mold. Then the bars are picked up by the sticks and dipped, also briefly, into a trough of chocolate syrup. The temperature of the chocolate is about 100 degrees. If it were any cooler it would be too thick and gummy, and would produce too heavy a layer of chocolate on the bar.

Sealed from the air by the mantle of chocolate, the zero-cold ice cream hardens the chocolate coating in less than a minute, whereupon the finished bars are dumped on a sheet of dry ice which keeps them cold while they are waiting to be wrapped in waxed paper bags.

Packed in cartons, the ice-cream bars are put away in cold storage rooms in which the temperature is kept between five and twenty degrees below zero to await transfer to the delivery trucks which take them to the individual dealers.

Chocolate-coated bars without handles may be made from slices cut from bricks of ice cream, wire handles being inserted temporarily to assist in the dipping process.

—W. P. Keasbey

Family Fruits

A family of six with a garden can keep stocked with a variety of small fruits by growing 20 grape vines, 250 strawberry plants, 40 black raspberry plants, 30 red raspberry plants, and 35 blackberry plants, says a West Virginia University horticulturist.

Wind Dries Land

One advantage of a windbreak is to conserve moisture for the field it protects—so agriculturists explain, adding that soil, like Monday's wash, dries faster in a breeze.

In Lighter Vein

Incredible

A new automobile record was recently made. A tourist drove from coast to coast without eating a single hot dog!

Its Weight in Words

The bride of the struggling young writer was quite the belle of the evening, and several of his old friends came up to congratulate him.

"She's charming—the most beautiful woman in the room," enthused one. "And her gown is a positive poem."

"Not a poem, old man," replied the author sadly. "Sixteen poems, three short stories, and seven articles."

For Confusion

The film patron stepped up to the boxoffice of the foreign language movie theater.

"Do you have English subtitles on your pictures?" he asked.

"No," replied the ticket seller, "our subtitles are in Greek."

"In Greek?" echoed the patron. "Why, this is an Irish neighborhood."

"Yes," agreed the boxoffice attendant, "but this is a mystery picture."

Same Difficulty

Friend: "So you stayed at the house which General Washington occupied for a night?"

Jones: "Yes, the proprietor let me have the bed that Washington couldn't sleep in!"

The Clue

Mother: "Tommy, did you get that loaf of bread I sent you for?"

Tommy: "No, the shop was closed."

Mother: "What, closed at this hour of the day?"

Tommy: "Sure. There was a sign on the door that said: 'Home Baking.'"

Brevities

Portland Oregonian: Children don't study geography any more; they follow it.

St. Louis Star-Times: Apple blossoms are so pretty and daintily fragrant, we'd all give them to our ladies if they cost $3 a bunch.

Philadelphia Bulletin: Astronomers are puzzled about a new star that is about 36,000,000,000,000,000,000 miles distant. That's as the crow flies. What if there were spring detours?

Automo-beels Were Automobles—Back in 1901!

When the motor car was a subject for raised eyebrows, an editor in the Hudson River valley sat down and wrote:

"Some of the gasoline machines we see about town, occasionally driven by men wearing goggles, are queer-looking vehicles and look as if they might weigh almost as much as an old-fashioned locomotive. An automobile's 'chauffeur' sits with one hand on the lever controlling the throttle, the other on the steering lever, or wheel, one foot on the brake (why something hasn't been devised for the other foot to do we don't know) and divides his eyes between the road in front and several gauges lined up along the dash board, indicating air pressure, water pressure (if a steam machine) and height of water in boiler. Of course he isn't working, he is having fun. If it wasn't fun, it would be work for which good wages would be demanded. By the way, you must not say automobeel, with the accent on the last syllable, but automoble, accent on the 'mo' and the last syllable as short as possible."

This editorial had no more than appeared than a "chauffeur" wrote in to point out that the writer must have forgotten the bell when he said there was nothing for the left foot to do. About his own duties the chauffeur explained that "each hand and each foot and both eyes and both ears 'have their hands full' all the time, and in addition it is frequently necessary to employ the mouth and the tongue."

The editor was quite serious when he put in a last word: "If automobiles want to run at the rate of 30 miles an hour or more, they should build railroad tracks or special roads to run on and not use the public highways."

This old photograph reveals the Stanley brothers with one of the first Stanley Steamers.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Brundall's Generosity

(London News Chronicle)

Brundall, Norfolk, Eng.

When fire came in the night in the Norfolk village of Brundall, James Claxton gave his life trying to save his dog.

His house was destroyed; the rest of his family escaped.

Then the 800 good people of this town began working. Recently Mrs. Claxton moved into a new home in the next village. Everything in it had been given by the people of Brundall.

Ever since the fire the villagers have been carting, digging, laying carpets and linoleum, shining pots and pans, putting up bedsteads, washing linen, hanging wallpaper and pictures, whitewashing chimneys and blacking-out windows.

The Brundall villagers offered the Claxtons temporary homes. Then they started a collection and took the empty house in Blofield.

Together they decorated it. Everyone gave something, even the old-age pensioners.

"How can I thank the folk for what they have done for us?" said Mrs. Claxton. "Even the clothes we are wearing were given us. We have a complete change of clothing, too.

"Our new home is a palace to us. Everything we could possibly need has been thought of—even baking tins and salt and pepper cruet."

And every wall of the Claxtons' new home has its couple of pictures. Some are family portraits of the Brundall families who gave them.

But you will not be surprised at this story of generosity when you know that Brundall gives each of its sons in the Forces 10s. when he comes home on leave.

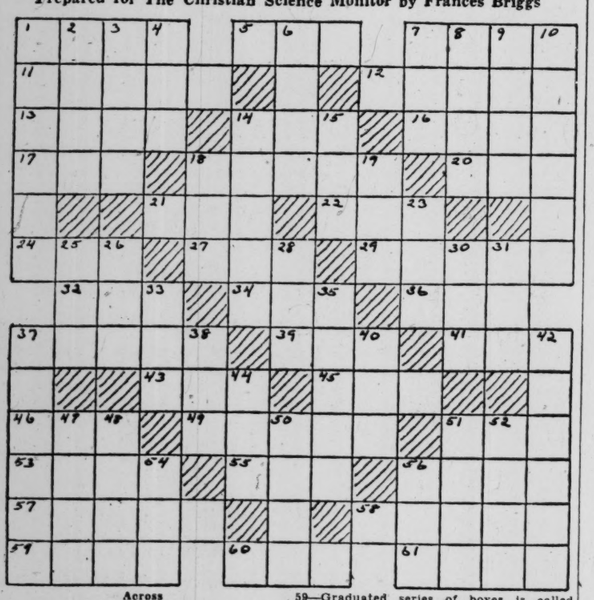
Where Would You Find—

(Answers)

1. One is in eastern California; the other is in southern Spain.
2. The Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill.
3. Hillsborough, N. H., Nov. 23, 1804.
4. Scotland.
5. New Mexico; this commemorates the 400th anniversary of the entrance of Coronado and his men.
6. A famous street in London; noted for its clubs.
7. It is in the Garden of the Gods, near Colorado Springs, Colorado.
8. New York; so called by the Dutch.
9. A shoal in the northern Atlantic Ocean, east of Newfoundland; famous for cod-fishing.
10. An arm of the Indian Ocean between Persia and Arabia.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Which Alexandre Dumas wrote love story of Camille? (French.)
5—What does an Irishman dance?
7—What does a color-bearer carry?
11—What spirit serves Prospero in Shakespeare's "Tempest"?
12—What is the tenor violin?
13—In what State is flour milled in large quantities (abbr.)?
14—Small part in a motion picture is what?
16—What sound would be made by animal associated with Androclus?
17—What suffix forms agent nouns?
18—Who appeared with Elijah at the Transfiguration?
20—Dessert.
21—What is one of animals of which Aesop wrote?
22—The seed of certain trees.
24—What is often mentioned as being just like another?
27—Spider uses what for a trap?
29—If you were in Derby, Eng., in what direction would you travel to reach Sheffield?
32—Not in.
34—What might you get from Milas, Anatolia?
36—Where is Haugesund (abbr.)?
37—Chief Magistrate of a city is what?
39—Would a roer be a fig, man, or gun?
41—What is a part of the official dress worn by judges and barristers in Great Britain?
43—Drawing strap of a harness is what?
45—What is a large evergreen tree of Eurasia and northern Africa?
46—Chile, S. A., has what form of government (abbr.)?
49—What famous London theater was built for presentation of Gilbert and Sullivan operas?
51—A marsh is what?
53—The saj is a tree, frog, or goat—which?
55—Portion of what Hebrew tribe migrated to northern Palestine?
56—Who is one of characters in "Falstaff"?
57—What Hebrew patriarch was father of twins?
58—What is first name of heroine of a novel by Oliver Wendell Holmes?
59—Graduated series of boxes is called what?
60—Epistle to the Galatians contains how many chapters?
61—Nieuport, Belgium, is on what river?

Down

1—Joseph predicted what would follow the seven years of plenty?
2—Goddess of the rainbow.
3—Scraped linen is what?
4—What bronze coin would you spend in Japan?
6—What goddess do you associate with Aida?
7—What is a tree mentioned in Bible?
8—What stitch is used in crocheting?
9—What do you call a regiment in a Turkish army?
10—In Arthurian romance, who is a nephew of King Arthur?
14—What medium-sized, short-haired breed of dog originated in Germany?
15—Book of Ezra has how many chapters?
18—You stow hay in what part of barn?
19—A helioscope is used to view what?
23—What is a measure of weight?
25—What is name of a Portuguese territory in India?
26—What famous English legendary hero wins hand of Felice?
28—What is a river of Poland?
30—Oaramen do what?
31—What prefix means "three"?
33—Small child is what?
35—Who is a knight representing temperance in Spenser's "Faerie Queene"?
37—What is first name of Chuzzlewit, Dickens hero?
38—Where is Kurgan (abbr.)?
40—Who was a famous marshal of France?
42—Adult male goose is what?
44—What was one of twelve tribes of Israel?
47—Scottish Gaelic is what?
48—What edible seeds grow in a pod?
50—The ruffed lemur is what?
51—Who wrote "The House by the Side of the Road"?
52—Buffalo, N. Y., is in what county?
54—Would you don, eat, or row a driesheen?
56—What insect is mentioned in well-known Mary Howitt poem?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*On the Trail*

By Le Pelley

DID YOU FIND THE CREEK ?
YES — IT MUST BE THE ONE ! WE SAW STICKY STANLEY !
WE CAN'T GO MUCH FARTHER BY AUTO. DOES YOUR MAP TELL HOW FAR DOWN THE CREEK WE SHOULD GO ?
NO..
BUT THE LANDMARKS WE LOOK FOR ARE TWO ROCKS AND A HOUSE
WELL.... STICKY IS DOING THE SMARTEST THING — JUST FOLLOWING THE STREAM....
WE COULD DO THE NEXT SMARTEST THING AND JUST FOLLOW STICKY !

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Thank You, T. W.*

By Rodgers

"Do you realize," T.W. wagged today, "that the Gloom Chasers haven't had a good old-fashioned bone-gnawing festival for a long time?"
"My, my! That'll never do!" I told him, "Let's get one started right away!"—
Which we did—
Rodger
ART
BOW WOW WOW
BOW AW-W-W WOW
After which we gave T. W. a rising vote of thanks for reminding us about it!

The Adventures of Waddles—*With Minor Changes*

By The Hagers

POST OFFICE
CRIED GANDER JIM, "A CHECK CAME. LOOK! THEY WANT TO FILM MY LATEST BOOK.
MY TITLE THEY WILL CHANGE, THEY SAY; 'TOMORROW' THEY'LL CALL 'YESTERDAY.'
THE HERO IS THE VILLAIN NOW; HIS HOME THEY SHIFTED TO HANKOW.
THEY'VE ADDED ELEPHANTS AND GNUS.... I CAN'T FIND ANY BIT THEY'LL USE!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, MAY 27, 1940 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

The Need to Pull Together

President Roosevelt's fireside chat of Sunday evening simply and eloquently underlined what thoughtful Americans have recognized for days—namely, that it is vital for Americans to work together earnestly and energetically in meeting the crucial needs presented by the war situation in Europe.

Without allowing the seriousness of that struggle to induce panic or hysteria in the United States, there is nevertheless urgent need for unity in thinking, and alertness and loyalty in action. The demand to arm rapidly for continental defense and to make resolute decisions on foreign policy calls upon citizens to put aside petty internal jealousies or differences and to join on the larger issues.

Co-operation must come principally from three elements — Government, Business, and Labor. Effectiveness of purpose calls for some sacrifices from each. The great function of a national Administration is to evoke national unity.

For the Chief Executive and the departments of Government it is deeply true today that the way to get co-operation is to give it. Mr. Roosevelt gave a welcome assurance when he said that men of proved ability in private industry are being called to Washington to help organize the best, speediest, and most efficient production possible. He added that the Government would advance some of the money necessary for plant expansion.

Yet there seemed, somehow, an assumption that co-operation of business could be merely purchased. The President emphasized the importance of morale of workers and the people at large. It ought to be equally well understood in the Administration that business co-operation is partly a matter of willingness to consult over matters of freeing the flow of capital, or easing unnecessary restrictions, or providing a stability of policy under which business planning can proceed.

On its part, business needs to recognize that some, even many, of the reforms which have come with the New Deal have come to stay. Most of the rules are not going to be changed back. Labor and small investors have got to be consulted, and the change which has come about in Great Britain illustrates that conservatism will not be trusted alone with the destinies of a people. Business will need the co-operation of labor and of agriculture.

Labor, too, will have something to give. Many of the gains in collective bargaining and labor standards which have been lately made should prove useful instruments, and social security provisions should certainly stand. But notwithstanding the President's opinion, certain limitations particularly on hours of work may hamper seriously the production needed for preparedness. Some leaders have declared a willingness on the part of labor to work whatever hours are needed; hence it would not be surprising if the Walsh-Healey Act and the hour limits in the Fair Labor Standards Act would have to be modified.

All-round concessions can be counted in the general good. All citizens, classes, and groups have immeasurably much at stake, and all undoubtedly will be willing to contribute generously to the common cause.

A Project of Merit

The project of a six-year program for Boston to map operating costs, new public works, and financial trends may easily become one of the most significant contributions of the Tobin Administration to the progress of Boston.

The days when Boston was growing and taxes rolled in easily, when each Mayor felt he should build some imposing edifice to mark his achievements, have gone. The present era is one of declining taxable values, stabilized population, and a large welfare burden. Yet municipal spending is still largely unplanned. Progress demands readjustment. The challenge is for more economical and efficient government.

The six-year plan, or capital budget, should clarify present trends. It will present a carefully assembled program for future spending, in harmony with changing needs. It should lead the way to such improvements as a real twelve months' operating budget, and encourage a mature program of State legislation for Boston.

Mayor Tobin, the City Planning Board, and the WPA have done a praiseworthy job in inaugurating the project and assembling background data. If the program for the future is sensibly formulated, carefully kept up to date, and faithfully followed, it should be an effective part of Boston's readjustment to changing conditions.

Challenge to Youth

The attitude of many young people today is disturbing to those who would see the pioneering spirit continue to activate American democracy. Too many trained youths have but one objective—a steady job and security, even at low pay. Too many college-bred men lend substance to the boast that college men can be hired for every gas station. Not that plying gasoline is not a necessary and respectable occupation, not that it may not be the means to larger opportunities, but rather that too many college men are *content* to pump gas.

The placement officer of a leading technological institute reports difficulty in filling positions of real promise in new industries. He finds that graduates settled with well-established corporations prefer to cling to jobs with low salaries and slow promotion rather than assume the risks attendant upon more lucrative positions with expanding new enterprises. He feels that this attitude is in sharp contrast with that of students even a decade ago and completely out of step with the tradition which has made America great.

It has even come to pass that certain youngsters in a mid-western city when interviewed on what they hoped to become, seriously expressed the wish that they might be WPA workers! This kind of thinking represents a challenge to our youth.

There is no dearth of ability among young people. Nor are educational opportunities lacking. The trouble seems to be depression-bred inertia, fear of want and unemployment.

College-trained youth in particular should wake up. They should accept responsibility for the leadership of tomorrow. The alternative is to continue to eat the bread of wasted opportunity.

The Announcer-Driver

Among several suggestions for overcoming difficulties produced by the "black-out" in Britain, is the idea that bus drivers should be provided with microphones to notify passengers of the next stopping-place. It seems a sensible notion. No doubt the driver will be able to be on the road, and "on the air" at the same time.

But it may not be altogether easy for him. He is a solitary man, shut away in his private compartment, and if he has not acquired the habit, which solitary men are popularly supposed to acquire, of talking to himself, he may well have found that a little quiet crooning or whistling cheers him on his lonely way. Not only may he have to relinquish that comfort, but he will have to cultivate a meticulous accent, and eschew the technique of the railway train announcer who has been severely criticized for his manner of announcing stations, which is rhetorical rather than lucid.

Italy—Still on the Verge

When Reichsführer Hitler moved into Austria and Premier Mussolini refrained from doing anything about it, a telegram sped from Berlin to Rome. It said: "Duce, I will never forget this." What telegrams pass between the two capitals these days?

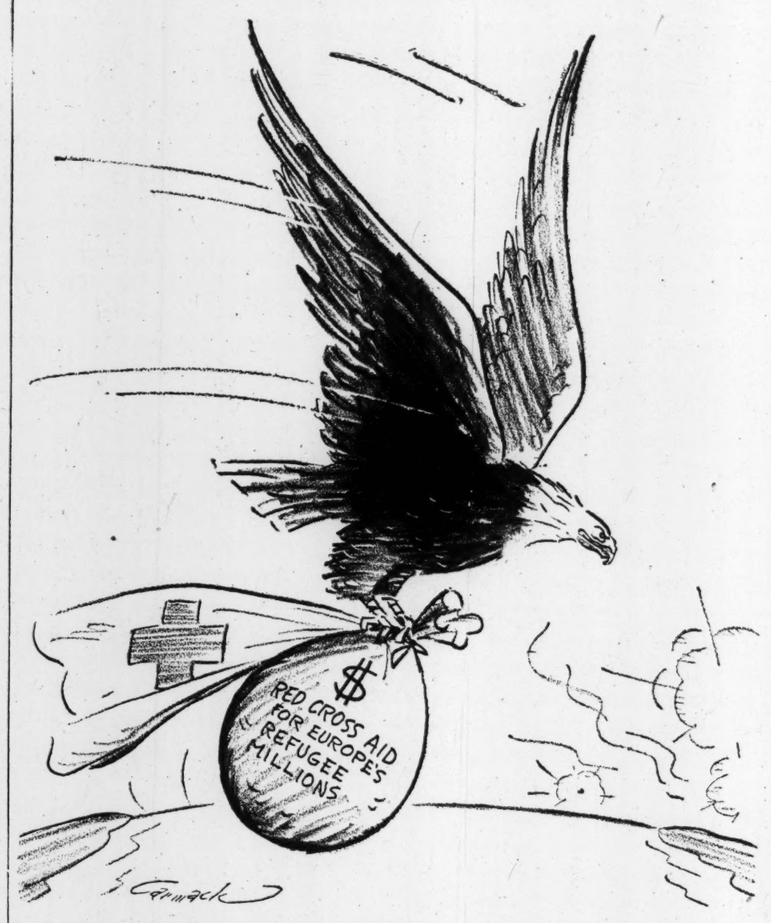
Orders in Rome bearing on Italian ship movements and use of gasoline for motor cars may indicate that Il Duce is about to intervene in the war on Germany's side in the very near future. They are intended to indicate this strongly. Like all the Italian newspaper talk—including what the Soviets call Italy's "Balkan nonsense"—these preparations are taken with a maximum of publicity.

The advertising of them so loudly is what makes one think of telegrams. Is Herr Hitler now wiring, "Duce, if you don't come in on my side soon I will never forget it"? And is Il Duce trying to prove, by every method of stalling that is open to him, that he is getting ready to? If so, the nine-months-old combination of Italian non-belligerent belligerency and even more non-belligerent hestitation becomes explicable.

Actually, however, Il Duce has been doing things for Herr Hitler since this war broke out. He has kept the Allies apprehensive over the Mediterranean. His boast of immobilizing the million men in the Allies Near Eastern armies may be a little steep. But Il Duce is one of the reasons why such a force must be kept in that region.

Such action and talk may of course suggest Italy's eventual entry into the war. At any rate, the Allies cannot be sure that it is intended only to "stall off" an importuning friend in Berlin. And so it would not be surprising if Allied sternness should suddenly appear in the Mediterranean just before Premier Mussolini makes up his mind.

Invasion at Its Best



Barnum Brought Me Over

Long Live the Lithographers—XIII

The barrier of language did not block the path of the Greatest Show on Earth through Europe, but it sometimes made the way exciting.

Consider the troubles of the ticket sellers in the red-and-white wagons. In the course of a single season they had to handle polyglot crowds and the varying currencies of nine or ten countries. If you have ever watched the marvelous dexterity with which ticket sellers, perched high in the wagons, manage the milling crowds as they deal out the small bits of pasteboard with one hand while they sweep in the money with the other, you may form some idea of what a job was set for our American ticket sellers in Europe, innocent of any language but their own. Frontiers were crossed overnight. One evening the men would be struggling with Hungarians and the next day grinning with amused Croatians.

One of the high spots in their checkered career on the Continent was when the Greatest left Germany and entered Holland. The first stand there was the university city of Groningen. The ticketmen had just mastered German numbers and currency and here was another speech and a currency like nothing they had ever seen or dreamt of, including apparently all sorts of small silver coins of low denomination. To add to their difficulties, the customs formalities at the border had delayed the arrival of the circus in Groningen and by the time the show wagons reached the grounds it looked as though all Holland was there waiting for the Big Show from America.

* * *

The crowd, however, was a fine, good-tempered one. None the less, when the ticket wagons opened up it bore down upon them like the hosts of Sennacherib. Figure it out for yourself. The ticketmen, of course, understood no Dutch and the many different currency denominations of Queen Wilhelmina's realm meant less than nothing to them. However, with Yankee resourcefulness, they shoved tickets into eager, uplifted hands and swept in all the money in sight to the floor of the wagon. In something like the space of an hour they had sold out, which meant about 13,000 tickets calling for different-priced seats, and sat, tired and relaxed, ankle-deep in bills and gold and silver coin. I sauntered by to ask the chief ticket seller: "How did you do it? How did you know what change to give?"

"Didn't give any," he grinned.

This question of language raised trouble, too, in the advertising end. All posters and lithographs and window cards had to be printed in many languages. Now, to the American billposter all idioms looked the same. The result was that not infrequently the circus management would suddenly get a wildly worded telegram from the excited burgomaster of some city complaining that the advance billposters had put up the wrong "paper"—Bohemian, for instance, in a Serbian community—and that, unless something immediate were done about it, a race riot was imminent. In such cases a billposting crew would be rushed to the scene of trouble to "cover" the offending advertising with a new set printed in a language which the citizens could gaze upon without irritation.

* * *

Perhaps, however, the most remarkable linguistic stunt was that daily put across by those cheerful members of the billposting craft known as lithographers. Their profession should really come under the designation of diplomatic service. The job of a lithographer with a circus is to place the greatest possible number of lithographs—small window posters and advertising cards in shop fronts with the smallest possible outlay of free passes. To give out the irreducible minimum becomes a matter of keen professional pride for a lithographer's measure is taken by the number of passes he doesn't give out.

It was always a fascinating sight to watch a lithographer go down the length of the Hochstrasse or around the Grande Place of sleepy European provincial towns in his role as missionary for the Greatest Show on Earth. Debonairly saluting the shopkeeper or his wife, the lithographer, before their startled eyes, would blithely stick a couple of posters on the window, and with an ingratiating grin mutter the equivalent of "free tickets," in what he fondly imagined was the lingo of the country in which he then happened to be, and, gaily whistling "The Girl I Left Behind Me," depart along his casual and carefree way.

WILLIAM R. MACDONALD

(To Be Continued)

Three Shifts in U. S. Opinion

AN INTIMATE MESSAGE FROM THE COUNTRY

By J. Roscoe Drummond

ST. LOUIS, MO.

The speed with which American opinion is digesting and responding to fast-moving events in this hour of crisis is remarkable. It is apparent on every hand. It is expressing itself in many directions. Chiefly these:

1. The grave peril which faces the Allies has almost over-night reversed the Nation's thinking about the war. There is far less dissent today from the proposition that a Nazi victory menaces the security of the United States and that an Allied victory guarantees the security of the United States. Whenever the American Government sees the opportunity to help the Allied cause, boldly and openly, American opinion will be far more ready to sanction it.

This was suddenly evident little more than a week ago when a tour of reporting took this correspondent into contact with opinion in a dozen States throughout the Mid-West. The shift in attitude was so sharp that it seemed unbelievable. It is believable because it is true. Every reporter in our party felt it, saw it, doubted it, verified it. A further week's traveling has confirmed it three times over.

* * *

2. Sentiment for a so-called coalition Cabinet or any suspension of two-party government as would result in calling off the national elections or rendering them meaningless is definitely receding. This sentiment rose quickly on the wave of anxiety and uncertainty which followed the beginning of the "total war" in Europe and reached its height in the immediate reaction to President Roosevelt's dramatic and stirring defense message to Congress.

Sober second thoughts are prevailing. The popular demand for any kind of coalition government is passing. The possibility that any Republican Party leaders will join President Roosevelt's Cabinet is now exceedingly slight.

The reason why this demand has passed is that it is being recognized that the issue which produced the talk of coalition—that of rallying behind defense—does not need coalition in order to achieve unstinting and unqualified national support. It is being recognized that the need is not coalition but co-ordination; the need is not for a coalition of political forces, but a co-ordination of industrial forces. Only the policies of the President, not the personnel of his administrators, can achieve that co-ordination.

Politically, former Gov. Alf M. Landon was first to declare that talk of coalition at this time was neither sound government nor sound politics. Rumored as the imminent recipient of a Presidential bid to become Secretary of War, the Republican Party's respected 1936 standard-bearer, affirmed last week in a statement from Topeka that the war made it more urgent, not less urgent, that America "safeguard and maintain the essential functions of democracy" and that the "bases of these functions are free elections and party responsibility."

Undoubtedly Governor Landon has led the Republican Party away from coalition, away from a course of action which, he was convinced, would deprive the Government of needed and constructive criticism and deprive the people of a clear-cut opportunity to choose new national leadership if they so desired. Because he is desirous of rendering disinterested public service, Governor Landon was profoundly tempted to make his services available to the President. Governor Landon believed he acted disinterestedly in seeking to preserve the full identity of his party.

* * *

3. Every indication throughout the country now is that the war is in the process of exerting an unexpected and paradoxical effect upon the course of the Presidential campaign. Only a week ago the generally accepted reaction was that it would galvanize all attention on foreign policy, deprive the Republican Party of its most effective issues and make the fall election little more than a formality.

The situation is rapidly changing. The war is today riveting new attention on domestic problems. The reason is that the building of the Nation's defenses has become the immediate all-embracing, all-engrossing objective of the American people, and the upbuilding of the nation's defenses is being seen as a national financial problem, a national industrial problem, a national labor problem—a job of welding the nation into a greater unity, a job of welding all the forces of its economy into a new co-ordination.

The question of defense is not at issue. The question of how to achieve, efficiently, speedily, co-operatively, the instruments of defense is very much at issue and in itself it embraces all of the domestic issues which have been fought in Congress during the past two years and which are being debated in the pre-convention campaign.

Defense involves the question of sound Federal finance, the extent of Government regulation of industry, the problem of unemployment and agricultural depression, and every phase of the question of recovery and re-employment.

To achieve military strength the United States must achieve economic strength. The war is bringing this issue—itself the sum-total of the real domestic issues of the 1940 election—sharply into focus and far from distracting attention from the national election, the war is re-invigorating the campaign.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Disciplined Thinking Needed

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Sincere thanks for your "Letter to the Readers of The Christian Science Monitor" on the editorial page. We are thankful for a newspaper that is unbiased by nationality, politics, or financial obligation.

Never, in all history, has the world been in greater need of courageous statement of truth, never a greater need for the disclosure of the basic errors that bring about the worldwide fear and sorrows of today.

Right-thinking people the world over have before them a still greater task than the defeat of material aggression. When, as it must be, the material forces of destruction and oppression have been defeated and destroyed, the world will be plagued with bitterness and hatred begotten by cruelty, suffering, and bereavement. Unless people on both sides of the present struggle discipline their thinking, unless they can see beyond personality and recognize Principle, the error that produced the present situation will but be passive until able to disturb the world again.

FREDERICK J. SAVAGE

Stratford, Ontario

Judge Allen for President

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The writer of this letter is a Republican who has very rarely voted for a Democrat. In the present situation she would be strongly tempted to vote for a Democrat in the White House if the Democratic Party should see fit to nominate Judge Florence Allen for President.

The two greatest periods of development and expansion in English history were those under the rule of women—Elizabeth and Victoria, with possibly the reign of Queen Anne ranking third. We find today on the Dutch throne one of the greatest, wisest, and best monarchs Holland has ever known. Great and illustrious as Wilhelmina is, I believe she could be matched in the ranks of our own American womanhood of today.

Judge Allen has a fine background of character, education, and experience. She would have, in addition, the woman's intuition, plus a fine aloofness from either politics or self-interest. She is not seeking the office.

Z. W. F.

Chicago

Favors Killing Crows

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In a recent issue of your paper, I note an article complimenting you on your articles in opposition to the wholesale slaughter of crows.

No one who has studied the crow will deny that he eats worms and insects, grasshoppers included, but the great drawback to his good qualities is the fact that in nesting time, he is responsible for the loss of many insectivorous birds, which, if permitted to live, would do ten times as much effective work in keeping down the insect plague as he is doing. During nesting time the favorite food for the crow and his nestlings is the eggs and nestlings of other birds.

When you have had the opportunity, as I have had, of being present at the dissection of the stomachs of hundreds of crows, and find that the greatest proportion of the contents consists of egg shells and the small bones of other birds, and are able to identify the shell of robins, meadow larks, grouse, ducks, partridge, chickens, thrushes, and others, you then realize that there are reasons for a marked reduction in the number of crows.

It has been said that if it were not for the insectivorous birds, humanity would perish from the earth in the short period of twenty years because the insects would have complete control. If we are to have our birds, who so lovingly and cheerfully work for us from dawn to dusk, we must reduce the crow population.

You won't hear Jack Miner, possibly the greatest bird lover and conservationist who ever lived, saying anything in defense of the crow and magpie, but on the contrary applauding every effort on the part of any action to reduce their numbers.

ARTHUR S. PARKIN

Saskatoon, Saskatchewan

3,000 Miles Away

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

American youth must be made to realize it is a spectator of foreign wars in Europe and not an active combatant. We gained nothing by entering the last war but lost heavily and the same thing would happen in 1940. Europe will always be Europe, but fortunately this free country was placed amid two oceans, one that separates us 7,000 miles from Asia and the other 3,000 miles from Europe.

RAY SLADE BOOZER

Gainesville, Florida.

Wings Over Holland

I remember the grey soil, the blossoming fields of Zeeland,
The Gothic Hall of Middleburg, the peaceful Abbey at twilight,
Gardens gay with flowers, flecked with leaf-shadows,
And the blithe carillon of Lange Jan.
I remember the buzz of language in the market-place,
The wicker creels of eggs, the rolls of butter,
Erect, dark-haired Walcheren women.
I remember their fine lace caps with the gleam of gold,
Their strands of coral and garnet, shawls crossed on their bosoms,
Laughter and the rosy faces of children.

I remember the cry of tern and plover,
Soaring, stretching wild wings over me
And the land that fathered my freedom.
Sudden wings in the sky have darkened the sunlight,
In the jewelled ranks of tulips men fall like their petals,
Fields are harrowed by steel that will reap no harvest,
Born on waves of the air, I hear the tale of destruction.

I will remember the peace of the ancient Abbey,
Risen three times from its ashes.

KATHERINE VAN DER VEER

Norway and Civilization

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Recent events have reminded the world how great a debt civilization owes to Norway. Few countries, until the present brutal invasion, had so successfully managed the transition from a warlike past to contemporary peace and contentment. A thousand years ago the name of Norway struck terror into English hearts: Norway's chief export was the sword. Now what Norway normally exports to Britain is that without which the pen would be useless, namely, paper. In this may be seen an allegory of Norwegian national development.

It is in the realm of the drama that Norway's principal cultural influence has been wielded. There is hardly a play of outstanding value produced in New York or London during the past half century which has not owed something to Henrik Ibsen. Ibsen did not invent realism. There had been tentative steps toward it in Britain long before Ibsen was heard of. But it was the plays of Ibsen, presented in London by an American actress, Miss Elizabeth Robins, near the end of the last century which first proved that a method of playwriting which closely copied the appearances of ordinary existence could be as effective upon the stage. Balzac had shown similar methods in the sphere of the novel. It is in this way that Norway has influenced deeply the current cultural thought of Europe and America.

London A. O.

Home-Sweet-Home Day

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

It is surprising how little is known about John Howard Payne, composer of "Home Sweet Home." John Howard Payne was the first American actor to be recognized in Europe. He wrote the poem "Home, Sweet Home" while homesick and lonely in Paris, in 1823, when watching children at play in the courtyard of his lodgings, yet he really never had a home.

Americans should proclaim a "Home-Sweet-Home" day in honor of John Howard Payne, whose birthday was June 9, 1791. On June 9, in American homes, women should dress in costumes worn during the period of their mothers, grandmothers and great grandmothers. Women should make recipes for which their families have been especially known. In the streets a section should be given for young people to sing and dance in costume. Musicians should play songs and dances that their grandparents loved. Flags should fly; at noon for five minutes, church bells ring and whistles blow; all day fountains should play.

From the gardens and fields of every State, flowers should be flown by airplane, first to be strewn upon the grounds of the White House, the home of the people; next, on the shore of the Atlantic, where the ships come in, and around the Statue of Liberty. Then flowers should be put on the ground of the John Howard Payne memorial home, in East Hampton, Long Island, New York.

Chicago IOWN KINGSON